KARNATAKA AND INDIA

AT A GLANCE

(As on 31-3-1989)

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MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND EVALUATION DIVISION
DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES
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KARNATAKA AND INDIA AT A GLANCE

(As on 31-3-1989)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	KARNATAKA	INDIA
Area in Sq. Kms	1,91,791	32,87,263
No. of Revenue Divisions	4	NA
No. of Districts	20	412
No. of Sub-Divisions	49	NA
No. of Taluks	175	NA
No. of Towns and Cities/(1981 Census)	250	3,949
No. of inhabited villages	27,028	5,57,137
2. DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES (1981 Census) :		
Population (in 000s)	37,136	6,85,185
Male Population (in 000s)	18,923	3,54,398
Female Population (in 000s)	18,213	3,30,787
Rural Population (in 000s)	26,406	5,25,457
Urban Population (in 000s)	10,730	1,59,727
Decinnial Growth Rate (1971-81)/1971-81	26.75	25.00
Density of Population	194	216
Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)	963	933
Rural	978	951
Urban	926	878
(a) Percentage of Literacy (1981 Census)	38.46	36.23
Male	48.81	46.89
Female	27.71	24.82
Rural	31.05	29.65
Urban	56.71	57.40
(b) Religion-wise Breakups (1981 Census) (percentage to total)		
Hindus	85.92	82.35
Muslims	11.05	11.73
Christians	2.06	2.44
Others	0.97	3.48
(c) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population (1981 Census) (Percentage to total)		
Scheduled Caste	15.07	15.75
Scheduled Tribe	4.91	7.76
(d) Population Broad age composition (1981 Census) (Percentage to total)		
0 - 14 years	39.6	39.6
15 - 59 years	53.8	53.9
'60 years and above	6.6	6.5

	KARNATAKA	INDIA
(e) Expectation of life at birth (in years) (1976-80)	56.3	52.3
(f) No. of Eligible couples protected as on 31-3-1989 (provisional)	43.5	39.9*
(g) Percentage of Married Females to total Females in the age group of 15-44	76.08	80.5
(h) Mean Age at Marriage of Females	19.4	18.3
(i) Projected Population (in 000s)		
1989	43,637	8,06,772
1990	44,485	8,21,893
(j) Per Capita Income 1987 - 88 (At current prices - Quick estimate)	2801.92	3284.20
3. VITAL STATISTICS (1987) (PROVISIONAL)		
(a) Birth rate		
Rural	29.8	33.5
Urban	26.3	27.1
Combined	28.9	32.0
(b) Death Rate		
Rural	9.6	11.9
Urban	6.0	7.3
Combined	8.7	10.8
(c) Infant Mortality		
Rural	86	104
Urban	41	61
Combined	75	95
Dependency Ratio	858	854
4. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE (1983 - 84)		
Rural	37.5	40.4
Urban	29.2	28.1
Combined	35.0	37.4
5. PER CAPITA (PUBLIC SECTOR) EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH (MEDICAL AND AND PUBLIC HEALTH) AND FAMILY WELFARE (1985-86) (In Rs.)		
Health	34.24	46.23
Family Welfare	8.86	7.19

...3/-

	KARNATAKA	INDIA
6. (a) HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS (GOVERNMENT)		
General, Major Hospitals and District Hospitals	176	9831°
Primary Health Centres	836	14609°
Primary Health Units	848	
No. of Beds	28,822	585889°
No. of Sub-Centres	7,793	102674°
Rural Family Welfare Centres	269	5,461**
Urban Family Welfare Centres	102	2,648**
Post Partun Centres	96	1109#
Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Centres	448	NA
Health and Family Welfare Training Centres	5	NA
(b) Institution Population Ratio		
Rural	1: 19,793	NA
Urban	1: 38,284	NA
Total	1: 23,004	1: 1000°
(c) Bed Population Ratio		
Rural	1: 5,161	NA
Urban	1: 539	NA
Total	1: 1,484	1: 1398#
(d) Doctor Population Ratio		1: 2450*
Excluding Teaching Staff	1: 9,443	NA
Including Teaching Staff	1: 7,726	
(e) Auxiliary Nurse Midwife/Midwife Population ratio		
For Total Population	1: 4,683	1: 2036*
For Rural Population	1: 3,330	NA
(f) Nurse Bed Ratio	1: 7	1: 3#

*1985 #1986 **1984 °1-1-1988

WHY BANGALORE NEEDS MULTI STOREYED BUILDINGS?

In the past 10 years, the population of City of Bangalore has grown by 60% i.e. from 25 lakhs to 40 lakhs not counting the floating population, which anytime is reported to be 4 to 5 lakhs people. Against the above growth of nearly 15 lakhs population in the last 10 years, hardly 150 multi storeyed buildings have come up in different areas in Bangalore, with approximately 3000 flats which accommodate about 15,000 to 20,000 people. This is hardly 0.05% of the present total population. Can this number of 20,000 people strain the services of water and sewerage, as is being claimed in different quarters? Had these multi storeyed buildings not been built, the same 20,000 people would have occupied alternative accommodations or would have stayed with some other relatives or friends, thus resulting in the same strain on water and sewage, as is being felt at present.

When the land was in plenty and population small, dividing the land into small sites was a correct step. But with pressure of population and limitations of horizontal growth of City, the Government is right considering vertical growth of the City.

The existing site allotment Rules of Bangalore Development Authority (erstwhile CITB), were framed over 40 years ago, when the population of Bangalore was less than 8 lakhs, and when it was never envisaged that there will be such a demand on land, which has to be shared by more than one family per site. Since, even Bangalore Development Authority will not be able to fulfill the need of the growing population by giving sites, it will be only in fitness of things that the additional population is accommodated in multi storeyed buildings.

The allotment Rules of Bangalore Development Authority are the guidelines for the allotment of sites and not the construction on them. The Comprehensive Development Plan does not prohibit multi storeyed buildings.

It has been experienced by all growing cities, that every city has to grow vertically and the choice of its vertical growth from centre to the outskirts or from the outskirts to the centre, would depend very much on our Town Planners and not on the individual Developer or the opinion of few citizens. Staying one above the other in multi storeyed building permits a bigger, free space on the ground around the building, which can be utilised, in future for widening of roads, planting of trees, car parking and for use of open space for the inhabitants of the buildings.

In view of the increasing cost of land and construction, it will be desirable if scarce land is utilised by more than one family in order to reduce the burden of land cost on cost per sq.ft. of built up space occpied by the family.

Government of Karnataka, after lengthy discussions and inviting suggestions from Public, have prepared Comprehensive Development Plan and also have published zoning regulations and based on this, bye-laws have come into force from 13.10.1984. These regulate the construction activity in Bangalore. The High Court and Supreme Court have also held that the Comprehensive Development Plan and the byelaws framed thereunder are ultimate.

Corporation of City of Bangalore sanction buildings as per these Byelaws, taking into consideration the road width, the total area that is permitted, height of the building and the traffic density that can exist on the Road or load of various facilities the locality is expected to carry by the Year 2001.

The BWSSB & KEB are collecting upgrading charges to meet the cost of Water/ Sewage/ Electrical requirements of multi storeyed buildings. In case, there is a shortage of water or blockage of sewage lines, it is these Departments who should be questioned and not the construction of multi storeyed buildings since these are being put up as per Zoning Regulations and the necessary upgrading charges are being collected from these buildings before Occupancy certificate is issued.

In comparision to individual bungalows, which are permitted to use 60% of the ground area, the ground area to be used for multi storeyed Residential buildings is restricted to a maximum of 45%, thereby leaving more open space for car parking, playground and for use of children and elderly persons living in these buildings. As such there is no shrinkage of open spaces or living space by permitting the multi storeyed buildings.

Central Government, in their policy on National Housing, announced, during this year have realised the role of private sector in construction of housing for the masses and have also appreciated their role along with the other Agencies like LIC, HDFC, Housing Boards etc.

Irrespective of whether multi storeyed buildings are constructed or whether low rise structures are constructed, the City has to grow and the problems of water, Drainage, Transport, Law & Order are to be faced by the citizens of Bangalore, which in days to come will be more serious in case city has to grow only horizontally and not vertically.

In all fitness of things, the construction of multi-storeyed buildings (blocks) are a must to tackle the Housing problems of Bangalore, and this has to be done keeping in mind, the problems of the locality and also satisfying the Bye-laws of the Corporation.

KARNATAKA OWNERSHIP APARTMENTS PROMOTERS ASSOCIATION

ADVT

DEV 3.3 [102-D

City administration outdated to meet today's conditions

6/4/89 DH

By Our Staff Reporter

BANGALORE, April 5. — The nature of administration of the Bangalore City Corporation has become outdated to meet the challenge of changing urban conditions, Law and Parliamentary Affairs Minister A. Lakshmisagar has said.

The Corporation is still persisting with the age-old practices and procedures of property tax collection and the outdated mode of administration public health and sanitation services, he said while delivering the Bangalore City Corporation Endowment Lecture on "Bangalore City Development — Problems and prospects," here today.

The lecture was organised under the auspices of the Mythic Society.

The Minister noted that the Corporation had also failed to change either its style of functioning or impress upon the citizens about the obligations they had towards the civic authority.

Mr. Lakshmisagar felt that the BCC lacked expertise in financial management, budget preparation and financial planning. "It is paradoxical to note that while the Corporation laments the lack of funds, the annual closing balances are increasing every year," he said.

As the size of the annual budget has been increasing every year the size of the annual administration reports and budget documents has been becoming smaller and smaller.

CITIZENS' COUNCIL: Mr. Lakshmisagar was happy that the National Commission on Urbanisation had realised the importance of people's voluntary participation in civic administration. He said it had rightly suggested that in every city there should be a "council for citizens' action" consisting of prominent citizens in the locality.

Bangalore City had in the past individuals who put forward ideas and acted as conscience-keepers and helped its development. "But, today they are keeping aloof. Perhaps, the present standards of political and election processes have frightened them away," he remarked.

The Minister, while expressing happiness over the BCC's current practice of its authorities meeting the public to hear their grievances, however, said something more than this was required. It is the duty of the civic authorities to inform the citizens about its financial position, programmes, rules and regulations. There was need for a regular periodical or a "city gazette" which could be published by the BCC and distributed to all tax payers at a nominal charge.

LOCAL IDENTITY: Mr. Lakshmisagar expressed concern over the City losing its local identity due to the large influx of migrants from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and northern States. "Though this migration cannot be prevented under the Constitution, we cannot remain silent on what is happening to population composition, pressure on civic services, the growth of unhealthy slums and the political implications arising from language and ethnic conflicts," he said.

Giving official projections of urbanisation in the years to come, he said that the total urban population would be 230.1 million by 1991 and 326 million by 2001. There would at least be 40 "million-plus" cities in the country by 2001 and of them Bangalore would be the fourth largest. The City would overtake Madras in population during the later part of the '90s.

Taking the City Corporation area as reference, the population of Bangalore was expected to increase to 4.04 million by 1991 and 5.91 million by 2001. The estimated population of the Bangalore urban conglomeration would be 7.63 million by 2001, he said.

Mr. Lakshmisagar noted that the total population in the City Corporation area by 1981 should not have been more than 1.95 million. But half a million migrants had been added to the population, he said.

"An interesting component of urban growth is that a major portion of migrants who constitute bearly 50 per cent of total migrants is from urban to urban centres," he said.

ONLY CONSOLATION: The only consolation is that in spite of such a large influx from other States, the City is still able to cater to the needs of the ever increasing population. The overall financial performance of the BCC right from its inception in 1949 can be graded as reasonably good, the Minister said.

The BCC's total revenue has increased from Rs. 43.4 crore in 1980-81 to Rs. 79.3 crore in 1985-86. But, the non-tax revenues like fees, income from its own enterprises etc., have declined to Rs. 5.1 crore in 1985-86 from Rs. 7.3 crore in 1980-81. "The Corporation has paid very little attention to exploit these sources to the hilt," Mr. Lakshmisagar said.

Though nearly one-fourth of the total revenue of the BCC is from compensatory grants there is still scope for increasing the share of the State's transfers. There is an urgency to treat Bangalore City as a special case for transfer of funds, he said.

The Minister observed that nearly 35 to 40 per cent of the total expenditure was being spent on salaries, allowances etc., 15 per cent on consummable goods and only 5 per cent on maintenance and repairs.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT: Regarding the future development of the City, Mr. Lakshmisagar was happy to note that the BCC had got prepared a medium-term development plan for the City by the Asian Institute of Urban Development. This differed substantially from departmental plans prepared by some corporations. The plan is comparable to the development plans prepared for the Delhi Metropolitan Government, he said.

The Corporation would have to mobilise Rs. 480 crore as its share of Rs. 2558 crore of capital outlay to implement the development plan during 1990-95. It is estimated that the civic body itself can finance 27 per cent from its resources. But, even with the additional transfers from the State Government to an extent of 16 per cent of the outlay there would still be a gap of Rs. 272 crore. The plan suggested that the gap could be reduced if the Central Government provided Rs. 178 crore as special grant through the Finance Commissions transfers to the State Government, the Minister said.

He hoped that the Commission would examine the State Government's request for special assistance to the BCC sympathetically. He pointed out that the Commission had recommended one-time, large-scale grants to Bombay and Calcutta cities for slum development.

Former BCC Administrator N. Lakshman Rau presided.


BANGALORE URBAN AGGLOMERATION
URBAN LAND USE
METRES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000
N
A
B
BUSINESS AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
RECREATIONAL AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
MISCELLANEOUS AREA
PLANTATION/ORCHARDS
OPEN SPACE/ARABLE LAND
BANGALORE (C)
HEBBAL (C)
YELAHANKA
From Madras
From Hosur
From Mysore

Bangalore - urban census (1023)

DEV 3.5

NOTE :

1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census, which continue as towns in 1981 Census are shown with an asterisk (*) on their left.

2. New Taluks formed after 1971 Census and Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 are underlined.

3. (a) The following abbreviations have been used within brackets against the names of the towns to indicate the civic status of the town.

   C : Municipal Corporation
   CB : Cantonment Board
   M : Municipality
   NAC : Notified Area Committee
   P : Panchayat
   SA : Special Area
   SB : Sanitary Board
   TP : Town Panchayat

   (b) The abbreviation OG given within brackets under column 1 stands for Outgrowth.

4. Under Column No.2 the following abbreviations are used:

   T : Total R : Rural U : Urban

5. The area figures for the State and each of the districts given under Column No.3 against 'Total' represent "Geographical Area" and have been furnished by the Surveyor General, India. The figures for the urban areas are either those supplied by the concerned authorities of the Towns or compiled in this Directorate on the basis of the records available pertaining to the delimitation of urban units. Area figures for Rural areas are derived by subtracting the Total Urban Area from the Total Area of the taluk/district. The total of the area figures of all the taluks in a district will not tally with the district figures (except for urban), because the former represent "Land use" area derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Karnataka.

6. Urban area given under Column 3 for the Taluks is the total of the area of the respective individual urban units included under them, rounded off to one place of decimal.

7. The area for 'Urban' presented for State and Dakshin Kannad District excludes the area of Casba Bazar (OG) and Mangalore Thota (OG) as area for these units are not available. The area for 'Rural' thus, is inflated to that extent.

8. The population per Km^2 under Column 4 for the 'Urban' of the Taluks and Districts is obtained by using the actual total of the area of the respective urban units under them and not by using the area figures rounded off upto one place of decimal given against the urban of the Taluk/District. For 'Total' and 'Rural' the population per Km^2 is worked out using the area figure rounded off upto one place of decimal.

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Table 2(i) AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

102.3

ANNEXURE

State/District/Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km^2	Population per Km^2	Number of Villages Inhabited	Number of Villages Uninhabited	No.of towns	No.of occupied residential houses	No.of households	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BANGALORE URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	365.65	7,991	..	..	17	515,599	522,369	2,921,751	1,541,397	1,380,354
a)Bangalore(C) and Bangalore Development Authority	U	227.51	11,554	..	..	1	461,760	468,092	2,628,593	1,387,423	1,241,170
i) Bangalore(C) and Bangalore Development Authority	U	151.16	16,382	..	..	1	431,967	438,096	2,476,355	1,304,752	1,171,603
ii) Koramangala (OG) £	U	1.41	9,406	..	..	..	2,549	2,558	13,262	6,965	6,297
iii) Ejipura (OG) £	U	0.82	4,223	..	..	..	652	653	3,463	1,849	1,614
iv) Jakkasandra (OG) £	U	1.26	2,412	..	..	..	660	661	3,039	1,618	1,421
v) Hupena Agrahara (OG) £	U	0.84	1,602	..	..	..	299	299	1,346	692	654
vi) Bommanhalli (OG) £	U	1.68	1,186	..	..	..	485	495	1,992	1,119	873
vii) Madivala (OG) £	U	1.77	1,441	..	..	..	560	560	2,550	1,409	1,141
viii) Bilekahalli (OG) £	U	3.82	829	..	..	..	640	640	3,168	1,663	1,505
ix) Hyanappasettipalya (OG) £	U	0.75	1,104	..	..	..	174	174	828	437	391
x) Marenahalli (OG) £	U	0.11	18,800	..	..	..	375	390	2,068	1,081	987
xi) Uarakki (OG) £	U	0.56	5,316	..	..	..	595	595	2,977	1,541	1,436
xii) Harakki Agrahara (OG) £	U	0.13	4,662	..	..	..	109	109	606	306	300
xiii) Jaraganahalli (OG) £	U	1.57	2,152	..	..	..	674	678	3,378	1,774	1,604
xiv) Ejriesandra (OG) £	U	0.02	59,900	..	..	..	248	248	1,198	649	549
xv) Lakireenahalli (OG) £	U	0.90	3,966	..	..	..	726	726	3,569	1,907	1,662
xvi) Govindyakanahalli (OG) £	U	0.01	15,700	..	..	..	27	27	157	83	74
xvii) Chikkallasandra (OG) £	U	1.20	561	..	..	..	124	124	673	357	316
xviii) Ittamadu (OG) £	U	0.80	164	..	..	..	27	27	131	64	67
xix) Kathriguppe (OG) £	U	0.75	2,007	..	..	..	274	274	1,565	802	763
xx) Hucchareballi (OG) £	U	3.40	356	..	..	..	230	230	1,168	601	567
xxi) Halagrandarenahalli (OG) £	U	4.72	197	..	..	..	171	171	931	492	439
xxii) Kanthirayapalya (OG) £	U	2.08	1,226	..	..	..	535	536	2,551	1,371	1,180
xxiii) Kaikahalli (OG) £	U	0.04	61,050	..	..	..	470	478	2,442	1,243	1,199
xxiv) Mayandahalli (OG) £	U	2.51	740	..	..	..	327	351	1,858	1,136	722
xxv) Bommasandra (OG) £	U	5.96	1,514	..	..	..	1,776	1,791	9,021	4,738	4,283
xxvi) Singasandra Hanaverthe-kaval (OG) £	U	0.17	15,076	..	..	..	479	485	2,563	1,302	1,261
xxvii) Kachanakanahalli (OG)	U	3.64	2,710	..	..	..	1,740	1,752	9,865	5,247	4,618
xxviii) Lyalaguttapalya (OG)	U	0.51	15,574	..	..	..	937	939	4,766	2,553	2,213
xxix) Kavalbyrasandra (OG)	U	1.30	6,634	..	..	..	1,487	1,490	8,624	4,611	4,013
xxx) Chalakenyakanahalli (OG)	U	1.75	1,487	..	..	..	439	442	2,602	1,367	1,235
xxxi) Gudadahalli (OG)	U	0.26	3,708	..	..	..	174	177	964	529	435
xxxii) Gurikodeyanakana (OG)	U	1.76	..		UNINHABITED						
xxxiii) Geddalahalli (OG)	U	0.91	5,391	..	..	..	999	1,000	4,906	2,612	2,294
xxxiv) Bhoopasandra (OG)	U	0.57	1,460	..	..	..	142	142	832	479	353
xxxv) Sagarahettyhalli (OG)	U	1.24	2,419	..	..	..	494	515	3,000	1,588	1,412
xxxvi) Lottegollahalli (OG)	U	0.42	3,579	..	..	..	282	287	1,503	816	687
xxxvii) Poornapura (OG)	U	0.17	15,853	..	..	..	566	599	2,695	1,528	1,167
xxxviii) Pecaya Plantation (OG)	U	0.65	3,185	..	..	..	410	411	2,069	1,125	944
xxxix) Dasarahalli (OG)	U	1.62	6,002	..	..	..	2,162	2,170	9,723	5,634	4,089
xl) Chokkasandra (OG)	U	1.99	1,980	..	..	..	894	904	3,940	2,405	1,535
xla) Peenya (OG)	U	3.93	2,283	..	..	..	1,818	1,822	8,973	5,371	3,602
xlii) Laggere (OG)	U	6.64	650	..	..	..	821	821	4,516	2,513	2,003
xliii) Banaguruvanahalli (OG)	U	2.51	3,784	..	..	..	1,913	1,921	9,499	5,256	4,243
xliv) Nagarabevi (OG)	U	4.89	226	..	..	..	195	195	1,106	595	511
xlv) Mallathahalli (OG)	U	4.40	518	..	..	..	406	407	2,280	1,238	1,042
xlvi) Gangondanahalli (OG)	U	Negligible	..	..	..	..	29	29	166	93	73
xlvii) Gerahalli (OG)	U	0.03	130,167	..	..	..	695	695	3,905	2,112	1,793
b)B.E.L.Township	U	14.22	1,422	..	..	1	3,601	3,623	20,218	10,781	9,437
i) *B.E.L.Township (BA)	U	2.85	2,597	..	..	1	1,352	1,362	7,402	3,763	3,639
ii) Doddabommasandra (OG)	U	1.10	3,336	..	..	..	648	648	3,670	1,940	1,730
iii) Lakshmidevipura (OG)	U	1.26	2,122	..	..	..	524	524	2,674	1,438	1,236
iv) Ibindlu (OG)	U	2.46	440	..	..	..	181	181	1,002	564	438
v) Kodegehalli (OG)	U	5.11	919	..	..	..	858	870	4,698	2,463	2,235
vi) Kodegehalli Plantation (OG)	U	1.44	481	..	..	..	38	38	692	613	79

ANNEXURE —*Contd.*

State/District/Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km^2	Population per Km^2	Number of Villages Inhabited	Number of Villages Uninhabited	No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
c) Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti Kaval £	U	5.50	3,628	..	..	1	4,191	4,210	19,955	10,649	9,306
i) Baiyyappanahalli Manavarti-Kaval (P) £	U	0.93	2,948	..	..	1	539	539	2,742	1,429	1,313
ii) Baiyyappanahalli (Visannapura) (OG) £	U	1.50	7,627	..	..	..	2,392	2,397	11,441	6,157	5,284
iii) Bennigenahalli (OG) £	U	3.07	1,800	..	..	..	1,260	1,274	5,772	3,063	2,709
d) Devarajivanahalli (TP)	U	0.87	42,856	..	..	1	6,208	6,228	37,205	19,053	18,252
e) H.A. Sanitary Board £	U	29.80	1,646	..	..	1	9,565	9,590	49,050	26,133	22,917
i) H.A.Sanitary Board (SB) (Excludes HAL Township) £	U	17.41	2,269	..	..	1	7,488	7,505	39,501	20,919	18,582
ii) Srinivasapura (OG) £	U	0.02	4,900	..	..	..	26	26	98	55	43
iii) Mahadevapura (OG) £	U	3.45	1,198	..	..	..	946	951	4,132	2,360	1,772
iv) Somenahalli (OG) £	U	1.03	350	..	..	..	69	69	360	192	168
v) Mallurahalli (OG) £	U	1.43	466	..	..	..	159	159	899	473	426
vi) White Field (OG) £	U	1.92	1,197	..	..	..	537	539	2,299	1,192	1,107
vii) Pattandur (OG) £	U	4.04	456	..	..	..	340	343	1,761	942	819
f) H.A.L.Township(HA) £	U	11.41	1,390	..	..	1	2,665	2,690	15,710	7,977	7,733
g) Hebbal	U	7.87	1,653	..	..	1	2,374	2,371	13,170	7,351	5,819
i) Hebbal (P)	U	2.39	3,615	..	..	1	1,478	1,489	8,278	4,640	3,638
ii) Kempapura (OG)	U	0.40	527	..	..	..	96	96	474	256	218
iii) Amruthahalli (OG)	U	1.76	1,193	..	..	..	330	334	1,961	1,057	904
iv) Byatarayanapura (OG)	U	1.63	1,343	..	..	..	430	452	2,457	1,398	1,059
v) Kothinurahalli (OG)	U	1.09	..		UNINHABITED						
h) H.M.T. Township (HA)	U	1.95	4,954	..	..	1	1,670	1,677	9,660	4,940	4,720
i) H.M.T. Watch Factory Township(HA)	U	0.74	3,177	..	..	1	446	446	2,351	1,201	1,150
j) I.T.I.Notified Area £	U	5.20	5,443	..	..	1	5,381	5,400	28,303	14,521	13,782
i) I.T.I.Notified Area (NAC) (Duravani Nagar) £	U	1.68	5,742	..	..	1	1,635	1,643	9,646	4,794	4,852
ii) Byatarayanapura (B.Narayanapura) (OG) £	U	2.05	4,001	..	..	..	1,678	1,683	8,203	4,350	3,853
iii) Vijinapura (OG) £	U	1.47	7,112	..	..	..	2,068	2,074	10,454	5,377	5,077
k) Jalahalli (Excluding area under Bangalore(C), B.E.L.Township and H.M.T.Township) (P)	U	0.99	8,184	..	..	1	1,595	1,615	8,102	4,300	3,802
l) Kadugudi (P) £ (Includes Hanumanthnagar)	U	2.75	3,824	..	..	1	1,898	1,938	10,515	5,381	5,134
m) Kalagondahalli (P)	U	1.91	8,085	..	..	1	2,691	2,693	15,443	8,034	7,409
n) Kengeri £	U	19.14	677	..	..	1	2,260	2,303	12,950	6,929	6,021
i) Kengeri (M)	U	12.31	785	..	..	1	1,697	1,727	9,659	4,981	4,678
ii) Mylasandra (OG) £	U	2.88	213	..	..	..	106	106	614	320	294
iii) Patnagere (OG) £	U	2.17	481	..	..	..	149	148	1,044	648	396
iv) Kenchenahalli (OG) £	U	1.78	917	..	..	..	320	324	1,633	940	693
o) Krishnarajapura £	U	11.67	1,308	..	..	1	3,555	3,571	18,182	9,690	8,492
i) Krishnarajapura (P) £	U	1.74	4,594	..	..	1	1,466	1,477	7,993	4,157	3,836
ii) Byrasandra (OG) £	U	2.28	2,839	..	..	..	1,327	1,330	6,479	3,531	2,941
iii) Hoody (OG) £	U	6.22	556	..	..	..	719	720	3,460	1,865	1,595
iv) Kodigehalli (OG) £	U	1.43	180	..	..	..	43	44	257	137	120
p) Lingarajapura (P)	U	0.76	11,264	..	..	1	1,455	1,560	8,561	4,383	4,178
q) Yelahanka	U	23.46	1,010	..	..	1	4,316	4,364	23,695	12,649	11,046
i) Yelahanka (M)	U	2.27	7,057	..	..	1	2,062	2,894	16,020	8,520	7,500
ii) Yelahanka (OG)	U	2.23	835	..	..	..	401	403	1,863	1,018	845
iii) Allalasandra (OG)	U	2.39	418	..	..	..	174	177	998	536	462
iv) Shivanahalli (OG)	U	0.98	37	..	..	..	6	6	36	20	16
v) Puttanahalli (OG)	U	2.53	211	..	..	..	115	115	533	311	222
vi) Venkatala (OG)	U	2.42	584	..	..	..	243	252	1,414	747	667
vii) Vadarapalya (OG)	U	2.25	16	..	..	..	9	9	36	21	15
viii) Hunasamaranahalli (OG) #	U	6.37	349	..	..	..	420	422	2,221	1,179	1,042
ix) Suggatta (OG) #	U	2.02	284	..	..	..	86	86	574	297	277

Note: The Bangalore Urban Agglomeration spreads over three Taluks namely, Bangalore North, Bangalore South and Devanhalli. Components which belong to Bangalore South and Devanhalli Taluks are respectively indicated by '£' and '#' signs marked against the names of the components.

Births and Deaths in Bangalore City 1965-66, 1975-76, 1985-86

Sl.No.	Item	1965-66	1975-76	1985-86
1.	Births	41,393	59,655	75,238
2.	Deaths	16,499	18,364	21,456
3.	Still born	681	1,794	2,190
4.	Infant deaths	4,214	3,489	3,102

Source : Annual Administrative Reports of Bangalore City Corporation: 1965-66, 1975-76 and 1985-86.

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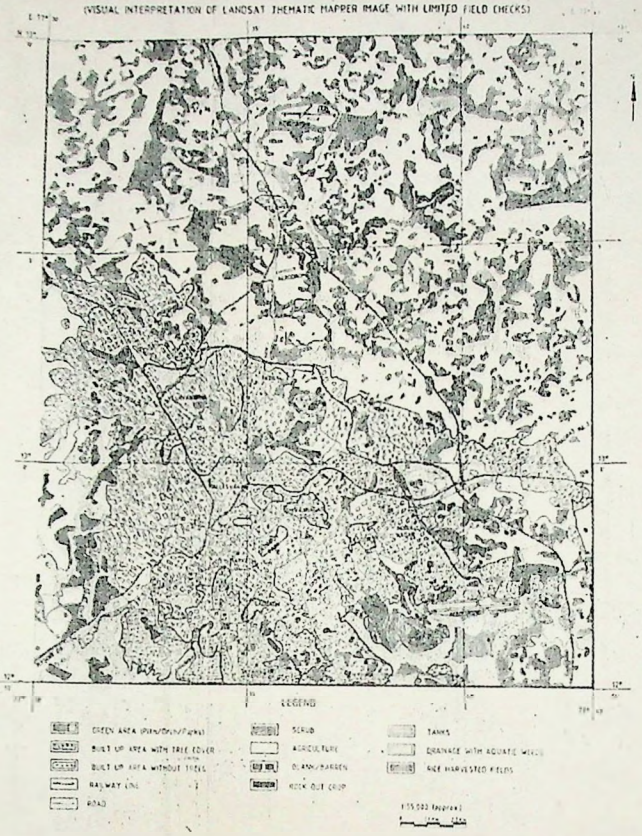
URBAN LAND USE OF BANGALORE CITY AND SURROUNDING - 1985

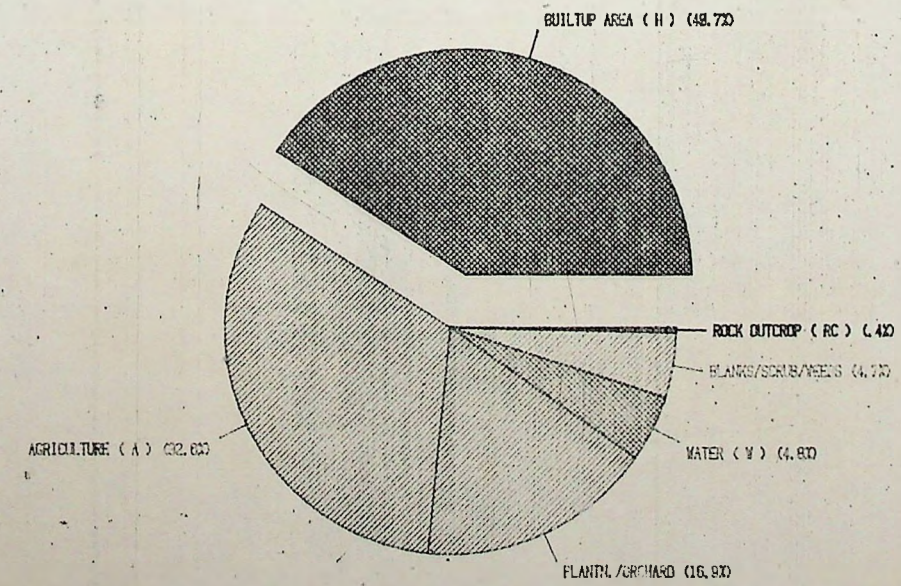
(VISUAL INTERPRETATION OF LANDSAT THEMATIC MAPPER IMAGE WITH LIMITED FIELD CHECKS)



Figure

LANDUSE OF BANGALORE & SURROUNDING (1985)

TOTAL PROJECT STUDY AREA = 652 SQ.KMS



Figure

CHANGING INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN BANGALORE

From Mid 70's to Mid 80's

H Ramachandran*

and

G S Sastri*

This note focusses on the changing nature of income distribution in Bangalore. No attempt is made to generalize or conceptualise at this stage. A household survey of Bangalore city was conducted during 1974 and the results were subsequently published (Prakasa Rao and Tewari, 1979). This survey covered 1745 households based on an intricate sampling design.[1] From these 1745 sample households, a sub-sample of 400 was drawn systematically and a re-survey was conducted in 1986.[2] In order to make this comparison, all the income values obtained in 1986 have been deflated to 1974 values based on consumer price index for Bangalore at 1960-61 prices. Definitions of income, occupation, household, etc., are same in both surveys.

Bangalore was labelled as a middle income city in 1974, with 58 percent of the households recording a monthly income between Rs 300 to 1000. This attribute of the city has been further accentuated by 1986 with almost 70 percent of the households falling in this income class (Table-1). There is a sharp fall in the proportion of low income households (<Rs 300 per month)

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Table-1: Percent Distribution of Households and Income by Low, Middle and High Income Classes in Bangalore

Income Class	% Households		% Income	
	1974	1986	1974	1986*
Low (< Rs 300 p.m.)	24.3	14.0	7.8	4.0
Middle (300 - 1000)	58.5	69.7	47.5	53.8
High (1000 +)	17.2	16.3	44.7	42.2
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* In constant terms

and a marginal fall in the proportion of high income households.

It follows from the above that there has been a reduction in the income inequality in Bangalore. The bulge in the middle income classes has resulted from the upward movement the low income classes in a larger measure than the downward movement of high income classes. While 24 percent of the households had an income of less than Rs 300 in 1974, the corresponding proportion in 1986 is only 14 percent. At the same time, the mean household income has also registered a marginal increase from Rs 657.3 to Rs 693.1 (Table-2). The increase in the mean household income is unequal between various income classes, wherein the rate of increment is more marked among higher income classes.

Despite the resultant increase in the range of income, the inequality has reduced. The Gini coefficients are 0.63 and 0.51 for 1974 and 1986. income distribution respectively.

Table-2: Distribution of Households and Mean Monthly Income by Income Class in Bangalore - 1974 and 1986

Income Class (Monthly Rs)	Percent Households 1974	Percent Households 1986	Monthly Mean Income (Rs) 1974	Monthly Mean Income (Rs) 1986*
< 50	0.3	0.3	10.8	43.0
50 - 149	2.2	3.1	109.8	116.3
150 - 299	21.8	10.6	223.7	226.2
300 - 499	27.0	35.4	373.9	396.6
500 - 749	22.3	25.4	598.3	609.6
750 - 999	9.2	8.9	853.5	867.7
1000 - 1999	12.9	14.9	1305.7	1666.2
2000 +	4.3	1.4	2901.9	3186.2
Total	100.0 (1733)	100.0 (350)	657.3	693.1

* in constant terms (1960-61 base).

Since the average household size in the city has continued to remain at 6 persons per household in 1986 as well as in 1974, corresponding to the increase in the household income, the per capita income has also risen marginally from Rs 108 per month to Rs 116.5.

If we consider the poverty line defined as per capita income of Rs 60(1974) per month we find that 31.3 percent of the households lived below this level according to 1974 data, whereas only 23 percent of the households lived in poverty as per 1986 survey (below Rs 60 in constant terms or Rs 139 in current terms). Since the 1974 survey did not cover slums, the sub-sample drawn in 1986 also did not contain slum households. This must be kept in view in drawing any conclusions from this analysis.

In the process of this small upward movement of income in the city the largest rates of increase in the income is recorded by those households whose heads are engaged in manual skilled labour (Table-3). Whereas both unskilled labour at the lower end of occupational scale and administrative class at the higher end record a decrease in the income (in constant terms). It should however be recalled that a substantial part of the slum population is engaged as manual unskilled labourers. In Bangalore, this proportion was about 50 percent of all workers (Ramachandran, 1985) and as such, there is a strong suggestion that the slum population could be worse off in income terms than they were before.

It may also be wrothwhile to probe into the factors behind the better performance of manual skilled labourers. The growth of informal sector (despite its exploitative characteristics) and the consequent demand on skilled labour, as well as unionization may partly explain this phenomenon. Corroboration of

such a possibility must, however, come from a more pointed study of this aspect.

Table-3: Mean Monthly Household Income by Occupation Group - Bangalore

Occupation Group of Household Heads	Mean Income (Rs) 1974	Mean Income (Rs) 1986*	Percent Change
Professionals	1101.80	1079.31	- 2.0
Administrative	1490.30	1217.50	-18.3
Clerical	603.30	621.70	+ 3.0
Sales	731.00	671.62	- 8.1
Manual skilled	476.20	575.00	+20.7
Manual unskilled	414.20	345.51	-16.6
Non-workers	691.70	682.20	- 1.4

* in constant terms (1960-61 base)

The reduction in inequality and a marginal increase in the income has also had an equalising effect on the income differentials between migrant and resident households (defined in terms of place of birth of head of household). The inequality between migrant and the resident households was marked and in favour of migrant households in 1974 (Table-4). In the last 12 years this hiatus has more or less disappeared. This could partly be explained by the fact that while the household locations were same in both surveys, the heads of household may belong to a newer generation - born in Bangalore, rather than any influence of migrant/resident status

on income structure. Consequently, whereas it was found that 62 percent of the household heads were migrants in 1974, only 48 percent were found migrants in1986 survey.

Table-4: Household Monthly Income by Residents and Migrants - Bangalore, 1974 and 1986

Household Status	Mean Monthly Income (Rs) 1974	1986*	Percent Change in Income
Residents	612.30	696.88	13.80
Migrants	684.70	687.77	0.45
All Households	657.30	693.1	5.4

*In constant terms (1960-61 base)

While the above analysis indicates a marginal improvement in the level of income as well as some equalisation impact, the degree of inequality continues to be large (Gini value of 0.51 in 1986), wherein the top 16 percent of the households share 42 percent of the total income and the bottom 14 percent of the households earn only 4 percent of the income. It must be repeated that the slum households were not covered in the above analysis due to absence of data. However, we have strong pointers that if slum population are included in the analysis, the inequality would be even

more. Such a possibility is expressed by the facts that (a) the mean monthly household income in slum was 206.32 as against Rs 657.30 in the non-slum areas in 1974 and the corresponding per capita income was Rs 35and Rs 108 during that time (Ramachandran, 1985); (b) 80 percent of the slum households were in low income category (< Rs 300), and (c) 50 percent of earners were unskilled manual labourers in the slum areas and this occupation has registered a significant decline in income (in constant terms).

We may thus summarise our conclusions based on the preceding analysis :

1. Although household as well as per capita incomes in Bangalore have registered a substantial increase in current terms, the increase is only marginal in constant terms.

2. This increase has been accompanied by an income equalising process, wherein the inequalities between various income classes have reduced. At the same time, the inequalities between income classes continue to remain high. On the other hand, the disparities in incomes between migrant and resident households have disappeared.

3. The increase in incomes accompanied as it is with decreasing inequality have resulted in bringing down the proportion of households living in poverty.

4. Skilled manual labourers have recorded a significant increase in income in constant terms, whereas

the unskilled manual labourers have registered a sharp decline in income. The income of the slum population (not covered in this study) must have declined in constant terms, since it accounts for a large part of the unskilled labour force in the city.

FOOT NOTES

1. Two-stage sampling design was adopted for the selection of households. The urban frame survey blocks of NSSO and households formed first and second stage sampling units respectively. Based on the time and cost constraints 2000 sample households were fixed for the survey. The first stage units of 150 UFS blocks were drawn in the form of two independent and interpenetrating sub-samples of 75 blocks each. The number of households to be selected from each sample UFS block was derived by making the design self-weighing. The first stage units were drawn using systematic sampling and the second stage units using simple random sampling without replacement.

2. In 1986, a follow-up survey was conducted based on a sub-sample of 400 households. The sub-sample of 400 households were drawn from 1745 sample households using systematic sampling.

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2. Ramachandran H (1985), "Slumming of a Metropolis", in Essays on Bangalore (Vol.2), AKN Reddy and V Vyasulu (Convenors), Bangalore, KSCST.

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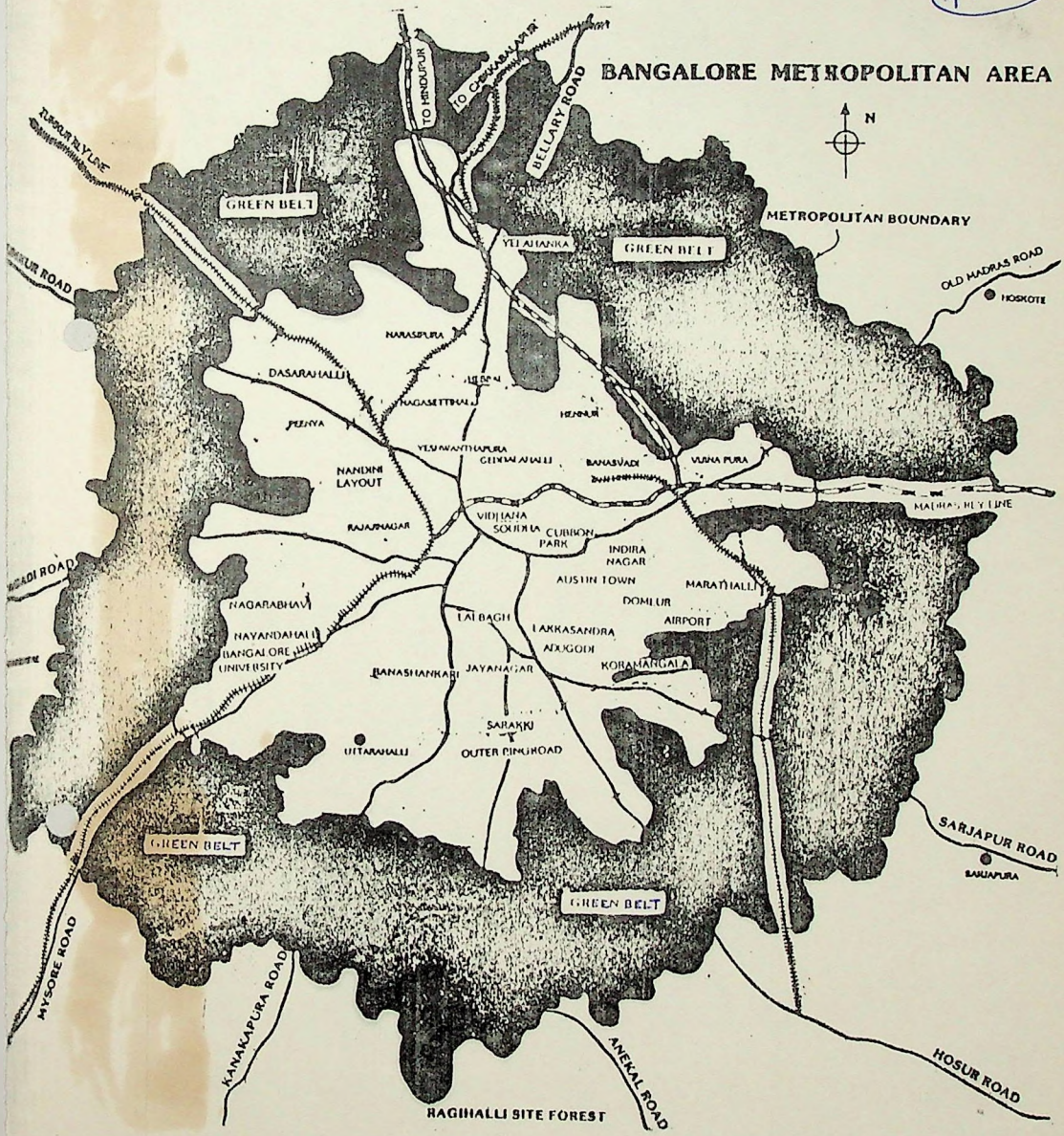
BANGALORE METROPOLITAN AREA
N
TO HANDUR
TO CHIKKABALAPUR
BELLARY ROAD
TUMKUR RLY LINE
GREEN BELT
METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY
YELAHANKA
GREEN BELT
OLD MADRAS ROAD
HOSKOTE
NARASAPURA
DASARAHALLI
HEBBAL
NAGASETTIHALLI
HENNUR
PEENYA
YESWANTHAPURA
GEDDALAHALLI
BANASWADI
VIJNA PURA
NANDINI LAYOUT
MADRAS RLY LINE
VIDHANA SOUDHA
CUBBON PARK
RAJAJINAGAR
INDIRA NAGAR
AUSTIN TOWN
MARATHALLI
DOMLUR
NAGARABHAVI
AIRPORT
TAI BAGH
LAKKASANDRA
NAYANDAHALLI
ADUGODI
BANGALORE UNIVERSITY
KORAMANGALA
BANASHANKARI
JAYANAGAR
SARAKKI
OUTER RING ROAD
UTTARAHALLI
GREEN BELT
SARJAPUR ROAD
ANEKAL
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MYSORE ROAD
KANAKAPURA ROAD
ANEKAL ROAD
HOSUR ROAD
RAGIHALLI SITE FOREST

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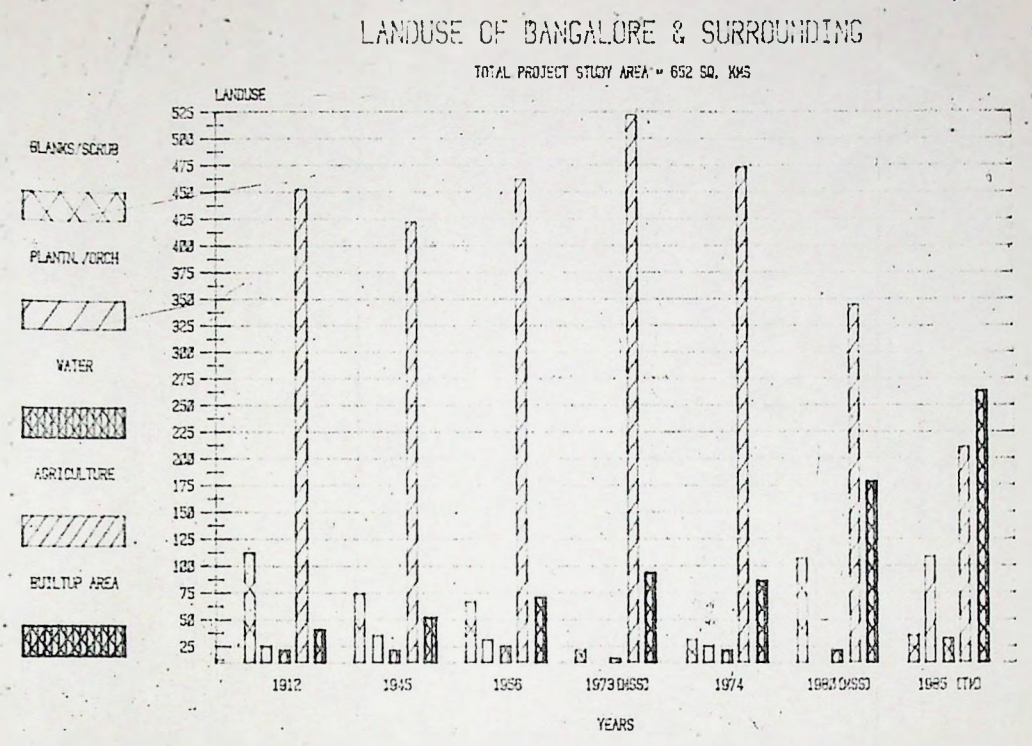
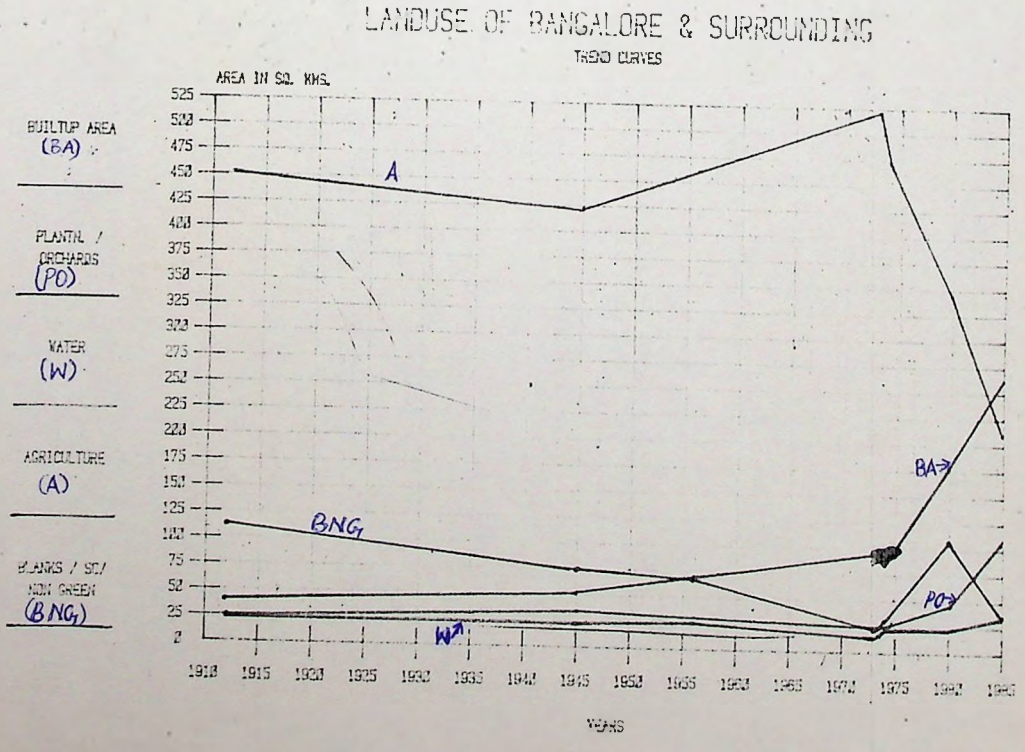


Figure



Figure

EFFECT OF LAND USE AND RENT CONTROL POLICIES ON HOUSING THE URBAN POOR *

BY

T. Krishna Kumar **

I. INTRODUCTION

It is well-known that our country is going through a phase of rapid urbanisation and that associated with this urbanisation there is migration of unskilled and poor workers and their families from rural areas to urban areas. It is also well-known that such migrants face acute problems in having adequate housing. However, what is not so well-known are the effects of urban land-use policies of the government are the effects of urban land rent control legislation on the cost, quantity, and quality of urban housing for the poor. This paper deals with these issues with special reference to Bangalore city.

II. URBANISATION AND LAND-USE

Urbanisation is associated with industrilisationand economic growth. These in turn bring about a change in the structure of economic activity. The changes in economic activity bring about a rapid change in the requirements of skilled and unskilled labour. The nature of occupation of the skilled amd unskilled labour and the nature of investment opportunities determine the income levels and the distribution of income. Thus, associated with any degree and pattern of urbanisation there are corresponding occupational and income distributions of the urban population. One of the primary responsibilities of the urban governance is to provide adequate shelter and associated services for its working people and their dependents. While it is true that the demand for housing services is a private demand the urban government must concern itself with providing its people basic necessities of life, such as a minimum level of housing services.

Space is a basic requirement for carrying out various economic, social, cultural and other activities. There are competing demands on space. Since physical proximity and easy access create agglomeration economics and other conveniences the demand for space is higher in already developed city centres that are centres of economic activity than at the peripheries of the city that are yet to develop. This high intensity of demand for space at the city centres arises for competing uses from different segmen of the population: the urban poor for residential purposes, the businessmen for commercial use, the industrialists for industrial use, the industrialists for industrial use, the social and cultural organisations for social and cultural uses, the social and cultural uses, and public bodies for offering public services etc. If the scarce urban space at the city centres was to be allocated for these competing uses through market forces along then such space would be bid-up entirely by the rich industrialists giving no scope for other uses. It is to prevent such

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** Professor of Economics University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

lopsidedallocation of scarce urban space that the land-use zoning concept of the planning legislation has been invented.

Under land-use zoning scheme, land-use is regulated for residential, commercial, industrial and public uses. Land-use zoning is an elegant legal device through which is a homogeneous land that can be substituted between competing uses is contrived to become heterogeneous and non-substitutable between broad categories of uses. Thus if the land-use zoning restrictions are properly and strictly enforced the land meant for residential use is different from, and less productive than, the land meant for industrial use.

With changing urbanisation scene the requirements for space for different uses also change. The availability of space for different uses permitted by the land-use regulations must match the space requirements for those different and availability of space constitute the degree of scarcity of space. The degree of scarcity of urban space is mainly of two kinds - the general scarcity of space, irrespective of the use to which it is put and the specific scarcity for a given use category. Thus, the degree of scarcity of space for residential use by the urban poor can be due to the following factors: (i) a general scarcity of space, (ii) relative scarcity of space for residential use, and (iii) relative scarcity of residential space for the urban poor.

There are essentially two ways of increasing urban space - by increasing the density through the fixation of a higher floor space index (i.e. increasing the number of floors in a building) and by bringing more agricultural land for non-agricultural use. There are two ways in which the space available for residential use can be increased - by increasing the overall urban space while keeping the proportion of urban space earmarked for residential use the same or by keeping the overall urban space constant and increasing the proportion of urban space earmarked for residential use.

With increasing urbanisation the urban government must keep pace with the developments and bring about the necessary changes in the urban land-use. The land-use zoning regulations must be rigid enough so as to disallow arbitrary conversion of one land-use to another and they should be flexible enough to change the land-use pattern in the desirable direction as more and more urbanisation takes place. This tall order of land-use regulations was what was expected of the statutory Comprehensive Development Plan for urban areas indicated in the Town and Country Planning Act.

III. LAND-USE PLANNING AND THE URBAN POOR.

Having explained the role of an urban government in providing space for shelter for the urban poor we shall now examine the policies and procedures followed by the Bangalore Development Authority in providing shelter for the urban poor.

The Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (TCPA) was enacted for the purpose of facilitating planned development of urban areas. The Act designated Bangalore Development Authority as the Local Planning Authority for Bangalore and its environs to implement the provisions of the Act. An outline Development Plan (ODP) was prepared for Bangalore in 1972.

Although the TCPA stipulated that a Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) be prepared within three years of preparing CDP such a CDP was not prepared until 1984. A draft CDP was, however prepared by the Director of Town and Country Planning in 1976. That plan predicted a population of 22 lakhs in 1981 whereas the census figures show an actual 1981 population of 29 lakhs. At least three reasons could be given for this gross underestimation of population. First, pllanning for industrial development of Bangalore is not integrated with the CDP exercise. Karnakaka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) is entrusted with the planning of industrial development. It has no representation in BDA and neither does BDA have a representation in KIADB. Second, the setting up of a very large industrial estate in Hosur, Tamilnadu, very close to Bangalore. The CDP seems to have ignored the impact on Bangalore of the Hosur industrial development. Third, there seems to be very little evidence that professional consultants with the requisite expertise in regional economic planning were involved in the preparation of the Comprehensive Development Plan.

The outline Development Plan and the Comprehensive Development Plan indicate the levels of Population and employment and the distribution of employment by broad groups of industries. These plans do not pay any attention to the occupational and income distributions of the population. The area earmarked for residential purposes is therefore based on total population and total employment. These town planning efforts made no attempt to estimate the residential space requirements of the urban poor. The Comprehensive Development Plan of Bangalore is not comprehensive enough when it comes to offering shelter to the urban poor.

When the urban planners do not earmark adequate land for housing the urban poor it can be expected that the market forces operate in such a way as to reduce the residential space made available to the urban poor. Since space is a basic requirement such failures on the part of the urban planning exercise and the economic market mechanism generate illegal encroachments on space by the urban poor.

What is legal and what is illegal and what is just and

what is unjust are issues which are, to a large extent, determined by the prevailing mores, institutions, and attitudes of the society. To understand these issues in greater depth let us go to the roots of the problem. Land and airspace, are the gifts of nature and as such any one individual should have as much right on these gifts of nature and as such any one individual should have as much right on these gifts of nature as any one else. But that is not to be. The society has created the legal institution of property rights and allows private ownership and exchange of land. The market forces are thus allowed to operate in deciding who would benefit and by how much free space provided by nature.

Under the institution of private ownership of land the poor are deprived from enjoying the benefits provided by nature- the land and space. Urbanisation creates urban infra-structure such as roads, schools, hospitals, water supply, power supply etc. An increase in the urban infra-structure creates economies of agglomeration and increases the demand for scarce urban land. This increases the price of urban land. But it is obvious that this increase in price of land is not due to anything that the owner of the land has done either to the land or to its urban environment. The increase in land price is due to the urban physical infrastructure. Who are the people that contribute significantly to this urban development? - the industrial workers, the construction workers, and the unskilled workers engaged in the service sector. Ironically it is the contribution of these workers that increases the price of urban land thereby making it inaccessible to them as their incomes do not increase as rapidly as the price of land.(1)

It is then not proper to create a new institutional mechanism by which land or space is made available to the urban poor who make a significant contribution to the urban development? What is such an institutional mechanism? Land-use zoning must be made more responsive to our social needs. The Comprehensive Development Plan must provide shelter for the urban poor. This can be done by creating, statutorily, a new specific land-use zoning category within the residential land-use category. Certain portions of land must be zoned as residential land for housing the urban poor. Adequate land must be earmarked for this purpose and conversion to other uses must be prohibited. To make this zoning regulation efficient, areas must be earmarked for this in almost every neighborhood, and in areas where land values are high for alternate uses sufficiently high density must be maintained for housing the poor. Such land earmarked for housing the poor must be made available at such a low price that the cost of shelter for the poor is affordable by them. [illegible]".

If such an institutional mechanism does not operate effectively, i.e. if the CDP does not provide adequate housing facilities for the urban poor close to their place of employment what other alternative do they have than to encroach on other's land? Should one call it encroachment, in the first place? In fact the urban poor are so considerate that very rarely do they encroach on private land. (2) And in most of the cases the land they encroach on has very little alternate use. Town planners, who are mostly architects and engineers, do not seem to have incorporated into the town planning exercises the socio-economic realities of the Indian urban society, particularly the problems of the urban poor.

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(1) It should not surprise the reader if it is pointed out that the reasoning provided here was first expounded by Karl Marx in his Capital Vol. III, in the Chapters titled "Transformation of Surplus Profit into Ground Rent" and "Building Site Rent, Rent in Mining, and Price of Land".

IV. PROBLEMS REGARDING URBAN LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Most of the large urban centres in the country have city improvements boards or urban development authorities. These institutions are engaged in an ambitious exercise of acquiring and developing land as a part of city improvement or urban development. In undertaking this exercise they do not see the institutional constrains imposed by the governments' own bureaucratic system, by the courts, and by the political system. Instead of limiting their activities to planning and regulation they go into the impossible task of implementing their own unrealistic plans. In their eagerness to implement the plans they neglect the other two more specific functions of preparing realistic development plans and in regulating the urban development.

The situation can be illustrated by looking at the achievements of the city Improvement Trust Board of Bangalore (CITB) (established in 1945) and its successor the Bangalore Development Authority (established in 1976). During its 30 years of operation CITB developed and distributed to the public 68,300 sites for residential as well as non-residential uses. During this period the city's population increased by as much as 17 lakh people and assuming an average household size of 5 the number of households increased by about 3 1/2 lakhs. Assuming that about 30 percent of the sites are residential sites only 6 percent of the additional households were provided house sites by CITB. (3)

Between 1945 and 1983 CITB and BDA notified about 16,600 acres of land for acquisition but they could acquire only about 8,300 acres, i.e. only one half of the notified area. (4) One of the major reasons for such a poor rate of land acquisition is the procedure by which the compesation is fixed for the land. Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA) which governs the land acquisition proceedings, the compesation takes no note of the possible increase in the value of land once the scheme is implemented. It is clear that a piece of land to be included in a scheme will have a high market value for non-agricultural use under the scheme and a relatively low-value for agricultural use before the scheme. If the compensation is fixed according to the latter lower rate the land owner would try to keep his land outside the acquisition proceedings. According to the LAA a the land owner can appeal to a higher court seeking a higher compensation. The courts take their own time in settling the cases.

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(2) A sample survey of slums in Bangalore 1977 revealed that only about four percent of area under slums was on private property.

(3) Even this estimate is a gross exaggeration as the distribution of sites is not uniform and some households have more than on site and many of the old residents do not own any sites.

It is also quite common that while the land owner takes the compensation issue to a court he also simultaneously negotiates a land sale with a private promoter or a co-operative housing society, often with a support from an employee or a member of BDA. The private developer or promoter of a housing co-operative needs the internal help from BDA to get the approval of the lay-out plan. Thus, private interests of certain individuals take precedence over the public interest of the town planning institution. Once such a system of land-use is developed through private developers and promoters it can be rest assured that the beneficiaries of the approved lay-outs would be the ones who can pay their might for a residential lot. The more the extent of such land development the less is the amount of urban land made available for the less fortunate ones.

The land acquisition and private development of approved lay-outs take unduly long time and have the effect of reducing the supply of scarce residential sites at any given point in time. All over things remaining the same, such delays and withholding of land have the effect of increasing the land values. This is particularly so because usually the transactions are between large buyers of land and a few large owners or a few middlemen negotiating for a group of small farmers. It is of course true that development may not take place at a rapid rate if only a land-use plan is made and the development is left entirely to the private initiative. There is also no guarantee that the distribution of house sites would be made equitably among different income groups if the development is left entirely to the private initiative.

Even under the present system of land-use and development policies the development is rather slow because a large segment of development is unplanned and unauthorised. The unplanned and unauthorised residential construction has emerged as a response to the high cost of developed land. Such unauthorised construction is able to meet the needs of middle and low income households.

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(4) According a planning commission's stuly on the working of the Delhi Development Authority (DAD), until February 1983 DDA notified an area of 70,000 acres but it could acquire only 45,459 acres. Thus, the problems of land acquisition proceedings described here seem to apply to other urban areas in the country.

In view of the above considerations the land-use policies of BDA can be modified as follows:

(i) BDA should prepare land-use plans and attempt to regulate them strictly;

(ii) BDA should create separate land-use categories for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) (the poor), Low Income Group (LIG), and Middle Income Group (MIG);

(iii) there should be an upper limit of about 2400 square feet for single storyed detachment house;

(iv) BDA should acquire land for EWS and LIG schemes and for other amenities, and more realistic compensations should be made to make good expected increase in land values as a result of the planned scheme;

(v) BDA should periodically revise the land-use plans to increase the floor space index (FSI) as the city grows, and it should prepare area redevelopment plans for various sub-areas of the city; and

(vi) BDA and the city corporation should impose heavy vacant land tax in developed areas.

V. URBAN LAND CEILING ACT AND ITS EFFECT ON LAND ACQUISITION.

The land acquisition proceedings described in the previous section were further delayed as a result of the Urban Land Ceiling (and Regulation) Act of 1976. (ULCR) Most of the land to be acquired for various urban development schemes came under the purview of ULCR. The compensation to be paid to the owner of the land under the Urban Land Ceiling is lower than the compensation under the Land Acquisition Act. (5) The public officials in the development authorities attempted to acquire more land for the same money through lower compensation. This resulted in the land owners taking the issue of proper compensation to the courts and thus caused further delay in land acquisition. It has also been noted that the Urban Land Ceiling (and Regulation) Act of 1976 has not been quite effective and in its report the National Commission on Urbanisation has suggested some significant amendments to this legislation. (6) The basic objectives of the legislation are quite laudable and enforcement of the legislation must be given top priority through proper amendments.

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5. ULCR Act provided for a compensation of 8 1/3 times the net average annual income from the land during the five consecutive preceding years, if such land has any income, and otherwise the compensation fixed on by this legislation was Rs. 19 per sq. mts. (for class A and class B cities).

VI. THE RENT CONTROL LEGISLATION: ITS ORIGIN, EVOLUTION AND EFFECT ON HOUSING.

It was explained in Section III how private ownership of land and urbanisation result in escalating the price of scarce urban land. One consequence of this increasing land values in urban areas is an increasing trend in house rents. Thus the concept of rent control goes against the natural economic forces associated with urbanisation and private ownership of land and structures. Its has been observed that the rent control legislation has not been quite effective. So let us examine this legislation and its effects on housing in some detail.

Let us trace the history of rent control legislation. (7) The origin of rent control legislation can be traced to the Working Class Movement in England during the first decade of this Century. This Working Class Movement was the culmination of social unrest caused by high rents charged by the Landlords. Around the turn of the century England was moving rapidly from a more mercantist economy to an industrial economy utilising its imperial power. This resulted in a boom in the ship-building and engineering activities in other parts of England. This boom in industrial activity generated migration into the cities of industrial workers. The growth in housing stock did not keep pace with this migration, thereby creating a sizable housing shortage. The landlords exploited the situation by charging high rents and demanding an years rent in advance. Low incomes and uncertain employment prospects among the migrant workers, against this background of extortion of high rents by the landlords, created a long standing, and wildly sympathised, demand of for a monthly rental payment system to replace the annual payment of rent. High rents, over-crowding, deterioration in quality of housing etc. all adds up to generate a social unrest in London, Glasgow and other major cities of England. As the problem affected the working class, trade unions backed the working class's demand for controlling the rents. The "House Letting and Rating Act" was enacted in England in 1911. This Act permitted monthly letting of low-income dwelling units.

This new scheme of monthly letting which was expected to reduce the finmncial burden of the working class was used by the landlords to raise the rents more frequently.(8) The onset of the First World War brought more migrant workers to the Glasgow region where many of the defence-oriented industries were located. As the housing stock did not keep pace due to war-time diversion of investment into defence industries the working class people faced even greater hardship in getting decent place to live at an affordable rent.(9) The social unrest on the issue reached such a point that the left wing parties, trade unions, and local tenant committees formed by the house wives organised the famous, and most most effective, Glasgow Rent Strike of 1915.

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(6) It was estimated that the excess urban vacant land that shall come under ULCR is about 166, 192 hectares while the land acquired under ULCR forms only about 8.8% (14,589 hectares). The land exempted under section 20 of the Act (in "public interest" and to avoid "undue hardship") was 43,863 hectares (i.e. about 26 percent of the estimated excess land).

In response to the Glasgow Rent Strike of 1915 the Rents and Mortage Interest (War Restriction) Act was enacted by the British Parliament in December 1915. This Act specifically controlled the rents of the low-cost housing. However, the British parliament noted that simply controlling rents would not solve the problem of shortage in low-cost housing. Hence it enacted the Housing and Town Planning Act in 1919 which made it mandatory for local governments to build housing for the workers and it also made certain provisions for financing the construction of such houses. These two legislations, just three to four years apart, may be regarded as landmark legislation providing decent housing for the workers at an affordable rent.

The origin of the rent control legislations in India can be traced to the Rent (War Restriction) Act of 1918. This Act was based on the British legislation cited above, Rent and Mortage Interest (War Restriction) Act 1915. Similarly the Town and Country Planning legislation in India is based on Bombay Town Planning Act 1915, which based on a similar British legislation on London Town Planning.

It is however unfortunate that in our country local authorities which are vested with town planning responsibilities have not paid adequate attention to providing decent housing for the worker at affordable rents through massive scheme of public housing as they have done in U.K. What is being suggested here is that rent control legislation is primarily is only a temporary legislation meant to be a temporary response to war-time shortage in housing or to the social unrest from the working class, such as the Glasgow rent strike. The long term solution to the housing shortage for the low-income-workers must come from a properly designed Town Planning Legislation that earmarks adequate land and adequate funds to provide public housing at subsilised and affordable rents.

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(7) One of the features of the rent control legislation is to protect the tenant from eviction. This aspect of the legislation has a history longer than that of the rent restriction aspect. Here we deal only with rent restriction or rent control aspect only. For a more detailed treatment of this history the reader may refer to Manuel Castells, The City and the Grass Roots : A Cross Cultural Theory of Urban Social Movements, Edward Arnold Publishers, London 1983, pp 27-37.

(8) This is an unintended consequence of a well-intended legislation. One must carefully examine such unintended consequences of any public policy measure, as most of the time they gain prominence over the intended objectives.

(9) It was noted that just prior to 1915 the rents in Glasgow increased by twenty three percent, See, Mannuel Castells, op cit .

- Improper functioning of BDA even though there are Acts to provide housing
- Zoning areas

The rent control legislations that were once introduced as short-term solutions to the urban housing problems attained, over time, some degree of permanence. But it should be noted that one of the effects of this legislation is primarily to bring about an income transfer from the community of landlords or urban-owners to the community of tenants. Another long-term impact of this legislation is to reduce the supply of residential housing. In its operation the rent control legislation has become quite ineffective in controlling the rents of the working class or low-income workers. This is partly because only a small fraction of houses that should come under the purview of the legislation do actually come under it. Secondly, the mere existence of the legislation, which attaches a positive probability of a new house to come under its purview, discourages people to invest in residential housing. This effect of reduction in residential housing investment aggravates the problem of shortage in residential housing. As a result, in the ultimate analysis only a very small fraction of the renters are benifitted through a real income transfer from the landlord and the small number of landlords whose houses go under rent control bear the entire cost. Furthermore, a large number of renters have to pay much higher rents under the legislation than the rents they would have to pay if the legislation were repealed.

It has been noted that there was no significant difference between the monthly incomes of the landlord and tenant households. It was also estimated that only six percent of the entire housing stock and twelve percent of the rental housing units come under rent control, and that the proportion of houses that escape rent control not form thirty eight percent. (10)

Although the arguments advanced above are quite logical and convincing to many economists it is a fact that there is a reluctance to repeal the legislation. The reason for this has to be found in the economics and politics of democracy.

The potential beneficiaries of the legislation are the working class who constitute a large segment of the voters. The perception regarding the actual consequences of the legislation is very poor among these potential beneficiaries. These considerations force the politicians to favour a continuation of the legislation and to give it a degree of permanence. There is an urgent need to high-light the actual long-run impact of the legislation on the entire rental housing market. Some interesting empirical findings on the effect of this legislation in Bangalore are contained in the dissertation cited in foot-note 10.

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(10) These observations are based on the analysis of a household sample survery conducted in Bangalore during September 1984 - January 1985. For further details the reader is referred to K. Arun, A Critical Appraisal of Rent Control Act in Bangalore City, an unpublished dissertation submitted to the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore in partial fulfilment of the requirements of a Fellowship programme in Management.

SOCIAL MOBILITY IN BANGALORE

R. Siva Prasad

I

The theme of the workshop being 'Urban Poverty' I would like to clarify the relevance of the subject matter of this paper by raising two questions, Viz., 1) Why do we have to understand social mobility in Bangalore, for that matter any city? 2) How is it related to the theme of the workshop ? In answer to this I would like to say that social mobility and social inequality are very closely related and are complementary in nature. Any understanding of existing social inequalities and the social structure ought to take social mobility of different socio-economic groups into consideration for a processual understanding of the system under study. It may also be relevant to mention here that in our country in the wake of massive economic development, while there is increase in social mobility of individuals and groups, there is also an increase in the incidence of poverty. Hence this attempt.

P.M. Blau and O.D. Duncan (1967:18) rightly describe social mobility as the 'process of stratification'. While mobility influences stratification, stratification determines, by and large, the course of mobility. In other words, any change or alteration in one brings about change or alteration in the other. This raises the question whether social mobility brings about structural changes in the system itself or reiterates the existing social structure with minor modifications ? The answer for this could be both, depending on the intensity of mobility of lower and upper strata groups.

In a developing country like India, where extreme inequalities persist, the ruling classes and the academicians alike have created a myth that individual mobility outside the framework of caste or class is an emerging phenomenon. It is also widely believed that modern education, occupational structures and other factors like industrialisation and urbanisation, etc., will break the hold of caste system giving rise to a class system similar to that of the Western class (Davis 1951:175-6; Desai 1966). Interestingly, it has been found that education is mostly confined to upper castes and economically advanced groups, and thereby perpetuating the ascriptive system of stratification (Shah 1964; Sivakumar 1977; Jayaram 1977). Many studies have confirmed that there exists a correlation between a person's educational and occupational achievements and his or her caste and class background (Srinivas 1966:64; Sivakumar 1977:203; Michaelson 1984:342; Desai 1981: 123-4; and Prakasa Rao and Tewari 1979:331).

In order to understand social mobility in the Indian context one has to first understand the relationship between the caste and class. The relationship between the caste and class is very complex. It is popularly believed that the caste system is a closed system while the class system is an open one wherein mobility across social classes is possible. This notion is untenable and does not stand to any empirical testing. On the contrary, mobility in the class system, as in caste, is a restricted one. In both, the class of origin largely determines the specific pattern of mobility which implies that the resultant social mobility brings about only marginal changes and in a way reinforces the existing social stratification and social structure (Bottomore 1975:40). In other words, the situation in class system is not radically different from the caste system.

In the Indian context, there exist a class system, similar to the Western class system, within an endogamous caste. This in no way negates the existence of class system across castes. In a broader perspective, caste and class not only co-exist but also work or operate in collusion with each other in the given structural framework. Put differently, caste system functions in such a way that it largely serves class interests within itself, and in a broad sense, prevents the similar classes in different castes to come together.

The fact that there exists a class system within a caste determines various factors of interelationships between castes, and also within a caste, are on class lines. But this does not mean that classes of same category from different castes that interest are similar in nature. They not only differ in their actual status but also in their socialization factors. It is this caste-class relationship that plays against class antagonisms, class consciousness and class unity beyond one's caste. In fact, social mobility only reinforces these relations.

M. Abrahamson, E.H. Migruchi and C.A. Harnung aptly identify two factors as relevant for studying social mobility: "The first is concerned with the extent to which social inequalities and differential access to advantages, opportunities and scarce benefits are perpetrated across generations... A second purpose... is to locate the social structural and psychological factors that play a role in the status attainment (that is, social mobility) of individuals" (1976:205-6)

In general, social mobility is the result of (1) opportunities offered or provided by a system;2) awareness of opportunities; 3) capability of people in realizing them; and 4) competition, strategies and struggles adopted by the individuals, families or groups to better their position.

Mobility does not occur in vacuum and, there exist limitation (social, economic, psychological, etc.) to one's chances of social mobility. But it has to occur within the existing structural framework. That is, one's range or scope for mobility is determined by the 'mobility field'. Similarly, there exists a limitation, depending on the extent of control over resources and power, for a group's (caste-class) mobility. In other words, individuals belonging to similar caste-classes will have more or less equal chances for mobility. That is, the approximation of individual mobility fields make one group distinguishable from another. To put it differently, mobility field of one group (caste-class) differs from that of the others. For instance, the fact that a person is born in a particular caste-class stratum restricts and influences his or her mobility by and large to that group only. To elaborate it further, caste in combination with class factor opens up avenues of mobility for individuals or for the group as a whole. In this process, political factor also aids mobility.

Social mobility in Inida is linked to caste in association with land or wealth or property ownership and place of residence. These factors have a direct bearing on access to new opportunities for mobility , Viz., access to education, professions, salaried jobs and higher income.

II

Understanding of social mobility in Bang lore is important on two counts:

i. it is an ideal Indian city to observe the interplay of caste and class, and the mobility patterns that occur ina fast-developing industrial city; and (ii) it is an ideal place to understand the interplay of traditional, colonial andmodern factors in it. Besides, it is an emerging metropolitan city with many linguistic, religious and cultural groups living in it. With its ever expanding bureaucracy and tertiary (service) sector it offers a greater scope for the people to improve their status.

Bangalore is the fifth largest city in India with a population of 29.13 lakhs. It occupies a fourth place among the Indian cities on the basis of growth (census of India-1981). It is centrally situated in the south of India and well connected by road, rail and air to various big cities of India. It is a centre of excellence in education and houses many prestigious educational, scientific and technological institutions. Unlike the major cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, it has no physical barriers for its growth. What is more, its climate is its best promoter promoter of growth. Thus it provides ample scope for individuals, as well as groups, to ameliorate their status, both in economic and social terms.

The data for this study are derived from the Bangalore city survey Project which was completed under the supervision of Professor V.L.S.Prakasa Rao (1973-76). Broadly, an attempt is made, in this paper, to understand some salient features of educational and occupational mobility of different social groups living in Bangalore.

Of the sample, 1,745 households, it is observed that migrants (62.1%) outnumber the resident (37.9%) population. It is relevant to note that a significant proportion of the migrants are from rural areas (48%). The migrants significantly show a three fold increase in higher education over the residents.

Table 1 about here

An analysis of the sample households (Table 1) reveals that Brahmins remained at the top of the educational hierarchy of Bangalore, being followed by Lingayatsin the second position. The lower levels of educational hierarchy are represented by artisan and servicing castes, Muslims and the scheduled castes, in that order. The intermediary positions are held by trading castes, christians, agricultural and warrior castes. It is interesting to note that while Brahmins, warrior castes and jains did not have any 'illiterate' heads of the households (hereinafter HHs), the scheduled castes did not have 'professionals' and post-graduates' among them. In fact, illiterates are more among lower castes, especially scheduled castes (Table 1)

The educational achievements of the HHs, in general, show a more or less consistent pattern of hierarchy. In spite of many privileges extended to the scheduled castes by the Government it appears that they have not been able to advance greatly. The benefits of the privileges are mostly cornered by the affluent and politically powerful among them. Generally, their low social position and economic status has come in the way of proper utilisation of the benefits for their advancement.

While the above facts give a picture of the educational status by various categories as it exists it would be interesting to have a look at the inter-generational mobility of various socio-economic groups in our sample, between HH, HH's father (hereafter F) and father's father (henceforth FF).

Table 2 about here

In general, among all the castes, except Brahmins and the scheduled castes, there is a greater tendency for mobility in the F's generation at the 'up to middle' level of education. Among the Brahmins, unlike all the others, the increase at the F's level is significant in the category of 'secondary' level education as compared to FF's. It is significant to note that Brahmins are a generation ahead of all the others in their educational achievements, except the scheduled castes. The scheduled castes are one generation behind all the others other than Brahmins in their educational achievements. As far as the scheduled castes are concerned, the HH's generation is clearly comparable to the FF's generation of the Brahmins. Further, the HH's generation of the scheduled castes is comparable to the F's generation among all the social groups, with the exception of the Brahmins. Likewise, the F's generation of the scheduled castes is comparable to the FF's generation among all the other castes (other than Brahmins) (Table 2).

Following from the above observations it may be safely projected that in the next generation of the scheduled castes there may occur an increased representation in the 'secondary' education. The data suggests a fast decreasing rates of 'illiterates' among all the groups. It may not be hazardous to assume, following the high rates of decline in the 'illiterates' among all groups, that in the subsequent generation (in) many social groups may have no 'illiterates' at all!

Table 3 about here.

What is observable among the upper castes is that greater amount of mobility in education is from middle level education to higher levels of education, 'graduates and above'. Among the lower castes the movement is by and large restricted to 'up to middle' level to 'secondary' level only. The high incidence of upward mobility among various groups need not be construed as an indicator of status change. In fact the quantum of both upward s well as downward mobility is marginal in nature. Thus, it has not resulted in any greater shift in the caste and other religious group differentials vis-a-vis educational differentials. As the relative distance between castes is maintained in terms of educational mobility and achievements, and the nature of mobility being 'marginal' the status quo prevails (Table 3). In other words, by and large, the changes are peripheral and in the process the system is only reinforced.

Our study brings out clearly that the individual's class of origin, i.e., his father's class (occupation could be considered as an indicator of class), influences his chances and scope of (educational) mobility. Further, the class of origin of an individual allows him to deviate only 'marginally' and forbids greater deviations. That means, social mobility, which is influenced by one's caste and class backgrounds, only

reiterates their earlier positions. In other words, social mobility maintains caste and class boundaries. Thus, educational mobility, though shows an improving trend for many groups, does not in any way point out to the destabilization of the privileged groups and does not disturb the existing social structure.

Table 4 about here

In the present study it is observed that the existing patterns of occupational mobility are to a large extent caste specific. That is, well paid and prestigious jobs are the upper castes domain, and menial and low ranking occupations are generally the lower cas e's prerogative. It is interesting to observe that, inspite of increasing rates of occupational shifting, members of quite a few castes still continue to follow their caste occupations. Among them, 31.5 percent of the agricultural castes, 26.2 percent of the artisan and servicing castes, 28.3 percent of Scheduled castes, and 68.2 percent of Jains follow their caste occupations in Bangalore. Caleb R Paulus (1968:51) in his study of social stratification in Bangalore, reports that 4.1 percent of the sample have still retained their caste occupations. Further, the sample households indicate and also strengthen the viewpoint that there exists a continuity, in spite of the changes, between the old and new occupational structures (Desai 1981:123-4; Beteille 1969:35,68; Michaelson 1984; Srinivas 1962:64; Gist 1954:129; and Gould 1963). In addition the findings ratify the view that the upper castes have an advantage over the others whereby they dominate in the high status occupations.

Why does this occur? The rural poor, in the event of migration to urban centres, carry with them, as it were, their traditional occupations and skills. The caste occupations work as portable kits to the migrants, especially if they are from rural areas. This facilitates continuity between traditional and modern jobs. It is usually the lowercastes, espically the scheduled castes, who still perform the polluting jobs. The upper castes generally avoid manual jobs and particularly those which are of polluting in nature (Beteille 1969:35). It is also generally true that the higher the caste status the greater are their chances of getting high-status jobs which may be unrelated to their traditional occupations. In other words, upper castes dominate the upper and 'white-collar' jobs and lower castes remain at the lower levels of occupations, especially 'blue-collar', only.

Our sample households reflect and further confirm these observations (Table 4). This is mainly because the upper castes have adapted themselves to the new occupational structure though the new occupational structure is believed to be a revolutionary one during the British rule (Gould 1963:74). K.L.Michaelson comments rightly that, "The new occupations were supposed to be caste free: they were not and, by and large, the social and economic rewards of modern industry have gone to those who had them traditionally" (1984:342).

Table 5 and 6 about here

It is found that, in general, the tendency among the younger generations is to move away from their paternal occupations.

However, this attitude varies from caste to caste. The lower castes show a lesser degree of deviance from their paternal occupations than the upper castes. By and large, Brahmins differ in their mobility patterns from all the others. Similarly, artisan and servicing and Scheduled Castes differ from the others in their mobility patterns, though some similarity between them and, to some extent, Christians is observable. Mixed tendencies are found among trading and agricultural castes and muslims. As in the case of educational mobility, Brahmins remained at the Zenith of the hierarchy and scheduled castes at its nadir (Tables 5 and 6).

It is observed that paternal education and occupation have a bearing on the offsprings occupation and education, respectively. Generally speaking, those with better educational achievements will have better occupational attainments. This further would influence the mobility of the offspring, both educational and occupational. In general, it is observed that the link between castes and occupation and education still persist in Bangalore.

It is also observed that spatial segration based on caste, language, region and religion, differential rates of educational and occupational mobilities, etc., only indicate that the social structure of the city, structurally, has not substantially been altered. It can also be safely concluded that there is an overlap between caste, occupational and educational hierarchies.

Table 7 about here

Our data suggests that, in Bangalore, there is an association between castes or religious groups and the socio-economic status (SES) zones. The upper castes have a tendency to reside in high-status areas while the lower castes have a tendency to segregate in low-status areas. The middle-ranking castes are found to be prevalent in low-medium status zones (Table 6).

Table 8 and 9 about here.

The levels of education and occupation also reflect the differentiation by SES zones. The High SES zone has a greater proportion of persons with higher education, especially 'graduates and above', There are no 'illiterates' in this zone. On the contrary, the low SES zone has a great proportion of 'illiterates' and 'up to middle' educated, when compared to the others. Apart from this, this zone has the lowest proportion of 'graduates and above' educated HHs. The High-Medium zone is characterised by a greater number of 'secondary' educated and they occupy a second place after the high SES zone at the level of 'graduates and above' education. This zone has the least ratio of 'illiterates' compared to Low-Medium and low SES zones. In its educational achievements Low-Medium zone falls in between High-Medium and Low SES zones. The rates of mobility are higher in the High-SES zones than the Low-SES zones. By and large, the mobility is 'marginal' in nature. The educational mobility in the four SES zones reflects the relationship between the educational achievements and socio-economic factors and the place of residence (Table 7 and 8).

Table 10 and 11 about here.

The occupational structure of the four SES zones and the mobility patterns point out a clear-cut polarization. The High SES zone is dominated by 'professional and administrative' workers (57.9%) and they are far ahead of the other three zones in this regard. Added to this, this zone has thelowest proportion of 'production and service' workers (23.9%). In contrast to this, the low SES zone has the least proportion of 'professional and administrative' workers (5.6%) and the highest proportion of 'production and service' workers (65.3%) than any other SES zone. As in the case of educational mobility, the occupational mobility patterns differ between the four SES zones. The High-SES zones show a greater deviation than the Low-SES zones. The mobility observed is largely 'marginal' in nature (Table 9 and 10).

III

Our study of Bangalore city points to the fact that social mobility, which is supposed to bring in changes in the status of people, by itself is controlled by the social and economic background of the individuals and groups. This makes social mobility a restrictive process in the sense that particular caste-class matrix in which a man is born generally determines the parameters of his mobility. In other words, an individual's potential for mobility is circumscribed by his birth in a particular caste-class combine. Just as social groups differ among and within themselves, the rates of social mobility also differ in accordance with their caste-class structures.

It is observed in our study that the socio-economic and ecological structure of Bangalore has an association with caste, educational and occupational mobility, thus indicating the caste-class nature of the city structure. It is observed that the SES zones overlapped with castes and classes pointing out to the influence of city structure on the above mentioned factors and vice versa. This stresses the fact that in the process of reinforcement by each other, the social structure virtually gets reinforced. In this way, social mobility not only reinforces the city structures but it, in turn, is influenced and guided by the socio-economic nature of the city structure.

In addition to the above factors, the caste, kin, friendship and other networks of an individual also indicate caste-class nature and also influence the social mobility chances of an individual. This, when observed in the overall context of caste-class nature of groups, points to the structural limitations of social mobility and change. It may be pointed out from out study that close friends and relatives of an individual come from identical social and occupational backgrounds.

By and large, the changes, that one notices in educational and occupational mobility patterns in Bangalore along with the other factors are not really structural. In other words, the changes one may observe are only peripheral or marginal in nature with the core of the system remaining intact. To clarify further, the changes are within the system and not of the system.

NOTES:

1. The author is grateful to Sri.V.S.Parthasarathy, Sociology unit, ISEC, Bangalore, for his critical comments and suggestions.

2. Asst.Professor (Sociology), Institute for command Studies and Irrigation Management (ICSIM), Bangalore.

3. In order to see the differences between castes and their s gregation based on the socio-economic status (SES), Bangalore is divided into four SES zones: 1) High SES zone, 2)High-medium SES zones, 3) Low-Medium SES zone, and 4) Low SES zone. These dividions have been adopted from Prakasa Rao and Tewari's study (1979: 176 ff.).

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TABLE 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HHs BY EDUCATION AND CASTE/RELIGION

Social Group	Education						Total	No. of cases
	Illiterates	Up to Middle	Secondary	Graduates and PGs	Professionals	Others		
Brahmins		15.2	39.1	27.7	6.6	11.4	100.0	289
Lingayats	3.6	37.5	37.5	12.5	5.4	3.5	100.0	56
Trading castes	5.6	44.4	35.2	9.2	3.1	2.5	100.0	162
Agricultural castes	5.9	52.5	30.3	6.8	1.8	2.6	100.0	340
Warrior castes		56.5	29.0	9.7*	1.6**	3.2	100.0	62
Artisan and Servicing castes	7.4	63.5	22.5	3.3	0.8	2.5	100.0	244
Scheduled Castes	18.4	69.5	9.9	1.3*		0.9	100.0	233
Hindus, castes not specified		33.3	33.3	23.8	4.8*	4.8	100.0	21
Muslims	6.6	66.6	19.7	4.9		2.2	100.0	183
Christian	3.1	42.2	44.5	7.8	0.8**	1.6	100.0	128
Jains		45.4	27.3	18.2*		9.1	100.0	22
Sikhs and Parsis		20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0*		100.0	5
Total	6.2	49.4	28.5	9.9	2.2	3.8	100.0	1745

Source: Prakasa Rao and Tewari (1979: 47,51).

* No post-graduates

** No graduates.

TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HHs, THEIR FATHERS (Fs) AND FATHER'S FATHERS (FFs) BY EDUCATION: ALL SOCIAL GROUPS

Social Group	Generation	Education					Total
		Illiterates	Up to Middle	Secondary	Graduates	PGs and Professionals	
Brahmins	HH		11.2	52.0	21.9	14.9	100.0
	F	1.5	39.4	45.3	8.2	5.6	100.0
	FF	9.4	67.7	19.7	2.7	0.5	100.0
Lingayats	HH	1.8	37.0	40.7	11.1	7.4	100.0
	F	16.7	72.2	7.4	3.7		100.0
	FF	31.2	64.6	4.2			100.0
Trading castes	HH	2.7	43.6	40.3	8.0	5.4	100.0
	F	10.0	67.8	19.5	2.0	0.7	100.0
	FF	37.5	55.1	7.4			100.0
Agricultural castes	HH	4.6	53.7	32.7	5.3	3.7	100.0
	F	19.4	67.9	10.5	0.9	1.2	100.0
	FF	40.5	55.9	3.6			100.0
Warrior castes	HH		56.9	31.0	10.4	1.7	100.0
	F	10.4	74.1	13.8	1.7		100.0
	FF	43.2	52.9	3.9			100.0
Artisan and servicing castes	HH	5.6	64.5	25.1	3.5	1.3	100.0
	F	21.6	70.9	6.9	0.4		100.0
	FF	46.9	50.7	2.4			100.0
Scheduled castes	HH	15.8	75.1	10.8	1.3		100.0
	F	37.8	60.4	1.8			100.0
	FF	57.3	42.2	0.5			100.0
Muslims	HH	4.8	66.3	22.9	5.4	0.6	100.0
	F	13.3	80.7	6.0			100.0
	FF	44.6	54.1	1.3			100.0
Christians	HH	0.9	41.3	47.7	5.5	4.6	100.0
	F	7.3	66.1	19.3	2.9	4.6	100.0
	FF	23.7	67.7	6.4	1.1	1.1	100.0
Jains	HH		45.5	31.8	22.7		100.0
	F		68.2	22.7	9.1		100.0
	FF	23.5	58.8	17.7			100.0

TABLES 3: INTENSITY OF SOCIAL MOBILITY (EDUCATION) BETWEEN F-HH AND FF-F: ALL SOCIAL GROUPS

Social Group	Group Generation	U.M Considerable	U.M Marginal	Same level	D.M. Considerable	D.M. Marginal
Brahmins	F-HH	14.1	40.2	40.5	0.7	4.5
	FF-F	8.5	39.4	51.6		0.5
Lingayats	F-HH	18.5	46.3	35.2		
	FF-F		22.9	77.1		
Trading castes	F-HH	10.0	35.6	52.4		2.0
	FF-F	3.7	38.2	57.4		0.7
Agricultural castes	F-HH	8.6	36.7	53.1	0.9	0.6
	FF-F	2.3	27.3	70.1		0.3
Warrior castes	F-HH	12.1	29.3	55.2		3.4
	FF-F	3.9	33.3	62.8		
Artisan and servicing castes	F-HH	4.8	35.1	59.7		0.4
	FF-F	0.9	29.7	68.9		0.5
Scheduled castes	F-HH	1.8	30.1	67.7		0.4
	FF-F	0.9	18.8	79.8		0.5
Muslims	F-HH	2.4	33.1	64.5		
	FF-F	1.3	32.7	66.0		
Christians	F-HH	3.7	39.4	52.3	1.8	2.8
	FF-F	4.3	32.3	63.4		
Jains	F-HH	4.5	27.3	68.2		
	FF-F	5.9	41.2	52.9		

TABLE 4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HHs BY OCCUPATION AND CASTE/RELIGION

Social Group	Occupation								Total	No.of cases
	Profes-sional	Admini-strative	Clerical	Sales	Ser-vice	Far-mers	Produ-ction	Non-work-ers		
Brahmins	26.6	10.1	24.2	6.2	4.6		13.8	14.5	100.0	289
Lingayats	12.5		25.0	16.1	7.1	1.8	25.0	12.5	100.0	56
Trading castes	8.0	10.5	14.8	19.8	3.7	1.9	26.5	14.8	100.0	162
Agricultural castes	6.2	4.7	16.2	5.0	7.9	4.4	44.1	11.5	100.0	340
Warrior castes	8.1	4.8	11.3	14.5	9.7	1.6	40.3	9.7	100.0	62
Artisan and servicing castes	5.7	4.1	9.0	7.4	8.2	4.1	53.3	8.2	100.0	244
Scheduled Castes	3.0	1.7	3.9	4.7	17.6	2.2	59.6	7.3	100.0	233
Hindus, castes not specified	19.1	14.3	9.5	19.0			19.0	19.1	100.0	21
Muslims	2.2	4.4	6.5	32.8	4.9		31.7	17.5	100.0	183
Christians	13.3	5.5	11.7	3.9	8.6	0.8	42.9	13.3	100.0	128
Jains	9.1	22.7	13.6	50.0			4.6		100.0	22
Others	20.0	40.0		20.0			20.0		100.0	5
Total	9.86	5.90	13.35	11.17	7.85	2.06	37.88	11.92	100.0	1745

Source: Prakasa Rao and Tewari (1979: 48,53).

TABLE 5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HHs, Fs AND FFs BY OCCUPATION: ALL SOCIAL GROUPS

Social Group	Occupation				
	Professional and Administrative	Clerical	Sales	Farmers	Production and Service
Brahmins					
HH	43.0	28.9	7.4		20.7
F	39.8	29.7	5.9	17.6	7.0
FF	30.8	22.7	5.4	34.6	6.5
Lingayats					
HH	13.5	25.0	19.2	1.9	40.4
F	5.8	11.0	23.1	50.0	9.6
FF	5.3		21.0	68.4	5.3
Trading castes					
HH	21.2	17.8	23.3	2.8	34.9
F	16.5	4.1	35.6	21.9	21.9
FF	8.0	2.7	34.8	41.1	13.4
Agricultural castes					
HH	11.2	18.9	5.5	6.4	58.0
F	10.6	4.8	7.1	58.6	18.9
FF	3.8	2.6	5.6	78.6	9.4
Warrior castes					
HH	14.3	12.5	16.1	1.8	55.3
F	12.5	7.1	10.7	28.6	41.1
FF	10.8		5.4	54.1	29.7
Artisan and servicing castes					
HH	10.6	8.7	7.1	3.9	68.7
F	5.7	3.9	4.9	31.7	53.8
FF	1.6	1.1	2.8	45.9	48.6
Scheduled Castes					
HH	5.1	4.1	4.1	1.8	84.9
F	2.8	1.8	4.6	30.7	60.1
FF	2.7	0.6	2.2	51.6	42.9
Muslims					
HH	12.4	8.3	36.7	0.6	42.0
F	10.1	6.5	33.2	18.3	42.0
FF	8.5		33.8	38.0	19.7
Christians					
HH	19.5	14.1	4.4	1.8	60.2
F	15.9	9.7	3.6	29.2	41.6
FF	10.0	5.6	8.9	54.4	
Jains					
HH	33.3	14.3	47.6		4.8
F	19.0	9.5	42.9	28.6	
FF	18.8		43.7	37.5	

TABLE 6: QUANTUM OF SOCIAL MOBILITY (OCCUPATION) BETWEEN F-HH AND FF-F: ALL SOCIAL GROUPS

Social Group	Remained in same occupation	Changed to					Total
		Professional & Administrative	Clerical	Sales	Farmers	Production & Service	
Brahmins							
F-HH	36.7	21.5	16.8	6.6		18.4	100.0
FF-F	59.5	16.8	15.7	2.7	2.1	3.2	100.0
Lingayats							
F-HH	13.5	11.5	25.0	13.5	1.9	34.6	100.0
FF-F	81.6	2.6	7.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	100.0
Trading castes							
F-HH	43.9	13.0	16.4	4.1	0.7	21.9	100.0
FF-F	65.2	12.5	3.6	9.8	0.9	8.0	100.0
Agricultural castes							
F-HH	28.5	6.7	16.4	4.8	1.0	42.6	100.0
FF-F	77.5	5.6	2.6	2.6	0.4	11.3	100.0
Warrior castes							
F-HH	35.7	10.7	12.5	10.7	1.8	28.6	100.0
FF-F	73.0	5.4	8.1	5.4		8.1	100.0
Artisanand servicing castes							
F-HH	52.9	7.9	8.4	4.4	0.9	25.5	100.0
FF-F	80.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.1	10.9	100.0
Scheduled Castes							
F-HH	61.0	4.1	4.1	2.8	0.5	27.5	100.0
FF-F	75.0	0.5	1.1	3.3	1.1	19.0	100.0
Muslims							
F-HH	47.3	8.3	7.1	15.4	0.6	21.3	100.0
FF-F	64.8	4.9	6.3	6.3	1.4	16.2	100.0
Christians							
F-HH	48.7	10.6	11.5	4.4		24.8	100.0
FF-F	57.8	7.8	6.7	2.2	1.1	24.4	100.0
Jains							
F-HH	38.1	28.6	14.3	14.3		4.7	100.0
FF-F	81.3	6.2	12.5				100.0

TABLE 7: SEGREGATION OF SOCIAL GROUPS: ALL SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (SES) ZONES

Social Groups	SES ZONES				Total	
	High	High-Medium	Low-Medium	Low		
Brahmins	14.5 45.2	40.1 36.1	42.9 12.9	2.4 2.0	100.0	(16.8)
Lingayats	3.6 2.2	21.4 3.7	58.9 3.4	16.1 2.6	100.0	(3.3)
Trading castes	3.1 5.4	14.8 7.5	71.0 12.0	11.1 5.2	100.0	(9.4)
Agricultural castes	4.1 15.0	14.1 14.9	68.2 24.2	13.5 13.3	100.0	(19.8)
Warrior castes	6.5 4.3	14.5 2.8	69.3 4.5	9.7 1.7	100.0	(3.6)
Artisan and servicing castes	4.1 10.7	11.9 9.0	65.6 16.7	18.4 12.9	100.0	(14.2)
Scheduled Castes	0.9 2.2	10.3 7.5	54.5 13.3	34.3 23.0	100.0	(13.6)
Muslims	3.3 6.4	16.4 9.4	54.6 10.4	25.7 13.6	100.0	(10.6)
Christians	3.9 5.4	17.9 7.2	10.2 1.4	68.0 25.1	100.0	(7.4)
Jains	13.6 3.2	27.3 1.9	50.0 1.2	9.1 0.6	100.0	(1.3)
Total	100.0 (5.4)	100.0 (18.7)	100.0 (60.0)	100.0 (15.9)	100.0	(100.0) 1719 (100.0)

TABLE 8: SOCIAL MOBILITY (EDUCATION) BETWEEN THREE GENERATIONS: ALL SES ZONES

SES Zones	Levels of Education					Total
	Illiterates	Up to Middle	Secondary	Graduates	PGs & Professionals	
High						
HH		17.8	30.0	22.2	30.0	100.0
F	3.3	37.8	32.2	15.6	11.1	100.0
FF	9.4	58.8	25.9	3.5	2.4	100.0
High-Medium						
HH	1.3	32.8	44.6	13.9	7.4	100.0
F	6.4	57.8	30.1	4.0	1.7	100.0
FF	15.3	71.8	12.1	0.8		100.0
Low-Medium						
HH	5.1	53.2	32.4	6.9	2.4	100.0
F	16.2	68.1	13.7	0.9	1.1	100.0
FF	39.9	55.9	3.9	0.3		100.0
Low						
HH	11.5	65.6	21.7	0.8	0.4	100.0
F	35.6	61.1	2.8			100.0
FF	63.4	35.8	0.8			100.0

TABLE 9: INTENSITY OF SOCIAL MOBILITY (EDUCATION)
F-HH AND FF-F: ALL SES ZONES

SES ZONES	Upward Mobility		Same level	Downward Mobility		Total
	Considerable	Marginal		Considerable	Marginal	
High						
F-HH	15.6	41.1	41.1		2.2	100.0
FF-F	14.1	30.6	55.3			100.0
High-Medium						
F-HH	13.5	31.4	52.0	1.0	2.0	100.0
FF-F	3.9	29.0	66.3	0.4	0.4	100.0
Low-Medium						
F-HH	6.3	34.5	57.4	0.3	1.5	100.0
FF-F	2.5	30.7	66.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
Low						
F-HH	2.4	42.3	54.1		1.2	100.0
FF-F	0.8	28.9	69.9		0.4	100.0

TABLE 10: SOCIAL MOBILITY (OCCUPATION) BETWEEN THREE GENERATIONS: ALL SES ZONES

SES Zones	Occupational Status					Total
	Professional and Administrative	Clerical	Sales	Farmers	Production and services	
High						
HH	57.9	14.8	3.4		23.9	100.0
F	40.9	13.6	5.7	29.5	10.3	100.0
FF	25.3	10.8	6.0	50.6	7.2	100.0
High-Medium						
HH	26.9	19.6	11.2	2.8	39.5	100.0
F	21.0	15.0	12.0	27.6	23.4	100.0
FF	11.7	12.7	13.2	46.8	15.6	100.0
Low-Medium						
HH	14.4	15.5	12.0	3.2	54.9	100.0
F	13.1	8.6	12.4	33.6	32.3	100.0
FF	8.7	3.7	11.2	53.4	22.9	100.0
Low						
HH	5.6	10.4	16.3	2.4	65.3	100.0
F	2.8	3.8	14.7	35.1	43.4	100.0
FF	2.7	0.4	12.5	51.8	32.6	100.0

TABLE 11: THE DEGREE OF SOCIAL MOBILITY (OCCUPATION) BETWEEN F-HH AND FF-F: ALL SES ZONES

SES Zones		Degree of Social Mobility						Total
		Remained in same level	Changed to					
			Professional and Administrative	Clerical	Sales	Farmers	Production and Service	
High								
	F-HH	50.0	21.6	7.9	3.4		17.0	100.0
	FF-F	65.1	19.3	9.6	2.4		3.6	100.0
High-Medium								
	F-HH	38.1	17.1	14.3	5.6	1.4	23.4	100.0
	FF-F	63.9	9.8	7.3	4.4	2.4	12.2	100.0
Low-Medium								
	F-HH	41.1	9.2	12.9	6.8	0.6	29.4	100.0
	FF-F	70.7	6.3	5.1	4.7	1.6	11.6	100.0
Low								
	F-HH	53.8	3.9	8.4	6.4	0.4	27.1	100.0
	FF-F	78.1	1.3	3.1	2.2		15.2	100.0

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Industrial Scenarios for Bangalore

Vinod Vyasulu
Indian Institute of Management
Bangalore

THE TIMES RESEARCH FOUNDATION

C O N T E N T S

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INDUSTRIAL SCENARIOS FOR BANGALORE

Vinod Vyasulu

I. Introduction + *

1. This paper is meant to provoke discussion. It is based on an interpretation of readily available data, especially the excellent Times Research Fondation (TRF) Compendium prepared for this Seminar; on past studies of Bangalore; and on interviews with those connected with industry -- Government officials, industrialists, professional managers and representatives of leading trade unions.

2. The overall outlook of the industrialists and unions is gloomy: neither group expects any significant investment or growth in employment in the city, over the next fifteen years. Officials do not feel they can provide the drive and encouragement to industry as in the past.

3. In an attempt to understand this, the argument has been cast in a macroeconomic model of the Kalecki-Keynes type that is standard in economics[1].

There is a stylization of facts involved in discussing a city economy within such a model. It brings out the dilemmas clearly, and helps to identify areas in which policy initiatives are required. Some

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* I am grateful to Ms. S. Sashikala for assistance in preparing this paper.

comments are made on such initiatives.

If these policy options can be discussed, this paper will have more than served its purpose.

II. The Short Run

4. By short run is meant, the length of time within which the level of potential supply of commodities remains unchanged. Within the short period, it is assumed that the stock of capital goods remains unchanged. (For Bangalore, it means that supplies of electric power cannot be dramatically increased).

Potential supply is, then, regulated by the degree of capacity utilization. In India, this has ranged between 85.2% in 1970, and 72.5% in 1974, with the average rate being 76%. In 1984, it was 78.5% well below the 1970 figure[2]. The figures computed for Bangalore by the Planning Department of the Government of Karnataka are of the same order of magnitude[3]. If anything capacity utilization in Bangalore industry is slightly less than the national average.

5. In importance, Bangalore is first after the four traditional metropolitan centres of India, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, and it has been the subject of several studies[4].

Post Independence growth is, in part, due to Bangalore's strategic location from a malitary point of view; in part, due to Central Government decisions on public enterprise location; in part, due to its reputation for harmonious industrial relations; in part, due to an efficient and positive state administration; and perhaps also, in part, due to its pleasant climate.

If attention is focused on the industrial sector the Bangalore economy may certainly be considered modern.

6. At the time of Tippu Sultan (late 18th Century), Bangalore had a strong base in the textile industry, in the city (petta), which was later supplanted by the British with a colonial credit economy, concentrated in the new Civil and Military Station (more commonly known as the Cantonment) and controlled by migrants, not the elite of the petta.

It was not till the early part of this century, under Vishweshwarayya, that industry became important in either Bangalore or Mysore State. Such industrial development as took place did so under state patronage.

Even now, industry is dominated by public investment, and it is likely to remain one of the most important factors underlying Bangalore's industrialization.

7. These historical origins are still evident in the local importance of sericulture around Bangalore; in the importance of textiles, especially weaving, in the petta; and of food and beverages in the Cantonment.

It is evident in the outlook of local industrialists who look to the State Government for leadership. Interestingly enough, the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FKCCI), representing local private trade and industry, was founded by Vishweshwarayya, a Civil Servant, engineer and visionary, who played a critical role in state sponsored development. Even the Greater Mysore Chamber of Industry, representing medium and large manufacturing units in the private sector, is the result of the vision and energy of a retired civil servant of Mysore; the highly respected M.A. Srinivasan.

8. In 1975, the Director of Industries listed 3618 units in Bangalore-- of which 182 were companies, the rest being proprietorships, partnerships and others. They provided employment to 4,83,640 persons, with a

total fixed investment of Rs.9989.39 millions. Over 70% of the m were young-- less than 10 years old. Most of the units were concentrated in the north, north-west of the city (PIN codes 560 016 and 560 023 being the most important)[5].

By May 31,1983, it was estimated that there were 168 large and medium industrial units in Bangalore District, which employed 1,79,268 persons ,and accounted for an investment of Rs. 494.15 crores.

Bangalore accounts for 47% of the units, 33% of the investment and 55% of the employment in the State.

By the end of 1986, the number of large and medium industrial units had increased to 223. Out of the total of 191 units, for which data was available , units manufacturing electrical components numbered 40; followed by 35 units in machanical engineering; electronics, ferrous and non-ferrous units, accounted for 29, each.

Although there has been an increase in the number of units, the investment and employment figures show a decline from 1983 to 1986. The statistics for the latter period indicate that 191 units employed 1,09.161 persons and the investment totalled to Rs. 412 crores[6].

Urban Bangalore also accounts for 1,081 small scale units, with an investment of Rs.114.07 crores and employing 1,11,042 workers (as on March 31, 1981).

The number of sick units, in Bangalore, according to the Canara Bank was 228. Of these, 75 while sick, owed less than Rs.one lakh to the bank; 120 owed between Rs.1-10 lakhs. Only 33 owed over Rs.10 lakhs. The All India figures seam far worse. The Minister of State for Finance told the Lok Sabha (Deccan Herald of August 27, 1987) that in all 1,28,687

Small Scale Industries (SSI) had been identified as sick, with an outstanding bank credit totalling Rs.1184.22 crores, out of a total of 18,12,580 SSI that enjoyed a bank credit of Rs.8321.64 crores at the end of June 1986).

9. The Bangalore Metropolitan Region (BMR) economy can be analysed using a simple macroeconomic model, consisting of two sectors.

Sector I produces investment goods and Sector II consumption goods.

Investment goods means expenditure on long lived equipment and involves uncertain expectations regarding the future; consumption goods relate to current needs and are less concerned with future uncertainties.

The model assumes vertical integration i.e. the raw materials required for production in each sector are produced within each sector. Further, for simplicity, it is assumed that the workers consume all their wages and save nothing. All the saving in the economy comes from the industrialists. In this model, short run investment expenditure is autonomous.

In Bangalore, Sector I is large. It consists of companies like Grindwell-Norton and Kirloskers, in the private sector, and public sector giants like Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd (HMT), Hindusthan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), NGEF etc. Also included in Sector I are a large number of medium scale industries like Bhoruka Steel, and small scale units that function as ancillaries to these units (because of the assumption of vertical integration). An idea of the composition of Sector I in the private sector can be obtained from the Bangalore based

member of the Greater Mysore Chamber of Industry. (It may be noted that this includes units located in Hosur, technically in Tamil Nadu, but effectively a part of the Greater Bangalore economy. Some consensus is required on this matter).

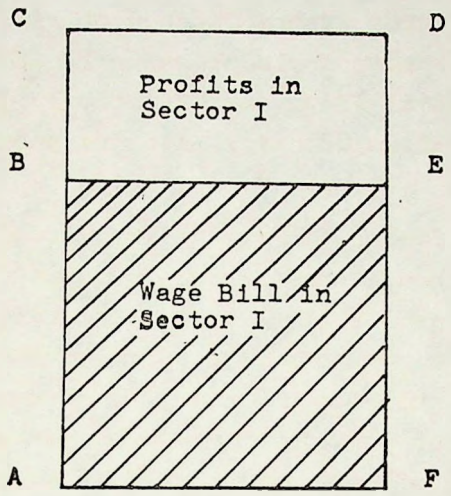
In BMR, Sector II may not include giants like HMT or ITI (although they produce consumer goods like watches and telephones and are, to this extent, part of Sector II). It consists of a large number of firms that produce a whole range a consumer goods and services (such as computer consultancy organizations which have recently been growing in importance). The range of goods is wide, from edible oils to processed foods, to ready-made garmets, to gold and diamonds and watches. There are also a whole host of " informal " sector firms that serve an important function, eg. the typically Bangalore phenomenon, called Iyengar's bakeries. Here also, the model assumes vertical integration: the raw materials required are produced within the sector.

The model then argues that the workers in Sector II must produce a surplus to support the consumption requirements of workers in Sector I, and of the industrialists in both sectors (assuming for simplicity that imports and exports of the city balance out). For the Bangalore economy to be in balance, it must be true that there is a surplus in Sector II, after meeting the consumption needs (wage bill) of the workers in Sector II. This surplus must support everybody else in Bangalore. Or, to put it differently:

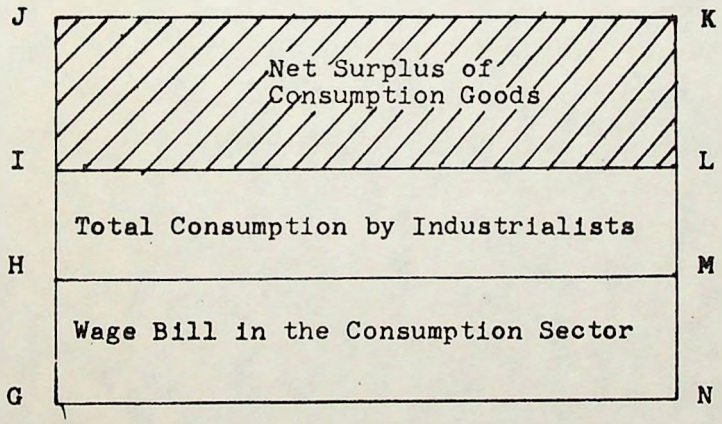
Surplus in Sector II = Wage bill of Sector I + Consumption by Industrialists of both sectors.

The investment sector generates a wage bill which exactly matches the surplus of consumption goods after meeting the wages of Sector II and the consumption needs of the industrialists, as shown in the diagram on the following page.

Sector I



Sector II



Macro Economic Balance : Shaded

Areas ABEF and IJKL are Equal

02-07

To put it differently, autonomous expenditure decisions in Sector I (in the form of wage payments), exactly match the surplus remaining after industrialists, consumption, in an economy, in balance. Or, Sector I generates the market, and it is investment, in this model, that is the key variable in keeping the economy balanced and growing.

If the autonomous investment expenditure in Sector I is smaller in size than the amount required to maintain the balance, then part of the surplus of sector II cannot be disposed off. This would result in an unplanned accoumulation of inventories of consumption goods. This problem of inventory accumulation is one that has faced many Bangalore firms in recent years: this is the problem referred to as " demand recession ".

If the investment expenditure is more than the surplus of consumption goods, then there will be an unplanned decumulation of inventories. If there are no inventories, then an upward revision of prices (inflation) can be expected. In some areas, like housing (where restrictive legislation has added its own complications), Bangalore has been experiencing inflationary pressure.

An unplanned accumulation of inventories (eg. for TVs or fridges or two wheelers) means that the industrialists in Sector II are unable to satisfy their plans regarding the volume of sales of consumption goods. Part of the surplus of Sector II fails to satisfy the " commodity " nature of production ie. they cannot be sold. The entire surplus of consumption goods cannot be realised into profit. There will be a discrepency between the expected rate of profit and the realised or actual rate of profit. In many Bangalore firms, the profit realised has been less than the profit expected at the time of investment; and more so

in recent years, despite the liberalization in policy undertaken by the Government.

The equality between the expected and actual rates of profit is essential to the macroeconomic balance required in the economy. An imbalance arises if the market for selling Sector II goods is too small or too large, resulting in unplanned changes in inventories of final consumption goods.

An autonomous increase in the wage bill of Sector I means an autonomous increase in the size of the market for Sector II which may respond in one of two possible ways:

(1) by adjustment in the quantity of consumption goods produced (if there is excess capacity in equipment and manpower and no infrastructural constraints like power supply) or

(2) by an upward adjustment in the prices of consumption goods.

This adjustment will be limited to restoring balance. If quantity adjustment is not possible because of infrastructural constraints, there will be inflationary pressure. This will also happen if the capacity to produce is not for commodities that workers want to buy.

If physical productivity per worker is assumed constant (a reasonable assumption in Bangalore), then for any given level of employment determined by full capacity utilization in Sector II, the entire burden of adjustment caused by an autonomous increase in investment, will fall on prices. Further in this model, if the share of profit in value added remains constant, the price level in a sector will be proportional to

the money wage rate in the sector. And, in this model, employment in the two two sectors must be in a certain proportion if the macroeconomic balance is to be maintained.

Since there are several variables(productivity per worker, share of profit in value added, excess capacity, etc), several types of adjustment behaviour are possible, depending upon the behaviour of these variables and their interaction. The following points are pertinent in Bangalore.

(1) Physical productivity per worker is low in relation to world standards and it has also been roughly constant over time. On an average, in 1975, the value of output per industrial worker in Bangalore was only Rs.7460. And wage rates tend to be proprotional to the price level, when labour is organised.

(2) Employment proportions in Sector I and Sector II, for institutional reasons, are fixed. According to managements, most firms in the organised sector have excess labour. There is, however, flexibility to employ labour (of roughly the same productiveity), an a casual basis from the informal sector, through labour contractors, at a lower wage; this is often done.

(3) Even in situations of excess capacity, there are infrastructural constaints. Even when management wishes to increase capacity utilization, it may not be able to do so because of say, power shortage, non-availability of critical raw materials, transport bottlenecks, etc.

(4) Prices of industrial products unlike those of agriculture or raw materials, are cost-determined and not demand-determined. Thus they are rigid downwards; their prices do not show a tendency to fall, but they rise in response to demand.

(5) Since Bangalore firms have not developed on the basis of indigenous technology, in spite of the importance of Research Development institutions in Bangalore, there is no match between equipment-labour proportions required in the factory for production, and those required by Bangalore/ Indian Society, to ensure full employment.

This leads to anomalies like the co-existance of excess capacity and excess labour - the factor proportions problem as distinct from Keynesion depression (In the long run, this will lead to serious social problems, since even high rate of growth of industry can hardly be expected to lead to increased demands for labour). This has serious implications for S & T as R & D policy for the country.

(6) In real terms, wages in the organised sector, in the last 10-15 years, have risen by about 35% (Government of India Economic Survey 1986).

But wages in the " informal" sector are low. In small industries, they are one-third of what similar jobs pay in the formal/organised sector.

Many argue that real wages in rural areas have declined in real terms.

For the working class as a whole, the level of real wages may be assumed to have been stable, with increasing inequality between its two components- the organized and the non-organized. There is thus a distruction between what is needed and what will sell. This is another facet of the demand recession problem.

(7) Numbers below the poverty line according to recent Planning Commission estimates have decilined, yet, there are reports that the distribution of income has become more uneven in India.

Centainly in Bangalore, a city with large numbers of well paid professionals, this seems to be true. One casual illustration will suffice: while public transportation is inadequate, the number of two wheelers, representing private transportation (of a middle class type) has shot up dramatically, leading to a need for a change in concepts of traffic management. The results of such a change- the decreasing importance of footpaths, will further aggravate the conditions of the poor.

Depending upon one's assumptions, and the values of these various parameters, an autonomous increase in investment expenditure in Bangalore may lead to a variety of responses as macroeconomic balance is sought to be restored.

It appears that this adjustment in Bangalore has been achieved by focusing attention on the demands of a large " middle " class that has money to spend including conspicuous consumption from black-money.

There is little likelihood that there will be any significant employment generated by industrial investment in the immediate future in Bangalore.

The recent explosion in the number of slums also lends support to the view that a large part of the city population has not benefitted from the city's growth: there is a growing inequality between these two sections of the city's citizens.

10. The structure of the city also seems to be undergoing change.

In 1974-75, an East West dichotomy and a Centre-Periphery structure was noted. Many of the areas classed as Periphery, ten odd years ago, are hardly that now. And within them, commercial areas have been developed, eg. the Jayanagar 4 Block Market; and such markets are coming up in Banashankari, and Indira Nagar, Koramangala etc.

Today, commercial and residential areas seem to overlap, leading to a lower quality of life for residents of several hitherto peaceful areas (like Wilson Gardens or Mission Road), and to vast complications in transport requirements, especially for office going trips.

Bangalore is gradually being " densified": the experience of Bombay with its Malabar Hill and its Byculla may be relevant. On the other hand, sparwling New Delhi may present a more accurate model, if large sums are available for investment in Bangalore.

11. In this, Bangalore's experience mirrors that of India as a whole.

It has been (validly) argued by L. K. Jha and others that increased defence expenditure (a part of which comes into Bangalore) helps counter the immediate problem of insufficient effective demand.

The same is true of conspicuous consumption by a leisure class. Through tax concessions, the middle classes can hope to increase their consumption expenditure. While it may resotre macro-economic balance in the short run, the consequence is increasing inequality and consequent social tensions, in the long run.

III. The Long Run

12. In the long run, investment cannot be considered to be autonomous. And here a problem arises, there is little agreement among economists on an investment function.

13. One obvious factor influencing private investment decisions is the expectation of profit, and this may depend upon profit realised in earlier periods. Good profits, in the immediate past, both generate optimism and also enable firms to use accrued profits (internal funds kept in reserves), for new investments (as borrowed funds would be more expensive because of the interest payments involved).

14. In this context, the outlook for investment in Bangalore, as in India generally, is far from optimistic.

The rate of public investment has fallen from the levels reached in the Second and Third Plans. There are areas where black money has a major role, that offer attractive returns to private investors - real estate, films etc.

But within industry, the outlook is gloomy. This comes out in various ways. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commers & Industry (FICCI), and in Bangalore Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce Industry (FKCCI) have recently expressed

concern on the " demand recession " in the economy. Interest rates are high; several industrialists have pointed out the need to reduce interest rates. The recent reductions by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) do not go far enough.

15. Finally, there are the high figures of what is called sickness in industry - and, in recent years, the rate of growth of sickness seems to have quickened. While there are many definitions of sickness, none of them bodes well for an industrialist seeking profit through investment in manufacturing industry.

16. One reason for sickness could be the industrial relations climate, which has not been very good in Bangalore in recent years, belying the myth of a docile labour force.

Between 1978 and 1986, there were 56 strikes and 34 lockouts in Bangalore[7]. The number of mandays of employment lost due to strikes was 40-46 lakhs, due to lockouts 18-31 lakhs ; wages lost were Rs.11.73 crores, due to strikes; and Rs.6.56 crores, due to lockouts; and the production lost is estimated at Rs.98.69 crores, due to strikes; and Rs.47.37 crores due to lockouts.

All this points to the intensity of industrial conflict, and will have to figure highly in any policy of development for the city.

17. Another reason for closures and sickness may be technological change.

With ITI, due to phasing out of stowger exchanges, a large number of workers have been rendered surplus, and quite a few ancillaries have had to close down as they could not cope with the change. The new electronic switching system technology may improve productivity but the adjustment is painful.

The long delayed modernization of the large units of Bangalore will throw up this type of problem in the coming years.

18. The phenomenon of sickness is a complex problem. Studies of industrial sickness, and case studies of turnaround strategy, suggest that a necessary condition for turning around a sick unit is a change in management[8].

Thus, either the Government, should take over management and appoint professionals to run the units. The AIR in Delhi may provide a model. If workers or their unions, so desire, giving them responsibility to run the unit may be a serious option.

This issue has arisen in Bangalore-- in the case of Alembic Glass, but not found favour with the authorities concerned.

Sickness in industry requires strong medicine; the question is, which medicine.

19. Another aspect of sickness, perhaps a symptom, the figures for capacity utilization + already referred to.

The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) Report calculates, that by not operating at 90% capacity, Indian industry has, in 1983, suffered a loss of potential output of Rs.12,760 crores and the loss to the NDP was Rs.2,240 crores.

+ The concept of capacity utilization is tricky one. These figures refer to production with respect to licenced capacity. Capacity could well refer to output that could be produced, if equipment were run round the clock in three, eight hour, shifts. This is important, because most small units are designed for single shift operation. In a sense, this represents an over-capitalization of Indian industry, an aspect not discussed in this paper.

Even if Bangalore contributes only 5% of total industrial output in India, this represents a loss of potential output of over Rs.600 crores.

Steps to utilize equipment fully, if necessary, by running four shifts of six hours each, when technically feasible, would be necessary in the long run. This should reduce the unit cost of production, and also, provide additional employment.

20. The most important investor in Bangalore has been the State.

Unlike Ahemdabad, Bangalore has little tradition of local entrepreneurship/industrialists. Early in the 1900's, Vishveshwarayya had a vision of an industrialized economy, and he took a few steps forward in this direction.

The real impetus to Bangalore's growth came with the war, and later with the Central Government investments in machine tools, electronics etc., in the Central public sector units, of the Second Five Year Plan.

The next spurt came in the late 1960's when small industry came into its own.

21. Now, there seems to be little likelihood of further State investment in Bangalore for, at least, the following reasons:

(1) Neither the Central, nor the State Governments have the kind of resources required; nor the political will, to mobilize such resources. Even the modernization of existing public sector units is proceeding very slowly.

(2) The demands of other areas for investment must be weighed against the claims of Bangalore. This includes other States, as well as other locations in Karnataka.

(3) The generally gloomy business environment, despite the recent liberalizations.

The Bangalore situation today is one where the state has few investible resources and the private sector few entrepreneurs.

22. The shifting of Head Offices to Bangalore, as in the case of Brooke Bond, may lead to an increase in its commercial importance, and put further pressure on city ameneties, like housing and schools.

It is not likely that the City Corporation is in a position to cope with the demands that will flow from the one lakh odd square feet of office space coming up in the vicinity of Mahatma Gandhi Road, in the next few years.

It may lead to a moderate increase in clerical/ computer jobs, but not to production increases or any significant employment opportunities.

The further growth of the Head Office economy is likely to aggravate existing inequalities, as the staff jobs these invole are relatively well paid and thus add to existing social tensions.

23. Organized labour, too, seems unprepared to face the emerging situation.

The organized unions generally feel that they got the best possible deal from managements. They are aware that managements can by pass them through labour contractors and by subcontracting jobs to small scale ancillaries --- the growth of which has been phenomenal, and large numbers of when are sick.

Labour in small units, and with contractors, are not, and are not likely to be, effectively unionized in the near future. This stratum constitutes the " reserve army of the unemployed ". Its existence neutralizes the gains of organized labour, so for as

labour as a class is concerned. It serves to isolate organised labour, within the working class: and it is, in turn, accused of being the exploitor- thesis clearly enunciated in Bangalore by the late Chief Minister, Devaraj Urs[8].

24. There is another facet to this issue in the model when labour is organized to protect its interests.

If all wages are consumed (by assumption), any increase in investment must be matched by a corresponding increase in saving out of increased profits. If capacity is being fully utilized (and thus quantity adjustment is ruled out), then an increase in investment, assuming labour productivity is constant, would result in an increase in money wages because of labour strength. This would require an increase in share of profit in income in order to generate enough savings to match the higher level of investment. This can only be brought about by a relatively higher increase in price than in money wages.

If labour is so well organized that money wages rise faster than prices, then such an adjustment is not possible and the result will be an indefinite inflation. What is more likely is that organized workers continuously attempt to protect their real wage rate, after prices have risen, and this very attempt may trigger off a persistent process of inflation (despite the elimination of excess demand for consumption goods through an initial reduction in the real wage rate).

In a fragmented labour market like the one in Bangalore, the ability of the organized sector to, at least, partially protect its real wage rate implies an inflationary pressure in the economy. Industrialists will respond by sub-contracting production to small units, where, wages are lower and workers not unionized. Thus these non-organized workers bear the brunt of adjustment.

If the public distribution system is effective, the impact on the unorganized sector (as measured, for example, by the cost of living index of agricultural labourers) may be minimized. But the inflationary pressure exists, and can be triggered off by other factors (like monsoon failure) and would effect different sections of labour and the population, differently. In the long run, it could aggravate inequality. Unfortunately in Bangalore, such inflationary pressure coexists with underutilization of capacity and unemployment. The last two features characterize a depression; in the Third World context of Bangalore, there is inflationary pressure as well. An efficient public distribution system is therefore essential.

25. Related to this issue is the growth of Bangalore's population, the largest component being the result of migration by people in search of employment.

The largest segment among the migrants seems to be from Tamil Nadu. It would appear that the State has no option if this continues but to enter into discussions with the Tamil Nadu Government, in an effort to solve this problem.

But that alone will not be enough. Opportunities have to be provided so that there is no need for people to come to Bangalore for their survival. In this respect, both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have been more successful in ensuring a more balanced regional development.

It is to this question that attention must be directed.

26. Thus, a policy for the future of Bangalore must necessarily ensure development of selected towns and cities in Karnataka.

A necessary condition for the success of such a policy will be broad gauge railway connections between potential growth poles and development centres, (Without this, industry and commerce will hardly flourish).

Candidates for this role are: Raichur, where some large industry already exists, and which is well located on the Bombay - Madras trunk railway line, and is a traditional cotton trading centre; Gulbarga, close to Hyderabad, and a centre of state attention in recent years; Mysore, which is already an important industrial centre, shortly to be connected to Bangalore by broad guage railway; Davangere/Harihar, well endowed with water, an increasingly scare resource in Bangalore, where the Birla's Polyfibre Unit is located, but which is lacking good railway connections; Mangalore, with a core of chemical industry and a good port as well as a potential site for a sponge iron plant based on imported LNG; ane Hubli - Dharwad, the second largest urban centre in Karnataka, but lacking a broad gauge railway connection[10].

With careful planning, especially of infrastructure, (economic and non-economic) and railway connections, all these cities have tremendous potential. With a little care, that potential can be realised; and Bangalore will be the major beneficiary of their development.

27. Towards this end, a beginning could be made by setting up, in Karnataka, a Chief Minister's Railway Development Fund to which contributions should be invited.

The State administration could attempt to link up NREP and other programmes to the task of railway development so that the cost of laying railway lines is at least marginally reduced. Such measures are not likely to raise enough resources to finance the

railway network, but they will raise the consciousness of the people to the importance of this facility; it could become an important political demand around which people may be mobilized, eg. an initial demand that contributions to this fund be made tax deductable. And it will become more difficult for the Railways to continue to refuse or delay railway projects in the State.

28. The power crisis facing Bangalore and Karnataka requires long term solutions, such as proposed in the SG Ramachandra Export Committee Report.

29. The State Government must evaluate the returns that accrue to the State investing in these cities, as against investing in Bangalore.

As a major metropolis, Bangalore may be expected to raise resources for its own improvement[11].

The limited funds of the State should go to the few selected towns, to encourage industrial dispersal.

30. There seems to be little that the State Government can do about the demand recession or the gloomy investment climate or the confusion in the labour force. These are areas where those concerned must come up with solutions and act.

The academic can do little more than ask the questions.

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UN warning on megacities

By PUNYAPRIYA DASGUPTA

BANGALORE has attained the distinction of a place in the UN list of megacities. In 1985 its position was the 40th, populationwise. Those Bangaloreans who may think that this is too low to take pride in, may be comforted by the projection that the city will become the 29th in 2000 AD, outpacing Philadelphia, Madrid, Leningrad and Chicago and almost catching up with Madras.

Such a status is double-edged. It may be ego-satisfying to learn that one's native city has grown so big as to be ranking in the world — Rome and Lahore had only 3.7 million people each in 1985, Detroit and Sydney 3.8 million each, when Bangalore recorded four million. In another 12 years from today Bangalore will have eight million, according to the Report on the State of the World Population 1988 by the UN population Fund. Will Bangalore be adequately equipped by the year 2000 to cope with the demands of the expected enormous population?

The question is difficult to answer unless of course one throws up one's hands. The UN Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA), commonly called the Population Fund, cannot afford to give up so soon because its existence is designed to encourage hope although it has calculated that by the end of the century, half of the world will be living in urban areas and one-fifth of these people in megacities of four million people or more. The total world population at that time is expected to be six billion plus.

The growth of urbanisation in the developing world is much bigger and faster than in the developed. In 35 years from 1950, the urban population in the developed world doubled, from 477 million to 838 million, but in the developing world it quadrupled, from 286 million to 1.14 billion. According to the World Commission on Environment and Development, the current projections put the urban challenge firmly in the developing countries. In the space of only 12 years, the developing world will have to increase by 65 per cent its capacity to produce and manage its urban infrastructure, services and shelter — only to maintain the present far - from - satisfactory conditions.

In the city of Calcutta, where the relentless influx of population because of war, famine, partition and natural growth, has made conditions of life more and more grim, the civic infrastructure will have to absorb 50 per cent more people in the next 12 years. A daunting prospect indeed. By the year 2000, the population of Calcutta will soar to 16.5 million and make it the fourth largest in the world. The first position will then be wrested from developed Tokyo by developing Mexico City.

LOVING CARE

Delhi has been warned. its population growth rate is next to the projections for Lagos and Dhaka — two cities in which the millions will more than double in 15 years from 1985, like Bangalore. India's capital will record a population of 13.2 million in 2000 AD, and stand 11th biggest in the world, bracketed with Buenos Aires and Jakarta. Unlike Calcutta, which suffers from financial constraints, partly for the sin of being the capital of a communist-led State administration, Delhi enjoys all the loving care the Union Government is capable of bestowing but already it is turning into a sprawling slum.

A newspaper report quotes Delhi Development Authority sources as admitting that 4.5 million people, or more than half the total, are now living in slums and *Jhuggi-Jhonpris*, or the most miserable shanty towns without roads, sewage systems or piped water supply. In 1978 there were only 26 clusters of *Jhonpris* and now the figure is 650. At this rate of multiplication how many there will be in 2000 AD and what effects on the Capital's

Bombay has come in for unedifying mention in the UNFPA report because of the city's pavement proletariat. A survey of families whose only home was the streets of Bombay revealed that they performed vital functions for the city, in factories and wayside repair shops, labouring and trading, sorting garbage and recycling metals, plastic, glass, but could not afford to live in even the poorest slums because they earned less than Rs. 20 a day — far below the minimum wage. Greater Bombay will become the fifth biggest city in the world by the end of the century, with its population jumping from 10.1 million in 1985 to 16 million.

Had there been easily available antidotes to urbanisation the situation would not have been so grave now with built-in risks of collapse in the not-too-distant future. The experts of the UN system do not expect to come by magic remedies. Their reports try to point to ways which may lead to some improvement.

For instance, migration is one of the main reasons for urbanisation. Rural poverty pushes people out to the cities in search of avenues for earning and bare subsistence. In Manila, about 65 per cent of the city's growth in the Seventies was identified as the result of migration. In the Indian subcontinent (India, Pakistan and Bangladesh) there are nearly as many landless rural people as the total population of the United States. They have no rights to any land, depend on seasonal agricultural employment and are even in the best of times often underemployed. Two-thirds of Bombay's pavement-dwellers said that they gave up hopes of earning a living in their villages before trekking to the big city of dazzling and beckoning lights.

The lesson has not been learnt by India's ruling elite. The migration currently taking place from Bihar to the prosperous areas of north India is one of the results of the rural anarchy perpetuated by the rich peasantry of the dominant castes in collusion with the Congress Government in Patna. Poverty had always prompted sizable numbers of Bihar's rural folk to seek a better living in nearby big cities, especially Calcutta. With Calcutta going beyond saturation point, they are moving towards Punjab, Haryana, Delhi. This movement cannot be reversed except by stabilising land relations in Bihar on progressive lines.

NO SHIBBOLETH

The cupidity of the rich peasants is one factor in Bihar's contribution to India's peril. Another — interlinked with it — is the persistence of India's leaders in the error that land reform is a matter of subjective ideological preference and that the slogan of land to the tillers is a left-wing shibboleth which they need not take seriously. They fail to realise that ideologies grow according to a people's acutely perceived needs. The UN is not a leftist party. It too is trying to impress upon India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and many other Third World countries that "land distribution issues add to the problem."

The UN Population Fund also suggest development of medium cities as a means both of relieving pressure on metropolitan areas and breathing some new life into the rural hinterland. But while recommending such steps the fund emphasises that the agenda of population control demands political commitment and significant investments of national resources, human and financial.

In the developing world China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, South Korea, Sri Lanka and several smaller island nations are mentioned as proving that policies can be adopted which yield significant results. In the developed world, of course, the problem of population in urban or rural areas does not exist. The population of Paris was 8.7 million in 1985 and will remain the same in 2000. London's will rise from 10.4 million to 10.5 million and New York's from 15.6 to 15.8.

Karnatakascope

High-rise buildings in Bangalore

Problems and profits

By G.S. Krishnamurthy

THE sudden spurt in multi-storeyed apartment building activities in Bangalore City during the last four years has thrown civic amenities out of gear in many residential localities and created problems which defy easy solutions.

The problems thrown up by the multi-storeyed apartment blocks has ated the residents of many localiies. In the absence of any noteworthy concern for their problems by the Government, the citizens are organising themselves into "action groups" to fight what they term Bombay builders' bulldozing powers.

Mr. Justice Bhopanna's judgment delivered in February this year has come as a shot in the arm to the vigilant citizenry, many of whom have moved the court against "high-rise" buildings through public interest litigations.

Court ruling

In a nutshell, Mr. Justice Bhopanna said that the construction of multi-storeyed apartment blocks (ground plus three floors) in purely residential localities was against the allotment rules of the Bangalore Development Authority (BDA). He further said that the sites allotted by the BDA were for building "dwelling houses" only and r commercial exploitation by allottees ran counter to the basic tenets that the BDA stood for — providing individual residential housing sites to citizens.

The judge also ordered demolition of the apartment blocks built on 13th Main Road in Indiranagar as they had violated many provisions of the Bangalore Development Authority Act and Bangalore City Corporation by-laws.

The demolition order has since been stayed by a Division Bench of the court which is likely to deliver its judgment soon.

The Defence Colony Housing Co-operative Society Residents' Association of Indiranagar, which is in the forefront of the legal battle against construction of multi-storeyed apartment blocks in purely residential areas, wants a halt to these constructions.

HAL II Stage has around 285 sites some measuring 60 ft x 40 ft and other 60 ft x 90 ft. They were allotted by the BDA 18 years ago. The locality with tree-lined, 20 ft wide roads was known for its serenity. But it no longer has those traits with the advent of the Bombay builders.

Thirteenth Main Road has two ground plus three floors apartment blocks. The roads have become busier with increase in vehicular traffic. While the elite demands "bring back beauty to Bangalore," the builders are engaged in "bringing bad Bombay to Bangalore," the residents say.

The residents are not opposed to multi-storeyed buildings per se. But they want them to come up only if the locality has an infrastructure proportionate to the spurt in human activities that the apartment blocks bring in their stream.

Says Mr. N. B. Menon, Association President and former Indian High Commissioner to Singapore: "Congested living gives rise to countless types of socio-economic problems, like it has happened in Bombay. The cluster of high-rise buildings in Thane has the look of a slum."

Water problem

The residents are worried about the shrinkage in civic amenities that apartment blocks cause. Thirteenth Main Road continues to have only one dust-bin even after an apartment block has been built. The worst is the drainage system. The construction of a high-rise building near Konark Hotel on Residency Road has virtually inundated over eight single storey homes on Convent Road with stench. The residents of the area have in the last one year petitioned all and sundry in vain.

BWSSB Chairman Thyagarajan said recently in an interview on Doordarshan that Bangaloreans were getting only one-third of their actual requirement of water by an individual. While the actual requirement is 200 litres per capita per day, they were getting only 70 LCD, he said.

Disadvantage

Defence Colony residents fear that they may not get even this quota of water once the flats are occupied as the water mains in the area have not been replaced with bigger ones in proportion to the rise in population. The main thrust of the petition filed by the association before the High Court is that multi-storeyed buildings, if allowed to come up, drastically alter the economic and ecological structure of residential areas.

The commercial exploitation of residential areas has sent property values skyrocketing. The increase in land value results in an increase in property value which in turn jacks up the property tax, the residents argue.

A site measuring 60 ft x 40 ft., which cost around Rs. 18,000 (the BDA allotment rate) in 1970, now fetches a whopping Rs. 13 lakh in the open market. The latest of such transactions has been the case of a lady doctor living in Bombay selling her site in Indiranagar. The lure of mammmon has made many middle-class people sell their sites to apartment builders. If the current spree in building apartment blocks continues unabated, there is bound to be a situation in Indiranagar where giant structures will virtually block out the frontal view of single-storeyed houses that exist now, they say.

Affected people

The residents say that as they belong to the salaried class, commercial exploitation of their old layout would affect their interest. They are in a dilemma. If they sell their beautiful houses to apartment builders, they might make a fast buck but would have to sacrifice the luxury of living in a well-developed locality close to the "city centre" and look for a site on the outskirts. Besides, many of them are averse to living in apartments for various reasons.

The residents allege that despite Mr. Justice Bhopanna's observations that apartments cannot be built in residential areas, construction activity is on in a surreptitious manner.

They say 13 buildings are being built here after the court judgment. The City Corporation is told the builders to stop construction but the latter appear determined to make them a "fait accompli before the Division Bench gives its final verdict in the case. Corporation supervisory staff are in collusion with the builders, the residents allege.

Two view points

There is also the case of the miserable plight of some people in Koramangala who are living in apartments which have come up unauthorisedly.

As far as the construction of apartment blocks is concerned, there are two view points. While one school of thought says vertical expansion is necessary in the heart of the City (the "city centre)," the other is opposed to this.

The advocates of the first school of thought say construction of apartment blocks in old localities and in the heart of the City brings down pressure on the public conveyance system to a certain extent. It also helps to put to optimum use the available infrastructure. People with an inclination to live in flats located in the heart of the City have the aim of living in an area where all sorts of facilities are available. Otherwise, why would they spend huge amounts to buy flats? they ask.

High cost

Says Mr. C.S. Seshadri, President of the South Parade Civic Society, which is opposed to unplanned construction of apartment blocks: "The multi-storeyed blocks are basically for the very high-income group and they are beyond the means of even the upper class.

He points out that no apartment is available for less than Rs. 6 lakh and no apartment in these "Paradises" "Chambers" "Manors" and "Towers" can be rented for less than Rs. 2,500 a month plus a deposit of 10 months rent. In a city like Bangalore is it possible to provide ownership apartments to all residents or even 30 per cent of the population? he asks.

(However, a confidential survey conducted by a Government agency has revealed that 40 per cent of the flats in the City are vacant. And the HRC Act does not apply to new buildings).

If the multi-storey builders are given a free hand, the middle-class will be driven to the slums, he warns. He suggests appointment of a commission to go into the entire question of policy, planning and machinery for the implementation of an urban housing policy.

Suggestions

Lt. Col. (retd.) C.A. Ganapathy and Air Vice-Marshal (retd.) K.T. Vasudevan are two residents of Defence Colony who are in the vanguard of the protest against multi-storeyed apartment blocks. Mr. Vasudevan says the practice of people buying sites for speculative purposes should be stopped. Otherwise, the middle-class would be put to a great deal of hardship. He is of the view that in the event of a fire in an apartment block, fire control will be big problem because the roads are very narrow.

Of the 285 people who were allotted sites in the colony in 1964, 15 people have already sold their sites to builders, he says. If apartment blocks are permitted to come up on all the sites, the population will increase six times and the amenities will dwindle to one-sixth as most apartment blocks have six dwelling units, Mr. Vasudevan says.

Building code

The "Vigilant Residents' Association" of Koramangala headed by Col. (retd.) Madappa, is another organisation fighting against high-rise apartment blocks. It wants Justice Bhopanna's judgment enforced strictly. It is noteworthy that the National Building Code stipulates that 15 per cent of the area of a locality should be reserved for parks. Obviously, the construction of multi-storeyed buildings grossly infringes on this as there is a proportionate shrinkage in the area meant for parks.

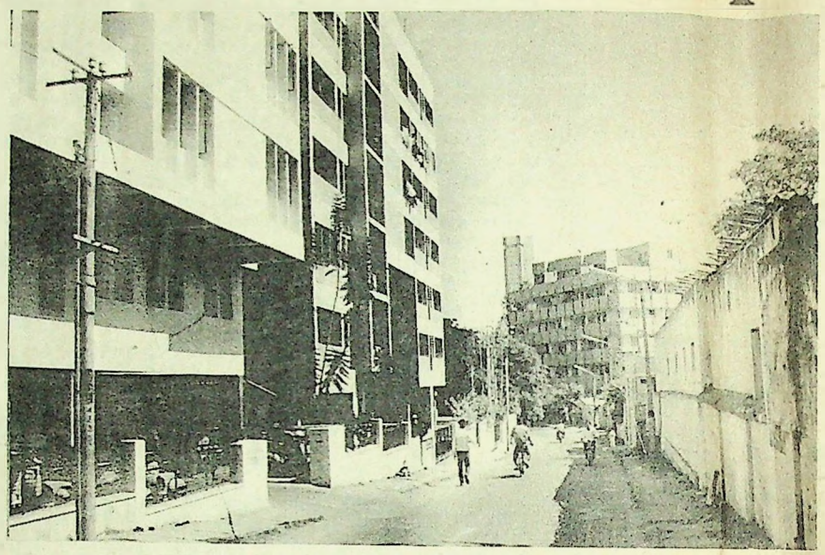
The crux of the problem has been the gross violation of "floor area ratio" (FAR) by the builders. The BCC by-law takes into account the dimension of the site and the width of the road to determine the height of the building that can be built on a plot.

Shrinking amenities

Significantly, the "apartment block menace" is less marked in the Banashankari-Basavanagudi - Rajajinagar - Vijayanagar belt than in the Cantonment area.

The Cantonment area is virtually the "city centre" for the builders. Almost all roads in this region have seen the construction of either huge "office buildings" or "apartment blocks" in the last three to four years. The area, except for a few famous roads, is known for its narrow by-lanes, bad drainage, rusted water mains and congestion. Surely the infrastructure cannot bear the "population pressure" caused by the apartments, the residents say.

To an untutored mind the residents' arguments appear to be right. There is urgent need to set up an independent agency headed by a Chief Engineer to issue licences to people intending to put up ground plus three or more floors. There is also a need to declare construction of apartment blocks in purely residential layouts (formed by the BDA) a commercial activity to check the onslaught of Bombay builders.



A cluster of multi-storeyed apartment blocks situated on the narrow Rest House Road in Bangalore Cantonment area.

The "garden area" in Shimoga which auto workshops have made a congested locality.

Auto complex plan

By V. Nagaraju

AN auto complex, first of its kind in Karnataka and second in the South India is comming up in Shimoga, on the line of Jawahar Auto Complex at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh.

The Vijayawada complex, first of its kind in South India, has all the necessary infrastructure and facilities for repairing and body building for automobiles at one place.

The auto complex in Shimoga will be set up on a 63 acre plot by the side of the industrial estate on Sagar road on the outskirts of the city. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has prepared a master plan for the auto complex which will have 440 sites in 43 acres, for distribution among garage and engineering workshop owners, transport operators, spare parts dealers, welding and painting, and allied traders.

It is the long cherished dream of garage, engineering workshop owners, transport operators, spare part dealers and mechanics for an auto complex with spacious accommodation outside the city and away from the congested Garden Area.

LAND PURCHASE

To fulfil the dream they formed an association during 1980. Through the association they approached the Government for land near the industrial estate in the limits of Kalahalli and Gopalapura villages. The land is ideally located as it is near the State highway and best suited for providing easy reach to transporters.

The task of land acquisition was not smooth as there was Opposition in the form of court cases. Mr. J.H. Patel, Industries and Power Minister and incharge of the district, amicably solved the problem and thereafter things started moving fast.

The Karnataka State Industrial Area Development Board which acquired the land, needed Rs. one crore to pay as compensation to land owners and other expenses to be incurred to provide infrastructural facilities. The board has stipulated a condition to the associatin to deposit at least ten per cent of the amount to begin the work. The association has already paid Rs. two lakhs and for the remaining amount it is collecting funds as advance money from the members interested to own a site in the complex according to Mr. M.M. Kuppuswamy Secretary of the Association.

Shimoga is the ideal place for establishing the auto complex because it is centrally located in the State and highly skilled mechanics and workers to handle auto repairing work are available, says Mr. T.V. Narayana Shastry, President of the Association. Shimoga also has a large number of trucks and private buses in the State next to Bangalore. So it is hoped that the auto complex will have good business.

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation and commercial banks have already come forward to finance the establishments who are shifting the auto complex from the Garden Area. Mr. G. Bhogendrappa, General Manager, District Industries Centre, says that there will be big investment in the auto complex in the near future and more employment opportunities.

Sericulture in dry Bidar

By Arunkumar Habbu

SERICULTURE, a hitherto untried enterprise in the drylands of Bidar, is now a popular cottage industry, with several farmers of the area taking up cocoon rearing with noticeable success.

Until sometime ago a feeling persisted that the dry climate of the area would not be conducive to sericulture. This had kept away the farmers of the [illegible] has ment has also set up a model grainage in Bidar which supplies mulberry layings to farmers. Statistics about the area used for the purpose are quite impressive. During 1987-88, 316 acres covering 122 villages of Bidar district were brought under mulberry cultivation, with 366 families, including 32 Scheduled Caste families, depending on sericulture for livelihood.

Three taluk sericulture centres in Bidar, Humnabad and Basavakalyan have been opened to give technical guidence to farmers. Two of the 20 chawki rearing centres in the districts loans upto Rs. 2,200 for buying fertilisers, Rs. 3,000 for buying rearing equipment and Rs. 17,000 for the construction of rearing houses. All this has generated great enthusiasm among the farmers of the area.

When this reporter visited some cocoon breeding centres, he found several farmers expressing their satisfaction with the success that had come their way.

Officials attributed the loss suffered by the few whose crops had failed, to negligence and the improper implementation of methods.

FREE SUPPLIES

102.17

ಅನುಬಂದ –1

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾರು ಮುಂಗಲಿಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿ.

Sl. no	ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Name of the Slum ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹೆಸರು	ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವ	Area ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Diameter/Acre	State of Deterioration ಘೋಷಿತ ಹಂತ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಗುಡಿಸಲು Total Huts	Population ಅಂದಾಜು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಂತೆ ಮೊಬಲಗು Budgetary Provision	ಮುಂಗಲಿಭೂತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದು Basic Amenities Provided	Expenditure ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತ	ಷರಾ File no Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ		Details of Slums in Bangalore Sections							
1)		ಮುನೇಶ್ವರ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಪಾಳ್ಯದ ಗುಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ, 1 ಮತ್ತು 2ನೇ ಭಾಗ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	4·16	17(ಅಂ)	263	1355	3,67,500	ರಸ್ತೆ ವಿಮರ್ಣ, ...	2,73,214	
									ಚರಂಡಿ ಹಳ್ಳ ತುಂಬಾ		
									ವಿಕೆ ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–24		
									ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು–14		
									ಮತ್ತು ಬೀದಿ ನಳ್ಳಿ –6, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–1		
2)		ಅಂಜನೇಯ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿಪುರಂ	••	0·30	3(ಅಂ)	198	1148	66,000	ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ –17 ಬೀದಿ ನಳ್ಳಿ–3 ಬಾವಿರಿತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು –10	64 372	
3)		ವೈಟ್‌ಫೀಲ್ಡ್ ಕಾವಲ್ ಪಿಂಭಾಗದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	••	0·30	3(ಅಂ)	97	478	18,500	ಚರಂಡಿ, ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸು ವಿಕೆ, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು–2	9 212	
									ಬೀದಿ ಕೊಳಾಯಿ–1	90 738	
4)		ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಮಿಲ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	••	0·28	17(ಪ್ರಿ)	153	889	1,17,500	ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–8 ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು–7 ಬೀದಿ ನಳ್ಳಿ–3 ಕೊಳಾಯಿ ಬಾವಿ–1		
5)		ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಯಶವಂತಪುರ (ಸುಣ್ಣದ ಗುಡಾಡು)	••	0·35	11(ಅಂ)	126	685	94,000	ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ, ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ–6 ಮತ್ತು ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–6, ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು–3 ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–2.	98,775	

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DEV 2.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6)	ಹಳೇ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಹಳಿ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಎಂಜಿಶವಂತಪುರ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	1·38	3(ಪಿ)	179	1058	1,45,000	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಂಡಿ, ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—12 ಬೀದಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ—5, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—2, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—4.	1,18,168
7)	ಉತ್ತರ ದಿಕ್ಕಿಗಿರುವ ಪೈಸಾಗಿನ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಎಂಜಿಶವಂತಪುರ	••	0·33	3(ಪಿ)	118	637	44,500	ಚರಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—6 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—4, ಬೀದಿ ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—3	32,714
8)	7 ಮತ್ತು 8ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆಯ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಎಂಜಿಶವಂಶಪುರ (ಕೆ·ಎನ್·ಬಡಾವಣೆ)	••	0·20	3(ಅಂ)	91	463	60,000	ಚರಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—6 ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು—3, ಬೀದಿ ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—3	53,553
9)	ಕರಿಮಂಡಿ ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	••		3(ಅಂ)	24	140	22,600	ಚರಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—2, ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು—1.	5,928
10)	ಸುಭೇದಾರ ಪಾಳ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ ಎಂಜಿಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಎಂಜಿಶವಂತಪುರ	ಟಾಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಭೂಮಿ	0·34	3(ಅಂ)	77	384	5,000	ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು—5 ನಲ್ಲಿ	3 673
11)	ರುದ್ರ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಎದುರಿನ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಎಂಜಿಶವಂತಪುರ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0·30		94	418	1,10,000	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಂಡಿ ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—6, ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು—4 ನಲ್ಲಿ	72,542
12)	ಬ·ಕೆ·ನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ರೈಲ್ವೇ	2·50	3(ಅಂ)	399	2187	3,00,000	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—30 ಸ್ನಾನದ ಮನೆ—20, ಚರಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—2 ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—5	2,15,000

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13)	ಬಂಡಪ್ಪ ಗುಡಿಸಲು, ಗುಂತಕಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಲಂ ರೈಲ್ವೇಹಳಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ : ಖಾಸಗಿ	1.24	3(ಅಂ)	78	500	1,30,000	ಚರಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ —6, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—1 ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು—	1,17,760	
14)	ತಣ್ಣೀರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಯಶವಂತಪುರ	ರೈಲ್ವೇ	1.04	—	138	630	1,25,000	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ 'ಎಲ್' ಮಾದರಿ ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ —6, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—2	86,000	
1)	<u>ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>									
)	ಕಂಠೀರವ ನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾಥಾಶ್ರಮ	10.21	3(ಪಿ)	1200	6661	8,63,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—20 ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು—10	6,64,007	
2)	ಹಳೇ ಗಜಾನನ ಟಾಕೀಸ್ ಹಿಂಭಾಗ ಯಶವಂತಪುರ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	2307.7 ಚ.ಮೀ	3(ಅಂ)	103	487	70,000	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—1	65,000	
3)	ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	2.20	11(ಅಂ)	302	1460	10,93,000	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—18, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನೆ—18	1,58,230	
4)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.11 ಮತ್ತು 12 ಲಗ್ಗೆರೆ	ಮಂಡಳಿ ಜಾಗ	59.28	—	—	—	10,60,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಂಡಿ, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟಿಕ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್	3,61,369	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<u>ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>									
1)	ಗಾಸ್ಕಾಂಪ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಓಕಳೀಪುರಂ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	1·00	17(ಅಂ)	305	1661	2,63,000	ಕುಳಾಂಯು–10 ಕುಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–2 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–18 ಸಾಮಾನದ ಮನೆ–8 ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು–9	2,51,800	
2)	ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಪುರ, ಗಾಂಧೀನಗರ	••	2·31$\frac{1}{4}$	3(ಇ)	631	3206	3,60,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಚರಂಡಿ ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪ–34 ಕುಳಾಂಯು–13 ಕುಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–2 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–24, ಸಾಮಾನದ ಮನೆ–4	2,69,855	
	<u>ಚಿಕ್ಕಪೇಟೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>									
3)	ದಿರಿಪುರಂ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಮೈಸೂರು ರಸ್ತೆ-	••	1·06	17(ಪಿ)	224	1244	1,46,500	ಚರಂಡಿ ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕುಳಾಂಯು–8 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–18, ಸಾಮಾನದ ಮನೆ–4 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು–12, ಕುಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–1	1,32,020	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2)	ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಬಿನ್ನಮಿಲ್ ಹತ್ತಿರ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	2.27½	11(ಅಂ)	405	2386	2,51,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಚರಂಡಿ ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—18, ಸ್ನಾನದ ಮನೆ—4, ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—12 ಕೊಳಚೆ ಬಾವಿ —1.	1,89,280
3)	ನಾಗವಮ್ಮ ನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬಿನ್ನಮಿಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಟೀನ್ ಹತ್ತಿರ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	3870:1	3(ಅಂ)	156	833	2,12,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಮಳೆ ನೀರಿನ ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ —12 ಕೊಳಾಯಿಗಳು—11 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—8	2,11,000
	<u>ಬಿನ್ನಪೇಟೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>								
1)	ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಜನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ತಿಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡನಪಳ್ಳಿ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	4.17	11(ಅಂ)	226	1360	3,62,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಚರಂಡಿ ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ —24, ಕೊಳಾಯಿಗಳು—9 ಕೊಳಚೆ ಬಾವಿ—2, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು —42.	2,68,915
2)	ಕನಕನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮೂಕಾಂಬಿನಪಳ್ಳಿ	ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	1.32½	3(ಪಿ)	173	937	1,48,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಚರಂಡಿಕೆಲಸ ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—12, ಮಳೆ ನೀರಿನ ಚರಂಡಿ, ಕೊಳಾಯಿಗಳು—1 ಕೊಳಚೆ ಬಾವಿ —1, ಮೋರಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ದೀಪಗಳು —12 .	1,62,000
3)	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಓಣಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಸಿ ಲೇಔಟ್, ವಿಜಂತುನಗರ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	0.30	11(ಅಂ)	93	560	8,65,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಪೇವ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ— 6 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು ಕೊಳಾಯಿಗಳು —3,	82,100

ವನತಿ ಗೃಹ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಅನುಬಂಧ — 2)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ಚಾವುರಾಜಪೇಟೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ									
1)	ಬಸಪ್ಪ ವೃತ್ತದ ಬಳಿಯ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.28	11(ಪ್ರ)	48	286	75,500	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ —8, ಕೊಳಾಯಿಯ—3 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—6 ಚಪ್ಪಡಿಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—1	46,175	
2)	ಖಾದರ ಷರೀಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನೆ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	3.20	17(ಪ್ರ)	627	3870	10,30,000	ಕೊಳಾಯಿಯ—7 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು —9	96,339	ಈ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆಯಿಂದ ಉಳಿದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
3)	ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸರಿ	1.20	17(ಪ್ರ)	254	1099	1,08,000	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—16 ಮನೆ—6, ಕೊಳಾಯಿಯ—7 ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—1, ತೆರದಬಾವಿ—1 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—22, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ.	1,11,191	
4)	ಗುರಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನೆ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.28	17(ಅಂ)	162	892	82,000	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—12, ಸಾಮಾನದ ಗೃಹ — 8 ಕೊಳಾಯಿಯ — 10 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—14 ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ.	69,719	
5)	ಡಿಸೋಜ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಗಾರ್ಡನೆ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	8023.9 ಚ ಮೀ	3(ಪ್ರ)	118	625	1,46,000	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—12, ಸಾಮಾನದ ಗೃಹ—12 ತೆರದಬಾವಿ—2, ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—13 ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ.	1,60,499	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6)	ರಂಗಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	802.5 ಚ ಮೀ	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	29	155	25,500	ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—1 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—6 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—1 ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ	12,752	
7)	ಮುನಿನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.19	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	40	190	81,500	ರನ್ನಿ ಮುತ್ತುಚರಂಡಿ ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು —1.	75,690	
8)	ಕುಂಟೀಸೀನಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.04	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	43	245	33,800	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—4, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ —1 ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ	2,860	
9)	ಫೈರವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಕೊಳಚಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.20	3(ಅಂ)	182	1088	87,500	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—4, ಸ್ನಾನ ಗೃಹ—4, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—6 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—5, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ.	30,170	
10)	ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಹಟ್ಸ್ ಕೊಳಚಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.07	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	65	500	75,000	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—4, ಸ್ನಾನದ ಗೃಹ—4, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—4 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—4, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—1.	71,810	
11)	ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲ ಗಾರ್ಡನ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	1.09	11(ಅಂ)	353	1833	97,000	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಸ್ನಾನದ ಗೃಹ —4 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ —12 ಕೊಳಾಯಿ— 9	45,000	
12)	ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	2822.5 ಚ ಮೀ	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	161	894	91,000	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ. ಸ್ನಾನದಗೃಹ — 3 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ —5, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು—14, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—4, ಬಾವಿ—1.	81,240	
13)	ಆನಂದಪುರಂ ಕೊಳಚಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	2.05	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	679	3649	2,65,500	ನೋರಿಗಳು, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಶೌಚಗೃಹ— 26 ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—14, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ —2, ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—4	1,55,000	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14)	ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣ ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	2.10	11(ಅಂ)	310	1677	63,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ನೀರಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—32 ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕೊಳಾಂತು—10, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು —30	61,000	
	<u>ಭಾರತೀನಗರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>									
1)	ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ದೊಡ್ಡಿಗುಂಟ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.18	3(ಅಂ)	56	235	70,000	ಜರಂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—6 ಕೊಳಾಂತು—1, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು —4	69,870	
2)	ಕೋದಂಡರಾಮಪಾಳ್ಯ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ದೊಡ್ಡಿಗುಂಟ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.26	3(ಅಂ)	57	317	45,500	ಜರಂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—6 ಕೊಳಾಂತು—2, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು —6	44,175	
3)	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಟಾಕೀಸ್ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.28	17(ಅಂ:	89	513	3,65,000	ಕೊಳಾಂತು ಬಾವಿ—1 ಬಾವಿಗಳು, ಕೊಳಾಂತು ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು	1,33,410	
4)	ಚಿಟ್ಟಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಜೀವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.25	3(ಅಂ)	54	310	77,500	ಕೊಳಾಂತು—2, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—6 ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ	76,364	
5)	ಗುಪ್ತ ಲೇಔಟ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಮರ್ಫಿ ಟೌನ್	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.28	3(ಅಂ)	35	500	59,000	ರಸ್ತೆ, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—1	30,197	
6)	ಕೊಂಡಪ್ಪ ಅಚ್ಚಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಜೀವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.11	3(ಅಂ)	46	235	80,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಜರಂಡಿ, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—4 ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—2, ಸ್ನಾನದವುನೆ—6	77,000	
	<u>ಬನಶಂಕರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>									
1)	ಪಾರ್ವತಿಪುರಂ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರ ಸಂಘ ಪಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.07	(ಪ್ರ)	42	236	23,000	ಮೋರಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—8, ಸ್ನಾನದ ಗೃಹ —2 ಕೊಳಾಂತು—3, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಒಗೆಯುವ ಕಟ್ಟೆ.	14,000	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2)	ಪಾರ್ವತಿಪುರಂ ಅಪಕ್ಕ ಮೋಹಕ ಸಭಾ ಅಂಭಾಗದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	1200 ಚ ಮೀ	11(ಆಂ)	40	300	44,000	ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಜಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕೊಳಾಂಯಿ—2	14,000	
3)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ· 25, ಗವೀಪುರಂ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	3.20	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	340	1487	3,52,000	ರಸ್ತೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—24, ಸ್ನಾನದ ಗೃಹ—3, ಕೊಳಾಂಯಿ—6 ಬೀದಿದೀಪಗಳು—82 ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ —1.	2,88,346	
	ಶಾಂತಿ ನಗರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ									
4)	ಮಾಂಬಜಾರ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಡಿಫನ್ಸ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಟೌನ್		6.18	3(ಅಂ)	660	3324	4,48,000	ಚರಂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಮಳೆ ನೀರಿನ ಚರಂಡಿ, ಕೊಳಾಂಯಿ—4 ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—2, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು —24	3,05,112	
5)	ವೀರ ಕೇಸರಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಪೊಲಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಸೇಟೆ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ	0—23 3/4	3(ಅಂ)	51	230	90,000	ಹಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ— 6	68,000	
6)	ವೆಂಕಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.31	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	70	307	45,000	ಹಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಶೌಚಗೃಹ— 6	68,500	
	ಉತ್ತರ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ									
1)	ಕವಲಾನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ· 46, ಸಾನೇಗುರುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	26.03	3(ಅಂ)	990	5000,	9,20,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ, ಕೊಳವೆಬಾವಿ—6 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ— 18	4,79,000	
2)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ· 30/31 ಸಾನೇಗುರುವನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಕಾವಲಭೈರಪಾಳ್ಯ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	10.22	3(ಅಂ)	637	2500	2,25,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಂಡಿ, ಕೊಳವೆಬಾವಿ—9	2,72,000	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3)	ಚಂದ್ರಾನಗರ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 46 ಸೋನೇಗುರುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	0.02	3(ಅಂ)	468	2112	6,25,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಜರಂಡಿ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ—4	1,33,399	
4)	ಕೆರೆ ಅಂಗಳದ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾಗದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (ಎ.ಕೆ ಕಾಲೋನಿ) ಕಾವಮಾಕಿವಾಳ್ಯ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	0.38	3(ಅಂ)	66	328	82,000	ಜರಂಡಿ, ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ ದಾನುವಿಕೆ 1ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ	82,000	
5)	ಗಂಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	15.30	3(ಅಂ:	624	2500	3,99,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಪೈಪ್ ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ —೮ ಶೌಚಗೃಹ —24 ವೋರಿ ಕೆಲಸ	3,78,000	
6)	ಕೆರೆ ಬಂಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪುರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬನಶಂಕರಿ 2ನೇ ಹಂತ	ಮುಜರಾಯಿ	19.25	3(ಅಂ)	961	4500	7,01,000 3,75,000	ಬಾಕ್ಸ್ ಡ್ರೈನ್ ಎಲ್ ಶೇಪ್ ಡ್ರೈನ್, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—5, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು, ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಜರಂಡಿ (ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ)	2,26,000 1,21,000	
7)	ರುದ್ರೇಶ್ವರ ಟಾಕೀಸ್ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ: ಖಾಸಗಿ	2.19	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	191	825	2,40,000	ರಸ್ತೆ, ಜರಂಡಿ ಪೇವಿಂಗ್ ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪ, ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ	2,000	ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<u>ವರ್ಗಾರು ಷೇಪ್ರ</u>									
1.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 61 ಬೈಯಪ್ಪನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಜೇಂದ್ರ ನಗರ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	8.09	11(ಅಂ)	262	1366	2,45,000	ಚರಂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ಬಾವಿ–3 ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು–22 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–12	1,83,288	
2.	ಹೆಚ್.ಎ.ಎಲ್.ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸುಧಾಮ ನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	6.06	11(ಅಂ)	346	800	4,65,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಪೆಟ್ರಿಗೆ ಚರಂಡಿ, ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಚರಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳ ತಂಬಿಸಿ ವಿಶೆ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–3	2,07,997	
3.	ನೆಲಗ್ಲಾರು ಹೆಚ್ಸ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (ಎಡಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಭಾಗ)	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್.ಎ.ಎಲ್.	4.35	3(ಅಂ)	540	2500	3,49,000	ಮಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಮೋರಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ 6, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ–5 ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪ–10	2,94,219	
4.	ಸತ್ಯನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಸ.ನಂ.13 ಬೈಯಪ್ಪನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	6.00	—	300	1500	3,44,500	ಚರಂಡಿ, ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–16 ಮೋರಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–5	2,39,617	
5.	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಹೆಚ್ಸ, ಹೆಚ್.ಎ.ಎಲ್. ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಹತ್ತಿರ	ಹೆಚ್ಬಿಎಲ್ ಜವಿಾನು	1–09	—	110	580	1,27,500	ಮಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–2 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–6	1,12,000	
6.	ರಾಮಮೂರ್ತಿ ನಗರ ಸ.ನಂ.85, ಕದಿರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	2–14	3(ಅಂ)	138	700	1,85,000	ಮಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–1 ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–8 ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು–7	1,72,433	
7.	ಐಸೊಲೇಷನ್ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ : ಖಾಸಗಿ	1–05	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	156	766	2,50,000	ರಸ್ತೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪ, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ	1,14,000	ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ
8.	ಸಂಜಯಗಾಂಧಿ ನಗರ ಬೈಯಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ	ರೈಲ್ವೆ	3	3(ಅಂ)	51	510	1,53,000	ರಸ್ತೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ	21,286	"

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ವಸತಿ ಗೃಹ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಅನುಬಂಧ–2)									
	ಜಂಟುನಗರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ									
1.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 31 ರ ಪುಟ್ಟಲಿಂಟುಯ್ಯನ ಪಾಳ್ಯ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.13	3(ಅಂ)	74	280	0.93	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕೊಳಾಂಟು–1	0.07	
2.	ವೆಟ್ಟಕೋಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿನ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದ ದಳ್ಳುರುವ ಕೊಳಚೆಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.16	3(ಅಂ)	70	440	0.69	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–6, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹ–4 ಕೊಳಾಂಟು–3 ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು–3	0.51	
3.	ಗುಜ್ಜೇ ಆಂಜನೇಂಟು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ	ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಕ್ಫ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	1.00	17(ಅಂ)	163	797	1.65	ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ 0.04 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.	0.64	
4.	ಪ್ಲೇಗ್ ಮರಿಯಮ್ಮನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ	ಮುಜರಾಯಿ	0.15		155	776	0.50	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ	0.29	
5.	10ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, ವಿಲ್ಸನ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.15	11(ಅಂ)	89	445	1.20	ಕೊಳಾಂಟು–1	0.09	
6.	ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.21	3(ಅಂ)	45	225	0.71	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–6, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ		
7.	ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ, ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	4.02	11(ಅಂ)	892	4125	7.35	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–67, ಸ್ನಾನ ಗೃಹ–1 ಕೊಳಾಂಟು 12, ಬಾವಿ–2, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು–16, ಚರಂಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಕೊಳಚೆ ಬಾವಿ–1	5.11	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.77 ರ ಅಡುಗೋಡಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	1.30	3(ಅಂ)	320	1600	1.80	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–12, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ 4, ಚರಂಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ	0.75	
9.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.33 ರ ಅಡುಗೋಡಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	1.30	3(ಅಂ)	101	416	1.18	ಬಾವಿ–1, ಚರಂಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–1	1.11	
10.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.7 ರ ತಾವರೆಕೆರೆ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	1.23	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	101	416	1.18	ಬಾವಿ–1, ಚರಂಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–1	1.22	
11.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.21 ಅಡುಗೋಡಿ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	940.95 ಚ.ಮೀ.	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	38	164	0.36	——	0.03	ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ
12.	ಇಂದಿರಾ ಪ್ರಿಯದರ್ಶಿನಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಬನ್ನೇರುಘಟ್ಟ ರಸ್ತೆ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	0.17	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	48	199	0.48	ಕೊಳಾಯಿ, ಚರಂಡಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ರಸ್ತೆ	0.33	
13.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.66, ಅಡುಗೋಡಿ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	1.20	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	187	817	2.05	900 ಚ.ಮೀ.ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ	0.80	
14.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.5 ರ ತಾವರೆಕೆರೆ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	3.28	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	145	725	2.05	ಬಾವಿ–2, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪ ಗಳು –5, ಚರಂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ–2	1.88	
15.	ಹೊಂಬೇಗೌಡ ನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	—	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	—	1000	1.58	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ ಶೌಚಗೃಹ–6, ಸ್ನಾನದ ಗೃಹ–6, ರಸ್ತೆ, ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಳಾಯಿ–4	1.23	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	ಮೂಡವನ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	—	3(ಪ್ರ)	—	—	0.93	ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—22, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ ಸ್ನಾನಗೃಹ—4	0.70	
17.	ಎಡಿಯಮೂರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.08	11(ಅ೦)	35	189	0.03	ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—1	0.01	
18.	ಸತ್ಯನಗರ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	2.02	3(ಪ್ರ)	88	359	2.00	ರಸ್ತೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚ ಗೃಹ—6, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ 1, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು—4	0.70	
19.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.38, 39, ಮತ್ತು 41 ರ ಕರಿಸಂದ್ರ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2ನೇ ಫೇಟ್	ಖಾಸಗಿ	3.24	3(ಪ್ರ)	1125	5585	8.20	ರಸ್ತೆ, ಚರಂಡಿ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—36, ಸ್ನಾನದ ಗೃಹ—18 ಪ್ಯಾರಾಫಿಟ್ ಗೋಡೆ, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—9, ಬಾವಿ—2, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು—2	7.02	
20.	ಡ್ರೈವ್ ಇನ್ ಥಿಯೇಟರ್, ಬನ್ನೇರುಘಟ್ಟ ರಸ್ತೆ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0.32	—	38	250	1.31	ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ ಸ್ನಾನದ ಗೃಹ	0.45	
	<u>ಜಯನಗರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>									
1.	ಮೂಲೂರ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಬ್ಬಾನೆಮಿ ವೆಂಕಟಲಯ್ಯಾರ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0—21½	1(ಪ್ರ)	—	—	35,000	ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಬಾವಿ—1, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ—6	43,132	
2.	ಮೂಲೂರ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅವುಲೋರ್ ಪಂಪ್, ಹೌಸ್ ಎದುರು ಮನೆ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0—14	11(ಪ್ರ)	53	275	32,000	ಚರಂಡಿ ತೆಲಸ, ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ 3, (ನಗರ ನಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ)	18,500	

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ಅನುಬಂಧ – 2

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾರು ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹೆಸರು	ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎಕರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಘೋಷಿತ ಹಂತ	ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಒಟ್ಟು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳು	ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಂತೆ ಮೊಬಲಗು (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಪೂರ್ಣ ಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳು (ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 89ರವರೆಗೆ)	ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಣ (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಹಂಚಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳು
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ										
1)	ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	3·36	11 ಅಂ)	302	1460	156 24 60	15·00 3·96 8·30	156 24 24	14·10 2·94 4·93	72
2)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ·11 ಮತ್ತು 12 ರ ಲಗೈರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ	ಮುಂಗಳಿ ಜಾಗ	–	–	–	–	240	36·00	240	35·55	123
3)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ·11 ಮತ್ತು 12 ರ ಲಗೈರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ	–"–	–	–	–	–	996	199·20	32	51·17	–
	ಬಿನ್ನಿಪೇಟೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ										
1)	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಓಣಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ 1ನೇ ಹಂತ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	0·30	11(ಅಂ)	127	590	72	14·40	72	14·93	72
2)	—"— 2ನೇ ಹಂತ						64	14·40	–	0·07	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	ಸೈಯದ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಬ್ಯಾಡರ ಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0—15½	3(ಅ೮)	46	230	34,500	ಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—8, ಬಾವಿ—1	36,933	
4.	ಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ರಾಮಸಾಮಿ ಪಾಳ್ಯ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	2—34	3(೮೦)	275	1275	1,84,000	ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳು—8, ಶೌಚ ಗೃಗ—12, ಚರಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸು ವಿಕೆ, ಮಳೆ ನೀರಿನ ಚರಂಡಿ ಸುಧ್ಧವಿಕೆ, ಪಾಲಿ—2, ಬಾವಿಗಳ ಅಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲಸ	1,84,000	
5.	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 31, ಕಾವಲ ಬೈರಸಂದ್ರ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	3—10	3(೮೦)	128	400	1,00,000	ಚರಂಡಿ ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸುವಿಕೆ, ಶೌಚಗೃಹ—೮, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—3	99,000	
6.	ಎ.ಎನ್.ಎನ್.ಬ್ಲಾಕ್, ವೈಯಾಲಕಾವಲ್ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	1047.9 ಚ.ಮೀ.	3(೮೦)	97	479	18,500	ಚರಂಡಿ ಜಪ್ಪಡಿ ಪಾಸು ವಿಕೆ, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪ ಗಳು—2, ಕೊಳಾಯಿ—1	9,212	
	<u>ಯಲಹಂಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>									
1.	ಏ.ಕೆ. ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಯಲಹಂಕ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	3—30	—	44	220	35,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಂಡಿ	39,000	
2.	ಏ.ಡಿ. ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಯಲಹಂಕ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0—33	—	84	420	1,00,000	ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಂಡಿ	53,000	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<u>ಭಾರತೀನಗರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>										
1)	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಚಿತ್ರ ಮಂದಿರದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0·28	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	89	513	80	4·69	60	4·45	60
	<u>ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>										
1)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ·25, ಗವೀಪುರಂ 1 ನೇ ಹಂತ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	3·20	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	340	1487	48	8·70	48	8·22	48
	2ನೇ ಹಂತ	–	–	–	–	–	64	12·80	64	12·25	64
	3ನೇ ಹಂತ	–	–	–	–	–	64	12·80	32	4·85	–
2)	ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರ ಸಂಘ ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಪರ್ವತಿಪುರ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0·07	17(ಅಂ)	42	236	36	4·35	36	4·32	36
	<u>ಉತ್ತರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>										
1)	ಗಂಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	15·30	3(ಅಂ)	560	2489	480	36·31	480	66·49	–
	<u>ವತ್ತೂರು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ</u>										
1)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ·61, ಬೈಂಟಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಯಂತಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಜೇಂದ್ರ ನಗರ, 1ನೇ ಹಂತ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	8·09	11(ಅಂ)	291	1579	49	6·35	49	6·33	49

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ·61, ಬ್ಯಂತಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಜೇಂದ್ರನಗರ 2ನೇ ಹಂತ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	–	–	–	–	64	11·75	64	9·20	64
3)	–"– 3ನೇ ಹಂತ	–	–	–	–	–	64	10·47	20	2·62	–
4)	–"– 4ನೇ ಹಂತ	–	–	–	–	–	120	19·50	120	9·85	120
	ಜಂತುನಗರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ										
1)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ·5, ತಾವರೆಕೆರೆ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	3·28	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	129	458	120	19·69	63	12·11	63
2)	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ·7, ತಾವರೆಕೆರೆ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	1·23	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	91	444	128	19·69	128	20·00	128
3)	ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಶಿಬರ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2ನೇ ಹಂತ	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	4·02	11 (ಅಂ)	892	4125	170	21·09	170	14·55	170
4)	ಮಾದವನ ಪಾಕ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಶಿಬರ	ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	1253ಚ·41 ಚ·ಮೀಗಳು	3(ಪ್ರಿ)	230	970	50	4·38	50	3·12	50
	ಜಂತುಮಹಲ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ										
1)	ಅಣ್ಣಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ 1ನೇ ಹಂತ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	0·21½	11(ಪ್ರಿ)	87	275	48	5·76	48	10·00	48
2)	–"– 2ನೇ ಹಂತ	–	–	–	–	–	36	6·40	24	5·76	–

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3)	ಸ್ವೈಂತುದ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್, ವಿಲಿಂತುವರ್ತ್ಸ ಜಾನ್, 1ನೇ ಹಂತ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	$0.15\frac{1}{2}$	3(ಅಂ)	46	179	22	3·70	22	2·55	22
4)	—"— 2ನೇ ಹಂತ	–	–	–	–	–	24	3·60	–	0·21	–

ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕೊಳಚೆ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನ ಮಂಡಳಿ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕೊಳಚೆ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನ ಮಂಡಳಿ

ಫೋಷ್ಪೂರೆ

ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾರು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಬಾಬ್ತು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಿವರ — ಅನುಬಂಧ–I

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಹೆಸರು	ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು	ಫೋಷಿಸಿದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು	ಮೂಲೀಕರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ	ಖಾಸಗಿ	ಇತರ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಗುಡಿಸಲು	ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಣ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಷರಾ
1.	ಪುಲಿಕೇಶಿನಗರ	14	12	1	10	3	2035	10572	- 10.36	
2.	ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ	3	3	2	1	—	1605	8608	- 12.48	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.11 12 ಲಗ್ಗೆರೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಸದ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
3.	ಗಾಂಧೀನಗರ	2	2	—	2	—	936	4867	- 5.22	
4.	ಚಿಕ್ಕಪೇಟೆ	3	3	1	2	—	785	4430	- 5.32	
5.	ಚಿನ್ನಪೇಟೆ	3	3	2	1	—	492	2857	- 5.13	
6.	ಚಾವಲಾಜಪೇಟೆ	14	11	—	14	—	3071	17003	- 10.19	
7.	ಭಾರತೀನಗರ	6	6	—	6	—	337	1758	- 4.30	
8.	ಪಿಸವಗುಡಿ	3	3	1	2	—	422	2023	- 3.16	
9.	ಶಾಂತಿ ನಗರ	3	2	3	—	—	781	3861	- 5.83	
10.	ಉತ್ತರಹಳ್ಳಿ	7	6	5	2	—	3937	17735	- 16.93	
11.	ವರ್ತೂರು	8	5	5	1	2	1903	8722	- 13.49	
12.	ಜಯನಗರ	20	12	8	12	—	4008	18808	- 23.54	
13.	ಜಯಪುರ	6	6	1	5	—	633	2874	- 3.93	
14.	ಯಲಹಂಕ	2	—	—	2	—	128	640	- 0.90	
	ಒಟ್ಟು	94	74	29	60	5	21073	105221	-120.80	

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ಫೋಷ್ಠಾರೆ

ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾರು ಗೃಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ವಿವರ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಹೆಸರು	ಗುಡಿಸಲು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಒಟ್ಟು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳು	ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಯಂತೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಬಹುದು (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಪೂರ್ಣ ಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳು	ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಣ	ಹಂಚಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳು
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1)	ಜಯನಗರ	1342	5997	468	64.85	411	49.78	411
2)	ಭಾರತೀನಗರ	81	513	80	4.69	60	4.45	60
3)	ಚಿತ್ರಾರು	291	1579	297	48.07	253	28.00	233
4)	ಚಿನ್ನಪೇಟೆ	127	590	136	28.80	72	15.00	72
5)	ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ	302	1460	1476	262.46	476	108.69	135
6)	ಉತ್ತರಹಳ್ಳಿ	560	2489	480	36.31	480	66.49	—
7)	ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ	382	1723	212	38.65	180	29.64	148
8)	ಜಯಮಹಲ್	133	454	130	19.46	94	18.52	70
	ಒಟ್ಟು	3226	14805	3279	503.29	2026	320.57	1189

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

102·17

ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ:ನಿಮಂ 110:ಇಮಸಿ 90

ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ,ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 1
ದಿನಾಂಕ 1.2.1990

ಸಭೆಯ ಸೂಚನಾ ಪತ್ರ

help/no. from Secretary/Municipal Affairs
for a meeting

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರದ ನಾಗರೀಕರ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 5.2.1990ರ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 3–00 ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ 3ನೇ ಮಹಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಿತಿ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಸಂಸತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಲಾಖೆ, ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಂತಿ:
(ಜೆ.ಆರ್. ಆನಂದ ರಾವ)
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ
ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

1) ಸಂಸತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ)
2) ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ)
3) ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ
4) ಪೊಲೀಸಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆ
5) ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ
6) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
7) ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
8) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು :ಪೌರಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕೊಳಚೆ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ
9) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಲ ಮತ್ತು ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ
10) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ

ಪ್ರತಿ:

1) ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು : ಅಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು:ವಿಶೇಷಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
2) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ನಿಮಸಂಇ (ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ), ಇವರು ಸಮಿತಿ ಕೋಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.
3) ವಿಶೇಷಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕಾಮಾಲಯ್ಯಚಾ ಅತಿಥಿಗೃಹ: ಇವರು ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಲಘು ಉಪಾಹಾರವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

: ನಂತರ :

Report on the basic amenities and housing programme of S.C. Board, Bangalore — Secretary S.C.B.K.

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕೊಳಚೆ ನಿಮೂಲನ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿ ಸ್ಕೀಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

DEV 2.16

ವಿವರ			ಪುಟ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
Detailed Report ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ವರದಿ.....			(i) - (v)
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Housing ಆ) ವಸತಿ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ		ಅನುಬಂಧ 2	(vii)
Slums to be declared ಇ) ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಬೇಕಾದ		ಅನುಬಂಧ 3	(viii)
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Indira Colony, Attiguppe 2) ಇಂದಿರಾ ಕಾಲೊನಿ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅತ್ತಿಗುಪ್ಪೆ		21–27	21 - 27
Wahab Garden 3) ವಾಹಬ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ			
Williams Town ವಿಲಿಯಮ್ಸ್ ಟೌನ್			

NOTE ON SLUM IMPROVEMENT ACTITITIES IN BANGALORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Bangalore Metropolitan Area among all the cities in the State account for the largest number of slums. There are 401 slums identified consisting of about 3.65 Lakhs population and they are located on lands belonging to various authorities and private individuals as noted below:

On B.D.A. land	- 64
On City Corporation land.	- 64
On Government and Private land.	-165
On Railway, Muzarai, etc., lands.	-108
	401

The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board is limiting its activities only in the slums on Private and Government lands, railway and muzarai land. The Bangalore Development Authority and Bangalore City Corporation are responsible for slums on their land.

PROGRAMMES:

Though the Board is called Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, major activities have not been to remove slums. Till the end of July 1985, about 55 slums consisting of about 4262 families have been removed by the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board and they have been provided transist camps at Laggere and Lalbagh Siddapura. Subsequently

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mostly because of the decision of the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Slum Clearance activities have not been taken up. The Supreme Court has taken the view that before slum dwellers are removed,. arrangements have to be first made for their resettlement. As resettlement is not easy, clearance operations have not been taken up.

The following programmes are implemented by the Board:

1) Providing basic amenities like roads, surface drains, street lights, drinking water, community latrins/bath rooms.

2) Resettlement of the slum dwellers in the same area by constructing houses/tenements.

3) Rehabilitation of the slum dwellers in a new place, after creating the required facilities.

Since inception in Bangalore Metropolitan Area basic amenities have been provided to 94 slums incurring a total expenditure of Rs.120.80 Lakhs. The details are available at Annexure-1.

Resettlement of the slum dwellers in the same area has taken up in 13 slums incurring a total expenditure of Rs.233.85 lakhs and 1754 houses/ tenements have been constructed with the loan assistance from HUDCO. Details are available at Annexure-2.

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Rehabilitation of slum dwellers has taken up only at Laggere. The slum dwellers of 16 slums in the city are to be rehabilitated in this area. At Laggere 1236 tenements have been taken up in Phase I & II. Out of which 240 tenements have been completed and possession given to the identified slum dwellers of the slums taken up for rehabilitation. The details of the slum dwellers to be rehabilitated at Laggere are at Annexure-3. The slum dwellers have been shifted to temporary shelter at Laggere. As and when the houses are completed they would be rehabilitated.

At Laggere as part of the total scheme, water supply, sewerage, street lights and roads have been provided.

For rehabilitation, availability of land is critical. The Bangalore Development Authority has to provide the required land in different parts of the city where areas are taken up for development. At present Bangalore Development Authority is given land only at Agara Layout which is under litigation. If Bangalore Development Authority provides suitable land in each of the areas taken up for development, rehabilitation schemes can be taken up by the Board in a systematic manner.

WORLD BANK PROJECT.

A comprehensive project has been drawn to seek World Bank Assistance for improvement and resettlement of slums in Bangalore City, Hubli-Dharwar and Gulbarga.

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The main object of the scheme is to take up slum upgradation programme by providing the following facilities. They are.

1. On site infrastructure
2. Off site infrastructure
3. Social infrastructure.
4. Construction assistance.

The detail of financial requirement proposed in the VIII plan period is shown in a statement.

City	Total slum House Hold	House Holds proposed to cover up under the Scheme	State Share	World Bank loan	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
BANGALORE	1,22,000	50,000	2100	1400	3520
GULBARGA	4,518	4,000	168	112	280
HUBLI-DHARWAR	9,464	9,000	348	232	580
TOTAL	1,35,982	63,000	2616	1744	4380

(The figure furnished above are provisional)

.....5.

The proposal is under consideration of Government.

Lease right to slum dwellers.

In the proposed project, instead of the Board constructing houses/ tenements, lease rights are proposed to be given to the slum dwellers. This would help them to draw loans from Financial institutions and to construct houses on their own. The lease rights are suggested at differential rates depending upon the locations. The maximum loan contemplated is Rs.5,000/- per family.

FUNDS:

The Board gets financial assistance primarily from Government. For slum improvement and also for construction of houses/tenements. Loans are drawn from HUDCO. The funds received are detailed below.

Year	Scheme	Budgetted Outlay.	Actual Amount released	Expenditure incurred.	HUDCO loan received.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88	For Basic Amenities	165.00	165.00	165.00	-
	Housing Scheme	110.00	110.00	150.59	64.92
	Establishment.	75.00	37.50	78.74	-
	Total	350.00	312.50	394.33	64.92

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VI(a)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1988-89	Basic amenities	190.00	190.00	129.17	-
	Housing	100.00	100.00	100.00	26.65
	Establishment	75.00	75.00	81.89	-
	Total	365.00	365.00	311.06	26.65
1989-90 (Upto Dec.89)	Basic Amenities.	185.00	47.00	31.65	-
	Housing	100.00	25.00	104.20	116.12
	Establishment.	80.00	20.00	65.80	-
	Total	365.00	92.00	201.65	116.12

The grants from Government have been received only for the first quarter of 1989-90. The grants for the second and third quarter are under release.

for Secretary
Karnataka Slum Clearance Board
Bangalore.

ANNEXURE - 3

ಲಗ್ಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾದ ಕೊಳಚೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ವಿವರ

LIST OF SLUM DWELLERS REHABILATED AT LAGGERE

Sl. No.	Name of the slum	No. of families	Remarks
1.	a) M.S. Building slum	43	
	b) - do -	276	
2.	a) Vidhana Soudha Slum	249	
	b) - do -	35	
3.	Kumera Park	47	
4.	Sadashivanagar Slum.	59	
5.	Mathikere Slum	34	
6.	Shanthinagar Slum.	31	
7.	Gandhinagar.Slum.	06	
8.	Majestic slum.	43	
9.	Subashnagar Slum.	17	
10.	L.H. Home Slum.	74	
11.	Ward Office Opp. Yeshwanthpura.	15	
12.	Shanthinagar	65	
13.	Tata Institute	3	
14.	Thippasetty Mutt	3	
15.	Subramanya Temple, Ulsoor.	2	
16.	Old Rly. level Cross slum, Yeshwanthpura.	30	
	TOTAL	130"	

PROPOSED TO BE SHIFTED

Sl.No.	Name of the slum	No. of families
1.	Narayanaswamy Garden	176
2.	Slum behind Himalaya Talkies	55
3.	Timber Yard	87
4.	Munipapamal Garden.	18
5.	C.S.I. compound.	262
6.	Thayappanahalli slum.	24
7.	Shankarappa Garden.	45
8.	Slum Opp. to Quarry pit, MICO factory	96
9.	Shakthivelu slum.	71
10.	Slum dwellers of KHB colony.	101
	TOTAL	935

ANNESURE - I.

1. Issuing endorsement Possession certificate.	: For the present the Board is not issuing the possession certificate to the slum dwellers. There is a proposal under Karnataka Urban Development Programme slum upgradation programme where in land right (patta) would be given to the slum dwellers to the extent of land occupied by them. In the first instance, it is proposed to give land tenure to the slum families who are on Government/Municipal/ Corporation lands. The proposal is at Government level.
2. The slum must be recognised by the slum Board.	: There are 1270 slums all over Karnataka with a population of 10.50 Lakhs as on March 1989. As regards, the Bangalore City is concerned 401 slums are identified. Consisting of 3.65 Lakhs population. These slums are of the following category:-

... 22

23 ...

a) Under B.D.A. Control - 64
b) Under B.C.C. Control - 64
c) Under K.S.C.B. Control

1) On Private and State Government land. -165
2) On Railways/ Municipal/K.S.E.T.C. -108

} 273

Total 401

Out of 165 slums under the control of Karnataka Slum Clearance Board in Bangalore City 133 Slums are declared under section 3, 11 and 17 of the K.S.A. Act.1974.

3.Civic Amenities. : The Main object of the Board is to Private basic amenities to all the slums in the phased manner. As against 1270 slums identified by the Board in the state, 671 slums have already been covered by providing basic amenities at a cost of Rs.898.49 Lakhs upto end of March 1989.

During the year the Board has programmed to improve 90 slums at a cost of Rs.150.00 Lakhs to cover 66 000 slum population. The Board has provided the basic amenities to 53 slums works and covered the 46 933 slum population.

4. To solve acute drinking water problems. : In the usual improvement works there is a provision of providing drinking water facilities to all the slums.

In addition to the above schemes, the Board is intended to take up sinking of borewells and repairs to the existing borewells to meet the scarcity situation especially summer season.

5. Active implementation of Nutreas Programme. : This item of work has to be looked after by concerned Social Welfare Department. Does not come under perview of the slum clearance Board.

6. To avoid fire incidents in the slum areas by helping them to issue Tiles or A.C.Cement Sheets for Roads.	: There ia a move to include this item of work under Karnataka Urban Development Programme, since the main object of the Karnataka Urban Development Programme itself is to provide construction assistance to the slum dwellers.
7. Giving special consideration of old age pension to the slum areas.	: This item of work should be looked after by the Revenue Department.
8. To provide education facilites and encourage adult Education Programme in the slums.	: This item has to be looked after by the Education Department. Board is so far not taken up this type of work in slum areas.
9. Giving mid-daymeals to School going children.	: This item work has to be looked after by the Social Welfare Department.
10. Issuing free uniforms and Books and special Scholar ships.	: - do -
10. Medical facilities including Medical advise for slum dwellers.	: This should be done by the Health Department.

...25.

11. Remove Arrack shop near by the slums.	: This type of work should be attended by Corporation Authorities.
12. Special protection to slum dwellers to avoid crimes.	: - Not available.
13. To provide loan facilities for House construction in the slums.	: Under the Karnataka Urban Development Project the construction assistance will be given to the slum dwellers with a 12% simple intrest.
14. To actively implement scheme for weaker section and women in the slum.	: - Not available. -

for Secretary 3/2/90
Karnataka Slum Clearance Board
Bangalore.

A N N E X U R E - II

Particular problems of the below mentioned slums:- Where it is facing acute Drinking Water, Public latrin and under ground drainage system.

1. Chinnappa Garden slum (K.G.Bydarahally (Division No.83).

This slum is situated on Private land with an extent of 2.34 Acres, 202 slum families are residing in this slum having 1112 population. This slum declared under section 3 of the KSA (I&C) Act 1974.

The Board has provided the basic amenities such as Street lights, Lavatory, drains, paving and Improvements to open well's Public taps and two Borewells with pumps to this slum with an outlay of Rs.1.84 Lakhs.

2. Indira Colony slum, Attiguppe.

This slum situated in Private land with an extent of 3.36 Acres having 148 families and 686 population. This slum declared under section 11 of the KSA (I&C) Act.1974.

The Board has taken up the improve work in this slum and provided the basic amenities like Roads, Drains, Public Taps, Borewell,Lavatory, Street Light with an outlay of Rs.1.30 Lakhs.

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Wahab Garden slum, Williams Town, K.G.Byadarahally.

This slum is situated in Private land having and extent of 3.674 Acres. 73 families are residing in this slum having 433 population. This slum is declared under section 3 of the KSA (I&C) Act.1974.

The Board has not taken any work in this slum since the Bangalore City Corporation have provided basic amenities such as 8 seeter Lavatory, Open wells with hand pumps, Street Lights, Water taps, and Roads are Asphalted.

for Secretary
Karnataka Slum Clearance Board
Bangalore.

3/2/90

Milk — 225 ml < 1 yr, 1-6 125 ml + 2 slices bread.
Bread — preg + lact : 125 ml milk + 2 slices bread. (102.12)
V.V.H - XI - 54N - 9 daris ...

No.DHs.10/88-89.

Office of the Dist.Health & FW Officer,
Bangalore-Urban District,
Bangalore, dated the 5th May 1988.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The following Medical Officers and Lady Medical Officers of Primary Health Units, Primary Health Centres, L.F.Dispensaries in Bangalore City limits are hereby directed to carryout Health Checkup in the Anganwadi Centres attached to their respective institutions.

U.F.W.C.attached to Banshankari M.H. (PPAI Centre).

1. Sarabanie Palya, Ist, IInd & IIIrd Centre)
2. Pragathipura Ist and IInd Centre .) six centres.
3. Bhavani Nagara.)

W.F.W.C.Shanthinagara.

1. Narayanapura Centre. — 1 Centre.

Gavipuram Guttahalli, Lion Club:

1. Sanyasi huts)
2. R.K.Mutt Ist Centre.)
3. Harijana Seva Sanga Centre.) 4 Centres.
4. K.R.Mutt - IInd Centre.)

Gavipuram Guttahalli UFWC.

1. Dhobighat and Srinivasngar - 2 Centres.

Gavipuram Guttahalli L.F.Dispensary:

1. Hanumanthnagar 7th Main Centre.)
2. Avalahalli Ist and IInd Centre.)
3. Srinagar Ist and IInd Centre .) 6 Centres.
4. Katriguppe Centre.)

Basavangudi Dispy. (next to N.R.Colony M.H).

1. Ashoknagar)
2. Bhovi Colony Ist and IInd Centre .)
3. R.K.Block, Ist and IInd Centre.)
4. Manjunatha Colony.) 8 Centres.
5. Giri Association.)
6. Katriguppe Centre.)

Sheshadripuram L.F.Dispensary:

1. Risaldar Street Ist & IInd Centre .)
2. J.C.Huts Ist and IInd Centre .) 5 Centres.
3. V.V.Giri Colony.)

Malleshwaram L.F.Dispensary:

1. Raja Mill Huts Ist and IInd Centre.)
2. Jai Bheemanagar) 5 Centres.
3. Vivekananda Block.)
4. Chamundi Huts.)

Palace Guttahalli:

1. Muneshwara Block, Ist & IInd and IIIrd Centre. - 5 Centres.

PPAI Dispensary, Srirampuram.

1. Christians' Colony Ist & IInd Centre.)
2. Ambedkar Nagar Ist and IInd Centre.)
3. Bapuji Block.) 10 Centres.
4. Neelgiri Papanna Block III Centre.)
5. Swatantra Palya IInd Centre.)

PTO.

II. Balepet P.H.U.

1. Gangi Colony - 2
2. Siddaretha Nagar - 2

III. Chamarajpet P.H.U.

1. Azadnagar.
2. Nanjanba

IV. Rajajinagar:

1. Bhovi Colony.
2. Kamalanagar.
3. Sanjaynagar.

V. Kadugodi P.H.U.

1. Mude Palya.
2. Nagarbevahalli.

Sd/-
DIST.HEALTH & FW OFFICER
BANGALORE URBAN DIST.

1. Copy to All the Medical Officers .....
2. Copy to the Medical Officer of Health (FW & MCH), City Corporation, for information and to co-operate the L.F. Dispensary Doctors.
3. Copy to CDPO State Sector/Central Sector for kind infn. with a request to see that all the children are available for medical checkup during the visit of the Doctors for Checkup.
4. Copy to the Asst.Dist.Health & FW Officer, Bangalore Sub-Division, Bangalore for infn.
5. Copy submitted to the State Advisor, Directorate of Health & FW Services, Bangalore for kind infn.
6. Copy submitted to the Dvl.Joint Director of Health & FW Services, Bangalore Dn., Bangalore for kind infn.

DIST.HEALTH & FW OFFICER
BANGALORE URBAN DIST.

Na/-

DEV 3.17

102-41

Dr. Vanaja Ram Prasad
839, 23rd Main J.P Nagar
II Phase
BANGALORE - 560 078.

ISSUES RELATED TO HEALTH IN THE CONTEXT OF URBAN POVERTY

Priest meets Haitian
"How are things" ?
Haitian: "it can be worse"
Priest: "How do you mean" ?
Haitian: "I used to say it could'nt be worse now, I know I was wrong"

An analysis of health conditions and health scenario as reflected by indicators like life expectancy birth rates, crude death rates, child mortality and infant mortality speak in favour of the urban areas. So also other indicators like the distribution of resources, location of infrastructure, ratio of doctor to population and concentration of private medical enterprises show a favourable trend towards the urban areas. What is not so well revealed in these statistics is the class differentials within the urban areas and who benefits the best of these investments. For any slum dweller living in a metropolitan city the dice is loaded against him.

It has been estimated that by the turn of the century a third of India's population is likely to be living in some three to four thousand towns and cities. It is also possible that about half the number of people will be defined as poor and therefore living mostly in slums - unless effective and timely steps are taken to prevent this concentration of poverty. We may recall that less than 1% of the total sixth plan outlay went for slum improvement. There is a constant budgetary deficit to cope with the unabated migration from village to the town.

The typical picture of growing pressures on the Urban resources is one of an unprecedented pressure on urban land, a steady deterioration of the overstretched urban services, and mushrooming of the slum settlements, over crowding, chaotic traffic hazards, inadequate water supply and sanitation and low civic standards.

During 1971-81, India's population grew by 25%. Over these years the urban population grew by 46%. It is roughly estimated that the growth rate of slum population is probably faster than any other segment of the urban population. A recent study estimated that 25 million people live in Urban slums in various parts of the country. Another projects the 1985 figure at 33 million (UNICEF).

The focus of this paper being health situation in the context of Urban poverty with reference to the Bangalore Metropolis, the paper attempts to look at not merely the morbidity, mortality patterns, but also the corporations allocation of financial resources, needs of the slums as against the services by the health and medical infrastructure. There is great paucity of data hence the report presents some of the facts at a broad conceptual level.

The administration of the affairs of Bangalore slums come under the Corporation of Bangalore, the BDA and the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board. The Bangalore City Corporation contained 159 slums in 1971 - 72 with a population of about 1.3 lakhs accounting for about 10% of the City's population. The figure pertains to declared slums. The number has increased from 159 in '74 to 287 in '82. It has also been pointed out that the location of the slums is generally relegated to sites that are least desirable for inhabitation (Ramachandran H). While on the one hand we attribute

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industrialisation to the growth of slums, it has to be recognised that slums also gain in size due to migration. It has been reported that 62% of the slum population in Bangalore are migrants from the nieghbouring states.

It is a well known fact that poverty perpetuates ill-health. Poverty means poor housing, poor nutrition, poor environmental sanitation and drinking water; in other words, severe lack of basic needs. The pattern of morbidity resulting from lack of basic needs is typical to all areas. High incidence of gastro-enteritis, upper respiratory infections, chronic skin infections, otitis media, viral infections, hepatitis, bacillary infections like typhoid. In other words, they are either largely water borne, or, induced by the poor environmental sanitation. Several studies point to two inferences: On the one hand, most common illness among slum dwellers are respiratory diseases, gastro-intestinal disorders, skin diseases, fever, worm infestations, ear nose and throat ailments and not the least, tuberculosis. In some endemic areas, leprosy as well. The provision of safe water supply, proper drainage and latrines were found to reduce Gastro-intestinal disorders to a level equivalent to those in near by non-slum areas, although, viral infections, skin diseases remained significantly higher in the slum populations. This is further illustrated by a sample survey conducted in one of the slums in Bangalore.

Health situation in the slums (Bangalore)

The survey very clearly demonstrates the linkages in the chain leading to some of the illnesses. The income analysis point to the fact around 60% of the surveyed households fell below the poverty line. Nearly 85% of the households occupied thatched homes. Nearly all houses had no access to electricity. Though all houses had access to public tap for drinking water the availability of water for collection was very scarce. Predominant causes of death among children was chicken pox, measles, diarrhoea and fever of unknown origin. Frequent illnesses were diarrhoea, cold and cough and viral fevers. None of the houses had any sanitation facility for defecation and more than 50% resorted to open disposal of garbage and sewage water. Nearly all households had no separate kitchen, that means, no proper vent for outlet of smoke. Some of the common diseases among the adults were - cardiovascular, diabetes, cancer, asthma, leprosy and tuberculosis. The survey also showed that 80% of more of the income goes for purchase of food and predominantly cereals, with little scope for addition of any variety or quality to food. The average family size was not less than 5 and some times upto 10 members. The above descriptions drawn from the mini survey, more than adequately, support the fact that rural urban differences in mortality, morbidity data mask the reality of the situation.

In another study done by the Department of Geography, Bangalore University, the families surveyed in the slums, have on an average 5 to 6 members who live in one room kutcha huts with little, or, no ventilation.

The majority were employed as coolies.

86% of the surveyed had Rs.500 or less as montly income, dirty surroundings, lack of public ameneties and water scarcity is prevalent.

37% of the families do not get even two full meals a day, the consumption of tobacco and arrack is fairly high.

40% of the surveyed households were affected by air borne diseases and 21% by water borne diseases.

37% of the respndents suffered a loss of 30 working days or more and consequent loss of income due to illness.

Urban Nutrition

Just as in the mortality and morbidity situation, the health statistics hide the appaling nutritional status, both in terms of consumption and anthropometry as indicators of health condition. Except for stray studies, no concerted efforts were made in studying the Urban nutrition. One such study from the National Institute of Nutrition on a very small sample showed the nutritional status and dietary intake of pre schoolers (T.MV. Prasad Rao, J.G. Shastry and K. Vijayaraghavan). The study showed that 81% of the rural children, as against the urban, showed current long duration malnutrition. An intensive study of infant feeding practices in three major cities of India, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay - and their immediate environments by the Nutrition Foundation of India has revealed the growing dimension of the problem of use of commercial infant foods by the Urban poor and the deleterious impact thereof on infant nutrition (Kamala Jaya Rao).

The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau undertook surveys all over the country asd as part of their sample covered the urban areas in each of the states. The cities being covered by NNMB are Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Pune, Bangalore, Mysore, Bhopal, Bhuvaneshwar, Cuttack, Cochin and Trivandrum . Of these, the first nine metropolitan cities, each with a population of over a million and along with greater Bombay, Delhi and Jaipur, account for a quarter of the country's total urban population (B.S. Padmanabhan planning for growth).

The results of the study show that the consumption of cereals and millets increased with decreasing socio-economic status, while pulses, vegetables, fruits and milk showed the reverse trend. The survey showed that the slum dwellers are no better off than the rural landless labour as far as their energy intakes are concerned. The findings of the NNME survey on Urban population indicates that the diets and nutrition status of even the urban groups in India are by and large very unstatisfactory. Of all the urban groups, the slum population is the worst off in dietary and nutritional profiles. A review of various studies show that the averages for the slum population, be it energy intakes, prevelance of infections diseases or mortality rates, are adversely different from the overall city averages. The eneggy intake of the urban slum dwellers was similar to that of the landless and lower than the rural averages. It is expected with increasing urban migration in the years ahead the problem of malnutrition in urban slums will acquire increasing dimension unless special efforts are initiated to mitigate the health and nutrition problems of the urban poor.

The Responses to the Needs

The response of the health planners to the appalling health conditions finds expression in the various services delivered by the different Departments like, the Health & Family Welfare, Corporation, Social Welfare and the NGO's. For example, the Corporation runs 29 dispensaries in the 12 blocks and 13 creches. Table 1 gives the pattern of expenditure of the Corporation for two consecutive years and it is observed that 24.3% is spent on

Health and 10.2% on the water supply (1986 - 87). More than 60 to 70% of the amount on Health expenditure goes towards sanitation and environmental cleanliness. Despite this considerable allotment towards sanitation, the garbage heaps mounting in the slum areas which is a potential health hazard. According to the Corporation authorities, it was reported that an occasional effort is made to clear the garbage from the slums. As for the water supply, the Corporation pays the Water Supply Board towards maintenance of some of the public taps. Otherwise, the water supply maintenance comes under a different Board altogether.

In the case of the Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, the thrust of their programme is towards family planning. Unfortunately the entire approach is target based (as it is anywhere else) and not with health orientation. It is relevant to mention that family planning services can affect people's health positively and negatively. Most often, the positive effects have never been emphasised and the negative effects been ignored. The consciousness towards particular methods of birth control leading to certain diseases is conveniently lacking. For example, the pill and the side effects on the circulatory system. The IUD and pelvic inflammatory diseases, Depo-prova and the cancer of cervix.

On the other hand, if Family Planning can help in Birth Spacing, avoiding pregnancy wastages, education in family life, reducing maternal mortality and focussing on improving child health through reducing infant and child mortality, increasing birth weights of children through ante-natal care, the outcome of such a programme would have a far reaching effect on the containment of population.

As one of the preventive programmes, universal immunisation programme and the expanded programme of immunisation have gained importance of late in major cities like Bombay Madras and Bangalore. The target group these programmes address are the lower socio-economic status since the better off have access to these services in any case. The consequences of incomplete coverage, poor cold chain facilities and unsatisfactory sterile conditions have not been thought out carefully and as a result, there is more publicity to its benefits. It has been observed by such efforts to cover the city. Unless there is concerted effort to follow-up the new borns every year, there can be the risk of an epidemic of a condition such as polio-myletis. The permanent disability caused by polio-myletis leaves the individual crippled for life, and with poor rehabilitation. The individual is a burden on the family's source of poor income of the country.

The programme carried out in spirits, can result in under coverage, incomplete coverage and consequently making no change in the morbidity and mortality rates in children.

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Yet, another component of health care in the form of supplementary nutrition comes to the urban poor in the package of ICDS services. This input, when delivered under unfavourable circumstances, can make little or no difference in the nutritional status of the children. Consistently, it has been observed that children belonging to households in the slums have poorer nutritional status (i.e.) lower weight for age when compared to the standard. An additional supplementary nutrition aimed at filling the energy gap, does not yield the expected benefits due to frequent attacks of diarrhoea caused by helminthic infections like amoebiasis, giardia and hookworm. Some of the commonest deficiency diseases are iron deficiency, anemia, vitamin A deficiency, leading to preventable blindness and night blindness and vitamin B deficiency. Therefore the close linkage between nutrition and infection cannot be ignored.

Lastly, the decreasing water supply in the urban areas and its impact on the poor people has a direct bearing on their health situation. The diseases related to water supply are many. The poor are largely affected by the particular diseases due to the lack of water for personal hygiene, i.e., waterwashed infections and infections spread by insects. That depends on water and water related insect vectors. Some of the water washed infections affect skin and eyes and also cause diarrhoeal diseases. Waterborne infections like typhoid, cholera and infective hepatitis are common because of the chances of infection from the time of water collection to storage to use, are higher. Thus, it is obvious that the risks of infection through contaiminated water availability are greater for the urban poor.

The paper has attempted to touch upon the nature of health problems of the urban poor and the inadequacy of the services to meet the needs. It is just not the inadequacy alone that is of concern, but also, the apathy and lack of concerted efforts to meet the challenge.

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Programme for SC/ ST	2,78,66,000	2,23,20,500	
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Issues related to Health
in the Context of
Urban poverty

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BANGALORE - 560 078.

ISSUES RELATED TO HEALTH IN THE CONTEXT OF URBAN POVERTY

Priest meets Haitian
"How are things" ?
Haitian: "it can be worse"
Priest: "How do you mean" ?
Haitian: "I used to say it could'nt be worse now, I know I was wrong"

An analysis of health conditions and health scenario as reflected by indicators like life expectancy birth rates, crude death rates, child mortality and infant mortality speak in favour of the urban areas. So also other indicators like the distribution of resources, location of infrastructure, ratio of doctor to population and concentration of private medical enterprises show a favourable trend towards the urban areas. What is not so well revealed in these statistics is in the class differentials within the urban areas and who benefits the best of these investments, For any slum dweller living in a metropolitan city the dice is loaded against him.

It has been estimated that by the turn of the century a third of India's population is likely to be living in some three to four thousand towns and cities. It is also possible that about half the number of people will be defined as poor and therefore living mostly in slums - unless effective and timely steps are taken to prevent this concentration of poverty. We may recall that less than 1% of the total sixth plan outlay went for slum improvement. There is a constant budgetary deficit to cope with the unabated migration from village to the town.

The typical picture of growing pressures on the Urban resources is one of an unprecedented pressure on urban land, a steady deterioration of the overstretched urban services, and mushrooming of the slum settlements, over crowding, chaotic traffic hazards, inadequate water supply and sanitation and low civic standards.

During 1971-81, India's population grew by 25%. Over these years the urban population grew by 46%. It is roughly estimated that the growth rate of slum population is probably faster than any other segment of the urban population. A recent study estimated that 25 million people live in Urban slums in various parts of the country. Another projects the 1985 figure at 33 million (UNICEF).

The focus of this paper being health situation in the context of Urban poverty with reference to the Bangalore Metropolis, the paper attempts to look at not merely the morbidity, mortality patterns, but also the corporations allocation of financial resources, needs of the slums as against the services by the health and medical infrastructure. There is great paucity of data hence the report presents some of the facts at a broad conceptual level.

The administration of the affairs of Bangalore slums come under the Corporation of Bangalore, the BDA and the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board. The Bangalore City Corporation contained 159 slums in 1971 - 72 with a population of about 1.3 lakhs accounting for about 10% of the City's population. The figure pertains to declared slums. The number has increased from 159 in '74 to 287 in '82. It has also been pointed out that the location of the slums is generally relegated to sites that are least desirable for inhabitation (Ramachandran H). While on the one hand we attribute

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industrialisation to the growth of slums, it has to be recognised that slums also gain in size due to migration. It has been reported that 62% of the slum population in Bangalore are migrants from the nieghbouring states.

It is a well known fact that poverty perpetuates ill-health. Poverty means poor housing, poor nutrition, poor environmental sanitation and drinking water; in other words, severe lack of basic needs. The pattern of morbidity resulting from lack of basic needs is typical to all areas. High incidence of gastro-enteritis, upper respiratory infections, chronic skin infections, otitis media, viral infections, hepatitis, bacillary infections like typhoid. In other words, they are either largely water borne, or, induced by the poor environmental sanitation. Several studies point to two inferences: On the one hand, most common illness among slum dwellers are respiratory diseases, gastro-intestinal disorders, skin diseases, fever, worm infestations, ear nose and throat ailments and not the least, tuberculosis. In some endemic areas, leprosy as well. The provision of safe water supply, proper drainage and latrines were found to reduce Gastro-intestinal disorders to a level equivalent to those in near by non-slum areas,although, viral infections, skin diseases remained significantly higher in the slum populations. This is further illustrated by a sample survey conducted in one of the slums in Bangalore.

Health situation in the slums (Bangalore)

The survey very clearly demonstrates the linkages in the chain leading to some of the illnesses. The income analysis point to the fact around 60% of the surveyed households fell below the poverty line. Nearly 85% of the households occupied thatched homes. Nearly all houses had no access to electricity. Though all houses had access to public tap for drinking water the availability of water for collection was very scarce. Predominant causes of death among children was chicken pox, measles, diarrhoea and fever of unknown origin. Frequent illnesses were diarrhoea, cold and cough and viral fevers. None of the houses had any sanitation facility for defecation and more than 50% resorted to open disposal of garbage and sewage water. Nearly all households had no seperate kitchen, that means, no proper vent for outlet of smoke. Some of the common diseases among the adults were - cardiovascular, diabetes, cancer, asthma, leprosy and tuberculosis. The survey also showed that 80% of more of the income goes for purchase of food and predominantly cereals, with little scope for addition of any variety or quality to food. The average family size was not less than 5 and some times upto 10 members. The above descriptions drawn from the mini survey, more than adequately, support the fact that rural urban differences in mortality, morbidity data mask the reality of the situation.

In another study done by the Department of Geography, Bangalore University, the families surveyed in the slums, have on an average 5 to 6 members who live in one room kutcha huts with little, or, no ventilation.

The majority were employed as coolies.

86% of the surveyed had Rs.500 or less as montly income, dirty surroundings, lack of public amenetics and water scarcity is prevalent.

37% of the families do not get even two full meals a day, the consumption of tobacco and arrack is fairly high.

40% of the surveyed households were affected by air borne diseases and 21% by water borne diseases.

37% of the respndents suffered a loss of 30 working days or more and consequent loss of income due to illness.

Urban Nutrition

Just as in the mortality and morbidity situation, the health statistics hide the appaling nutritional status, both in terms of consumption and anthropometry as indicators of health condition. Except for stray studies, no concerted efforts were made in studying the Urban nutrition. One such study from the National Institute of Nutrition on a very small sample showed the nutritional status and dietary intake of pre schoolers (T.MV. Prasad Rao, J.G. Shastry and K. Vijayaraghavan). The study showed that 81% of the rural children, as against the urban, showed current long duration malnutrition. An intensive study of infant feeding practices in three major cities of India, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay - and their immediate environments by the Nutrition Foundation of India has revealed the growing dimension of the problem of use of commercial infant foods by the Urban poor and the deleterious impact thereof on infant nutrition (Kamala Jaya Rao).

The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau undertook surveys all over the country asd as part of their sample covered the urban areas in each of the states. The cities being covered by NNMB are Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Pune, Bangalore, Mysore, Bhopal, Bhuvaneshwar, Cuttack, Cochin and Trivandrum . Of these, the first nine metropolitan cities, each with a population of over a million and along with greater Bombay, Delhi and Jaipur, account for a quarter of the country's total urban population (B.S. Padmanabhan planning for growth).

The results of the study show that the consumption of cereals and millets increased with decreasing socio-economic status, while pulses, vegetables, fruits and milk showed the reverse trend. The survey showed that the slum dwellers are no better off than the rural landless labour as far as their energy intakes are concerned. The findings of the NNMB survey on Urban population indicates that the diets and nutrition status of even the urban groups in India are by and large very unstatisfactory. Of all the urban groups, the slum population is the worst off in dietary and nutritional profiles. A review of various studies show that the averages for the slum population, be it energy intakes, prevelance of infections diseases or mortality rates, are adversely different fron the overall city averages. The eneggy intake of the urban slum dwellers was similar to that of the landless and lower than the rural averages. It is expected with increasing urban migration in the years ahead the problem of malnutrition in urban slums will acquire increasing dimension unless special efforts are initiated to mitigate the health and nutrition problems of the urban poor.

The Responses to the Needs

The response of the health planners to the appalling health conditions finds expression in the various services delivered by the different Departments like, the Health & Family Welfare, Corporation, Social Welfare and the NGO's. For example, the Corporation runs 29 dispensaries in the 12 blocks and 13 creches. Table 1 gives the pattern of expenditure of the Corporation for two consecutive years and it is observed that 24.3% is spent on

Health and 10.2% on the water supply (1986 - 87). More than 60 to 70% of the amount on Health expenditure goes towards sanitation and environmental cleanliness. Despite this considerable allotment towards sanitation, the garbage heaps mounting in the slum areas which is a potential health hazard. According to the Corporation authorities, it was reported that an occasional effort is made to clear the garbage from the slums. As for the water supply, the Corporation pays the Water Supply Board towards maintenance of some of the public taps. Otherwise, the water supply maintenance comes under a different Board altogether.

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Yet, another component of health care in the form of supplementary nutrition comes to the urban poor in the package of ICDS services. This input, when delivered under unfavourable circumstances, can make little or no difference in the nutritional status of the children. Consistently, it has been observed that children belonging to households in the slums have poorer nutritional status (i.e.) lower weight for age when compared to the standard. An additional supplementary nutrition aimed at filling the energy gap, does not yield the expected benefits due to frequent attacks of diarrhoea caused by helminthic infections like amoebiasis, giardia and hookworm. Some of the commonest deficiency diseases are iron deficiency, anemia, vitamin A deficiency, leading to preventable blindness and night blindness and vitamin B dificiency. Therefore the close linkage between nutrition and infection cannot be ignored.

Lastly, the decreasing water supply in the urban areas and its impact on the poor people has a direct bearing on their health situation. The diseases related to water supply are many. The poor are largely affected by the particular diseases due to the lack of water for personal hygiene, i.e., waterwashed infections and infections spread by insects. That depends on water and water related insect vectors. Some of the water washed infections affect skin and eyes and also cause diarrhoeal diseases. Waterborne infections like typhoid, cholera and infective hepatitis are common because of the chances of infection from the time of water collection to storage to use, are higher. Thus, it is obvious that the risks of infection through contaiminated water availability are greater for the urban poor.

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Draft of a Study proposal titled 'An Overview of the Health Problems of and existing Health facilities for the Slum dwellers of Bangalore.'

INTRODUCTION

Bangalore has an estimated 3 lakh people living in over 300 slums located all over the city. City planning and planners tended not to take into account the slum dwellers. Over the years the attitude of the average city official has improved in this regard possibly influenced by the organising together and struggles of the slum dwellers. Slums are not viewed merely as illegal encroachments on the city landscape, but as people for whom facilities need to be planned and dynamics need to be understood. Yet the planning, resources allocated or the efforts put in by the government departments are not adequate response to the large problem existing. This is especially true in the health sector where the corporation health department or Primary Health Centre set up do not include the slum dwellers in their planning - the general health facilities planned for the city-dwellers are not what is required for the slum-dwellers, as their problems are somewhat different. In addition these facilities tend to be inaccessible to the slum-dwellers due to various blocks existing. It is my understanding that such a lacuna in the government's perception and planning is not confined to Bangalore metropolis but to all urban areas of the country.

I would like to do a study lasting about 6 months on the theme of the health problems of and existing health facilities for the slum dwellers of Bangalore. During my 3½ years of involvement with the 'Women's Voice' health programme, I have developed some understanding of the health problems of seven slums. I feel the need to develop a perspective about the whole city and hence want to do the study.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY

These can be looked at under the following categories -

a. Efforts needed to develop a framework for the study

- collecting relevant reading materials from documentations of 'Women's Voice', Community Health Cell, Indian Social Institute and Indian Institute of Management and any other Bangalore sources.
- Requesting for materials from groups working in other urban situations eg. Streehitkarini, Bombay, Voluntary Health Association-Delhi, Urban group working at Hyderabad.
- Visiting some projects working among slum dwellers at Delhi and Mysore.

b. Efforts at developing contacts and exploring views of various groups, institutions or governmental agencies involved with slum dwellers in Bangalore.

- Institutions - St Martha's Hospital, C.S.I. Hospital, Sindhi Hospital, St John's Hospital, Indian Institute of Management
- NGO groups - Women's Voice, Joint Women's programme, Vimochana, Deena Seva sangha, Seva Action etc.
- Government - Health Department, Social Welfare Department, Social Work Department of University, Slum clearance Board and BDA.
- Officials of political parties

c. Writing out a paper containing the view points and informations.

d. Bringing together some of the involved people from the above categories for a discussion and to react to the paper on the health problems and facilities of slum dwellers.

TENTATIVE CHAPTER HEADINGS OF THE STUDY

1. General introduction to the health situation in the slum areas.
2. The health problems of slum dwellers of Bangalore (based on interviews under the following headings)

   a.-Malnutrition
   - Poor environmental hygiene
   - Inadequate protected water
   - Poor health awareness
   - Inadequate health facilities

   b. problems of poor self-image, dependency, poor organisation and ineffective voice.

   c. Governmental planning - aspects and reflections

   d. General public - awareness, attitudes, involvement with regard to health problems of slum dwellers.

3. Promoting better health of slum dwellers,
   Actions from this decade

   Government
   Non-governmental agencies
   General Public
   Political parties
   State and National level actions

4. List of organisations and persons involved in health activities of slum dwellers of Bangalore - brief note about their perspective.

5. Conclusion

TENTATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INTERVIEW

1. What in your experience are the health problems of slum dwellers?
2. What is the extent of and cause of malnutrition from your experience?
3. What is the situation regarding environmental sanitation - causes and consequences.
4. What is the situation of protected drinking water - causes and consequences
5. What is the situation of health awareness - causes and consequences
6. What is the accessibility and utilization of health services - your suggestions
7. What is the situation regarding - self-image, dependency, organisation and ability to be heard of the slum dwellers
8. What are the goals, achievements and failures of your gruop (NGO)
9. What re the policies, planning, and organisational structure of government departments regarding slum dwellers (addressed to government agencies)
   - your problems, successes and failures.
10. What are the attitudes, invdvements of general public regarding promoting health of slum dwellers - what way can they contribute (to NGOs)
11. What are the actions, thought currents happening on this theme?

Or any other questions that come to you

TIME SEQUENCE OF THE STUDY

i. Upto end of January 1990
collecting reading materials, visiting projects at Delhi, Bombay.

ii. Upto Mid-February
drawing up a list of individuals, institutions to contact and interview in Bangalore.

iii. Upto Mid-May
data collection

iv. End of May/early June
Write-up of study

v. Group discussion

Duplicate
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Draft of a Study proposal titled 'An Overview of the Health Problems of and existing Health facilities for the Slum dwellers of Bangalore.'

INTRODUCTION

Bangalore has an estimated 3 lakh people living in over 300 slums located all over the city. City planning and planners tended not to take into account the slum dwellers. Over the years the attitude of the average city official has improved in this regard possibly influenced by the organising together and struggles of the slum dwellers. Slums are not viewed merely as illegal encroachments on the city landscape, but as people for whom facilities need to be planned and dynamics need to be understood. Yet the planning, resources allocated or the efforts put in by the government departments are not adequate response to the large problem existing. This is especially true in the health sector where the corporation health department or Primary Health Centre set up do not include the slum dwellers in their planning - the general health facilities planned for the city-dwellers are not what is required for the slum-dwellers, as their problems are somewhat different. In addition these facilities tend to be inaccessible to the slum-dwellers due to various blocks existing. It is my understanding that such a lacuna in the government's perception and planning is not confined to Bangalore metropolis but to all urban areas of the country.

I would like to do a study lasting about 6 months on the theme of the health problems of and existing health facilities for the slum dwellers of Bangalore. During my 3½ years of involvement with the 'Women's Voice' health programme, I have developed some understanding of the health problems of seven slums. I feel the need to develop a perspective about the whole city and hence want to do the study.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY

These can be looked at under the following categories -

a. Efforts needed to develop a framework for the study

- collecting relevant reading materials from documentations of 'Women's Voice', Community Health Cell, Indian Social Institute and Indian Institute of Management and any other Bangalore sources.
- Requesting for materials from groups working in other urban situations eg. Streehitkarini, Bombay, Voluntary Health Association-Delhi, Urban group working at Hyderabad.
- Visiting some projects working among slum dwellers at Delhi and Mysore.

b. Efforts at developing contacts and exploring views of various groups, institutions or governmental agencies involved with slum dwellers in Bangalore.

- Institutions - St Martha's Hospital, C.S.I. Hospital, Sindhi Hospital, St John's Hospital, Indian Institute of Management
- NGO groups - Women's Voice, Joint Women's programme, Vimochana, Deena Seva sangha, Seva Action etc.
- Government - Health Department, Social Welfare Department, Social Work Department of University, Slum clearance Board and BDA.
- Officials of political parties

c. Writing out a paper containing the view points and informations.

d. Bringing together some of the involved people from the above categories for a discussion and to react to the paper on the health problems and facilities of slum dwellers.

TENTATIVE CHAPTER HEADINGS OF THE STUDY

1. General introduction to the health situation in the slum areas.
2. The health problems of slum dwellers of Bangalore (based on interviews under the following headings)

   a.-Malnutrition
   - Poor environmental hygiene
   - Inadequate protected water
   - Poor health awareness
   - Inadequate health facilities

   b. problems of poor self-image, dependency, poor organisation and ineffective voice.

   c. Governmental planning - aspects and reflections

   d. General public - awareness, attitudes, involvement with regard to health problems of slum dwellers.

3. Promoting better health of slum dwellers,
   Actions from this decade

   Government
   Non-governmental agencies
   General Public
   Political parties
   State and National level actions

4. List of organisations and persons involved in health activities of slum dwellers of Bangalore - brief note about their perspective.

5. Conclusion

TENTATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INTERVIEW

1. What in your experience are the health problems of slum dwellers?
2. What is the extent of and cause of malnutrition from your experience?
3. What is the situation regarding environmental sanitation - causes and consequences.
4. What is the situation of protected drinking water - causes and consequences
5. What is the situation of health awareness - causes and consequences
6. What is the accessibility and utilization of health services - your suggestions
7. What is the situation regarding - self-image, dependency, organisation and ability to be heard of the slum dwellers
8. What are the goals, achievements and failures of your gruop (NGO)
9. What re the policies, planning, and organisational structure of government departments regarding slum dwellers (addressed to government agencies)
   - your problems, successes and failures.
10. What are the attitudes, invdvements of general public regarding promoting health of slum dwellers - what way can they contribute (to NGOs)
11. What are the actions, thought currents happening on this theme?

A GLIMPSE AT THE HEALTH CARE SITUATION IN BANGALORE

Ten years ago Government of Karnataka came out with slogans such as: "bring beauty back to Bangalore", and also made the plans to do a super-ficial clean up of the City. In 1985, over three month period they demolished about 65 slums with about twentyfive thousand people living in them, rendering them homeless. This was done without planning for or providing adequate alternative infrastructure. What in infrastructure was provided in the outskirts of the City was too far away and too little. Apart from the tragedy of this action affecting tens of thousands of people, this event brought to light some insights - that the Government had lack of understanding, their planning and allocating of resources was inadequate and that there existed a heart-less insensitivity towards the situation of slums and slum dwellers.

The population of slum dwellers in Bangalore has been rapidly increasing. It is said to be around 9 to 10 lakhs, constituting close twenty five percent of the city's population. Accurate statistics are not available with me.

The Government health care machinery has evolved over the decades. This has not kept pace with the unchecked and unplanned for growth of the city and the slum dwellings. The Government agencies providing health care and related services in Bangalore are many. Of these those whose services are available to slum dwellers are have some components planned for slum dwellers are the following:

Mobile dispensary of the Corporation - there are three mobile dispensaries each one visiting about twenty slums in rotation on once a week basis. These cater only to about seventy slums that are in the corporation's jurisdiction out of a total of over six hundred slums in Bangalore. The mobile team made up of a

..2

medical officer, a staff nurse along with an ayah and driver, offers services of outpatient care free of cost or under low cost. In conjunction with the sub health office they are supposed to undertake mass epidemic immunization.

Corporation dispensaries - there are fourteen corporation dispensaries (including an Ayurvedic and Unani one). Twentyfive local fund dispensaries aided by the Corporation, with the usual staffing pattern of a medical officer, compounder and a peon. They offer out-patient care and immunizations supposedly free of charge, in addition there are twelve sub-health offices which mainly have the function of keeping population registers and issuing certificates.

P.H.C. Sub-centres - those slums situated in the periphery of the city have access to the subcentres of the primary health centres. There are twenty two such subcentres located around Bangalore each one staffed by an A.N.M., a male health worker and an ayah. They have community extension work as part of their activities which includes mainly family planning work, immunization programme and M.C.H. work though their work defenition have other functions too.

Maternity Homes - there are twenty nine maternity homes run by the corporation of Bangalore each staffed by a lady medical officer, a staff nurse and three A.N.Ms and other supporting staff. They don't offer extension services but within their centre offer antenatal care, delivery care (except caesarean section), post natal care and family planning services.

I.C.D.S. Projects - There are two I.C.D.S. Projects functioning in Bangalore covering about two lakh population, primarily serving slums and economically backward areas. About 15,000 children below six years are enrolled. They have in their plans, quartely medical check ups, growth monitoring nutrition supplementation, immunization in addition to literacy training and health education The anganwadi teacher has a first aid box with a few drugs for symptomatic treatment.

Urban Family WelfareCentres (U.F.W.C) - there are thirty seven U.F.W.C., nineteen of which are directly run by the corporation each one with a coverage of fifty thousand population, as can be seen their coverage can extend only to about half the population of Bangalore. Slums coming under their geographical area are covered by them. Each centre is staffed by one medical officer, a lady health visitor, three A.N.Ms and other supporting staff. They are planned primarily for extension work such as house to house visit and health education, antenatal and postnatal domiciliary care, immunization, F.P. motivation and household survey.

Tertiary health care centres - tertiary and secondary health care are provided by the big hospitals in Bangalore. However there are questions as to how much service is available to slum dwellers in terms of their accessibility.

The impact of the Government health care system on the health of the slum dwellers is very little. As can be seen these efforts are under several agencies of differing quality without proper coverage or coordination. What they have to offer is too little and irrelevant in the context of the health problems of the slum dwellers. The team is not well prepared in the understanding of the situation, their ability to elicit participation of slum dwellers and handicapped by prejudices. They dont have the backup of the secondary and tertiary services to give them stature and relevancy. There is a sense of futility and indifference among the staff. This perhaps reflects the reality of the situation as the solution to the primary causes of the health problems come under the purview of other departments such as protected water supply, sanitation, supplementary nutrition, housing, etc.

Looking at the private sector the city is dotted with several medical colleges, several premier quasi Government health institutions, several large hospitals, N.R.I. ventures, hospitals run by charitable bodies and private nursing homes in addition to

the innumerable general practitioners. A large number of practitioners belonging to the systems of Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy Practice,in Bangalore apart from the less common practitioners of naturopathy, Yoga and Acupuncture.

The G.P.s are more accessible to slum dwellers, however the combination of business motive and ignorance of the recipients often produce in unhealthy mix. The bigger institutions are walled in by the choice of their priorities and have very little effect on the health of the slum dwellers. The priorities are influenced by lack of exposure to the realities outside their walls and the inherent logic of the predominant allopathic system which tend to push towards high cost, capital intensive technology needed for a few. Complicating this further are the prejudices of the staff who make up the institution. Many times caught within such logic the functionaries remain blind and deaf and silly to the point of being ludicrous! - except that the tragic context in which it is being played demands some reflective action.

An event that happened in one of the slums of Bangalore about three years ago would illustrate this. Reports came to the NGO group I was working with from slum, that several deaths are happening due to a measles epidemic. We want to verify and by interviewing the community found that indeed about thirty children had died in the past two to three months ranging in age from below one year to seven years in this community of two fifty families. We approached the corporation health office bordering the area and were disappointed and angered to meet a rude and arrogant medical officer who was prepared to do nothing. Next step took us to the range health office under whose jurisdiction the health office lies. The range health officer was courteus but disbeliving the truth of this report. Under shouted orders to his staff and over a confused collection of registers he proved his point that their register pertaining to the area showed only one death and that too of an old man. He said that it could not have happened and the slum dwellers are making up a story

..5

for monetary benefit. However he accepted to investigate the matter. Next day having verified the situation the Government machinery moved into gear, with their epidemic control team. However they did not have sufficient dosage of measles vaccine. Within one and a half kilometres away from the slum as the crow flies is located a prestigious medical college, which had in their concerned department safely under refrigeration for several months thousands of doses of UNICEF measles vaccine. When approached the department head stated her constraints - yes they were willing to be involved in the immunization and only then could measles be taken up which would mean several weeks time. Eventually the immunization got done as there were people in each set up who could surmount the institutional regidities, but with added ludicrous events. Another government functionary informed of the epidemic visited the slum, threatened the dwellers with fines as, did they not know it was an offense not to report deaths. They profesed ignorance and asked for TV sets in their slums so that they can learn such rules.

As stated earlier the disease situation in the slums is predominantly due to lack of basic amenities and needs. These included lack of balanced diet, protected water supply, toilet and other sanitation facilities, shelter and healthy environment. As a result their are high occurance of waterborne diseases like dirrrhoea, dysentry, typhoid, cholera, jaundice and worm infestation, high levels of malnutrition among children and mothers, widespread skin infections and respiratory infections including tuberculosis. The next level of needs are not met either namely education, security - physical and emotional, assured employment, belongingness to a community and recognition. One can see ill health resulting form such factor such as psychosomatic illnesses especially body ache, back ache, stomach pain, alcoholism, antisocial behaviours such as violence, violence on women, keeping many wives, depression, suicides, delinquency of children and the phenomena of street children.

It is considered difficult working with slum dwellers towards improving their situation. Many blocks are present, the nearness

to power centres, the politicization of their lives and influences of powerful mass media have built up expectations that are defeating. The violent and destructive dynamics in the community is a big hurdle in the way of channelizing peoples energy constructively. The slum pwople deprived even of basic needs have very little energy to overcome the negative forces. Women are oppressed doubly, both by their marginalized situation and the male domination. The government puts many blocks due to their lack of clarity in planning grossly inadequate allocation of funds and lack of political will to counter the vested intereste. Hence there are no easy solutions but problems and questions that confront us each day.

- Dr. Mani Kalliath.

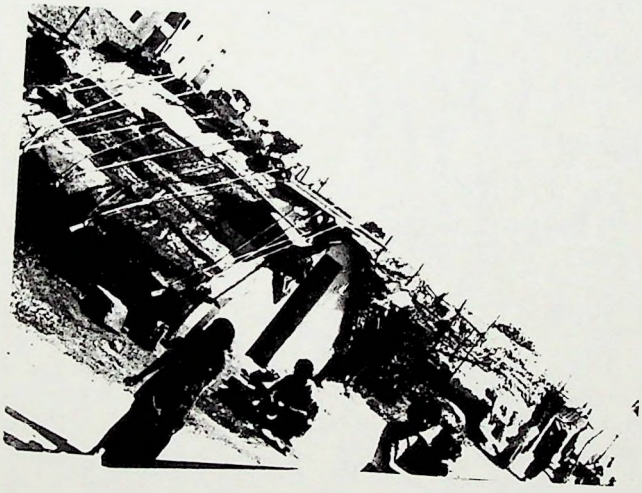
1028-2

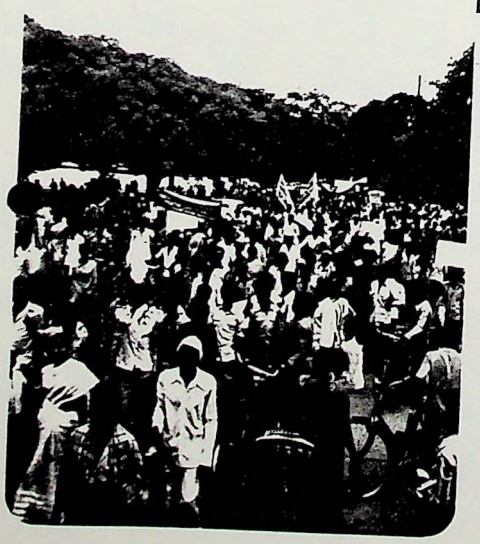
THESE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW THE PLIGHT OF SLUMDWELLERS IN BANGALORE (India) wherein they are evicted Here in they protest against these acts under KARNATAKA SLUMDWELLERS FEDERATION. These photographs are taken by the Federation as paert of doculmentation.

Contazct/

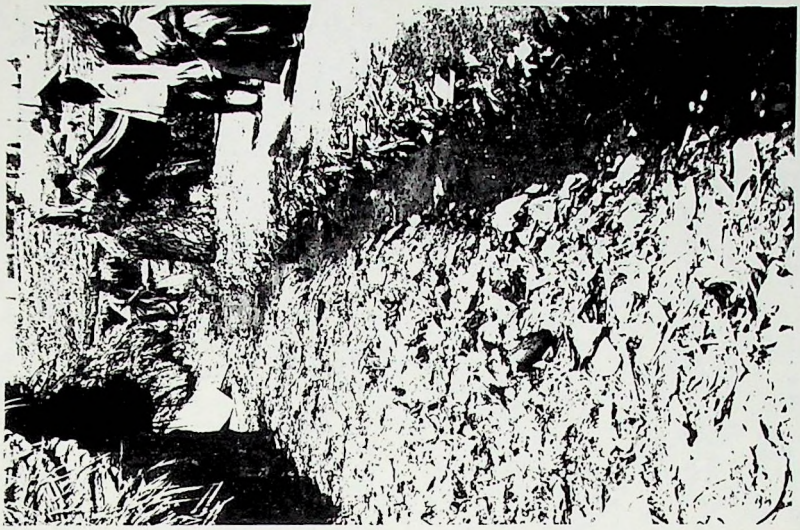
NP Samy, Secretary Karnataka Slumdwellers Federation

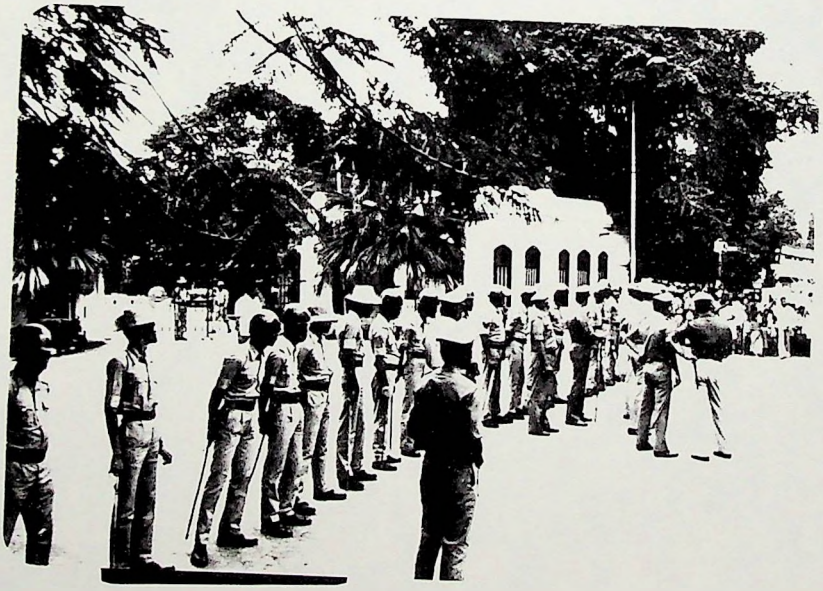
28 SR Nagar, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore 560030 India

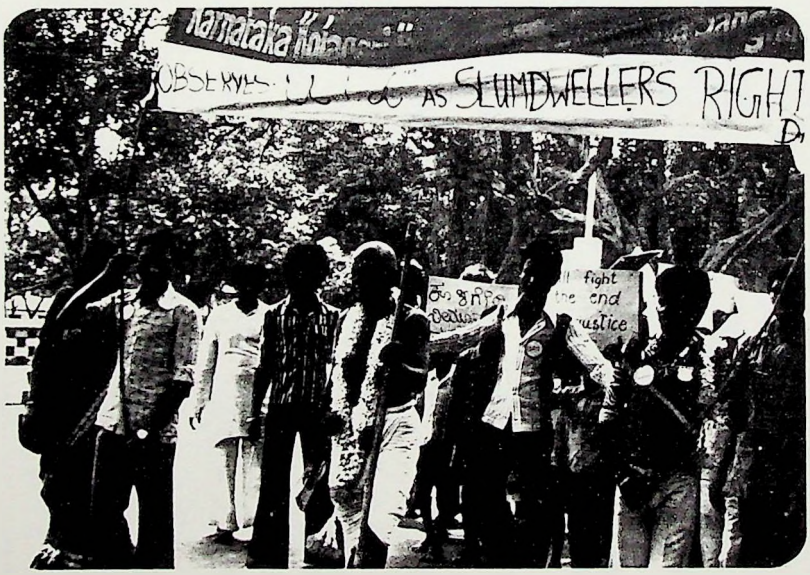


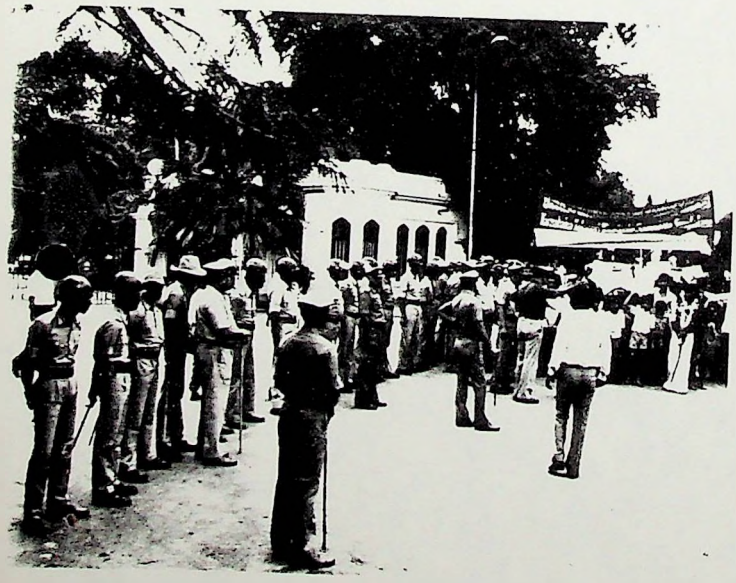



SLUM DEMOLITIONS






SLUMDWELLERS RIGHT



102B.2

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Contact/
NP Samy, Secretary Karnataka Slumdwellers Federation
28 SR Nagar, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore 560030 India

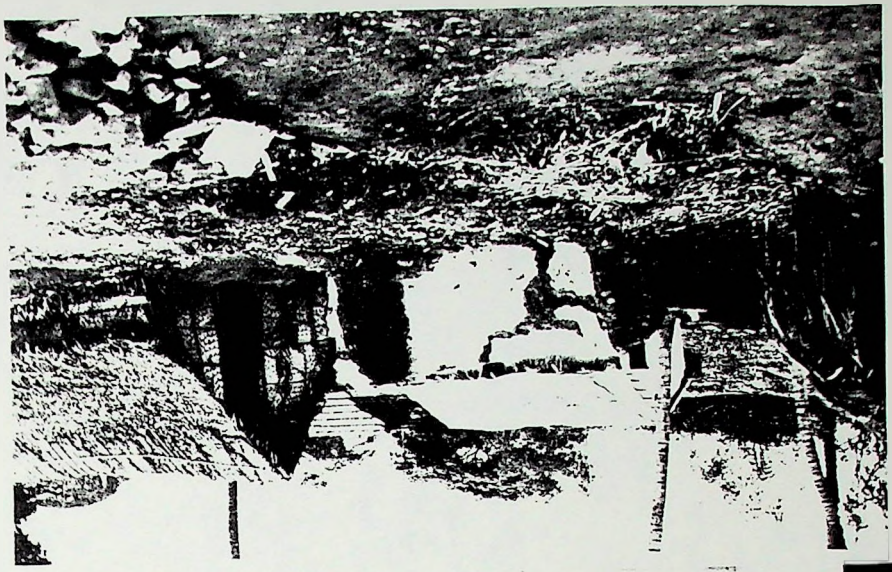
DEV 3.20

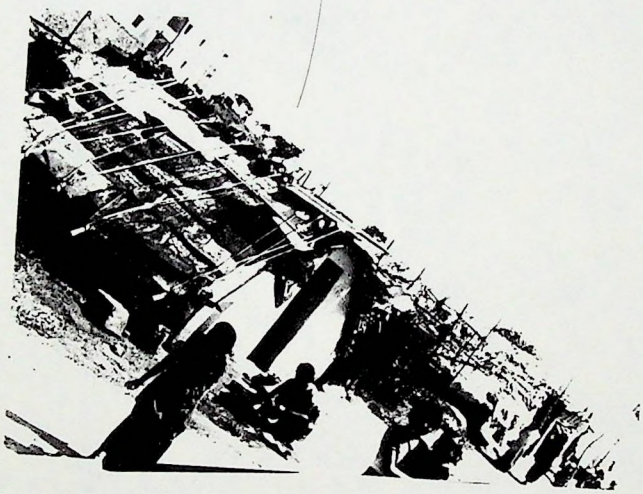
(1) DEMOLISHED Area.

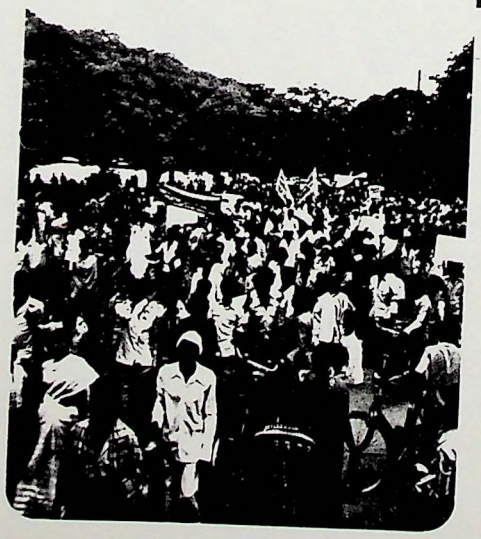
(2) PROTEST MARCH

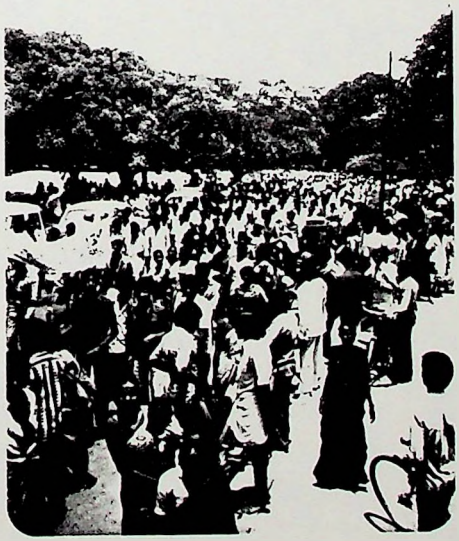
(3) People living on the street pavements.

(4) Chief Minister of Karnataka receiving petition and speaking to the people.



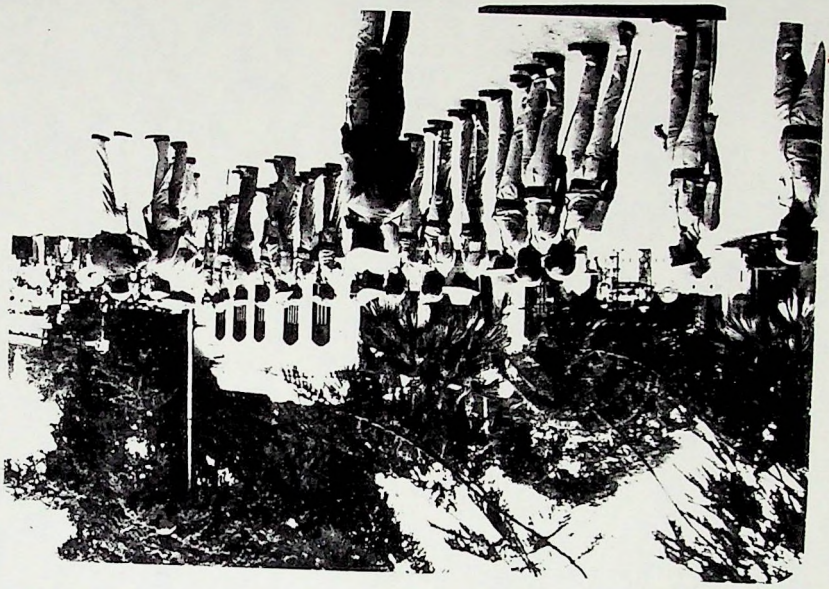


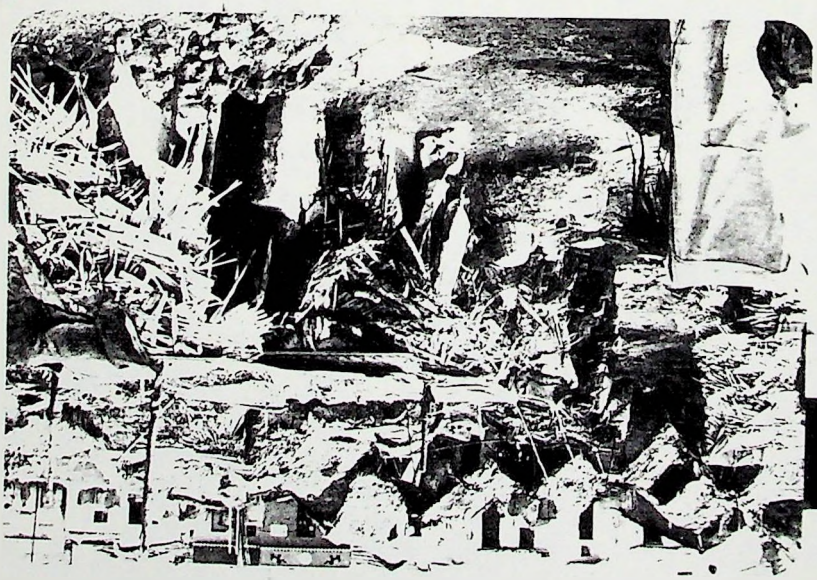




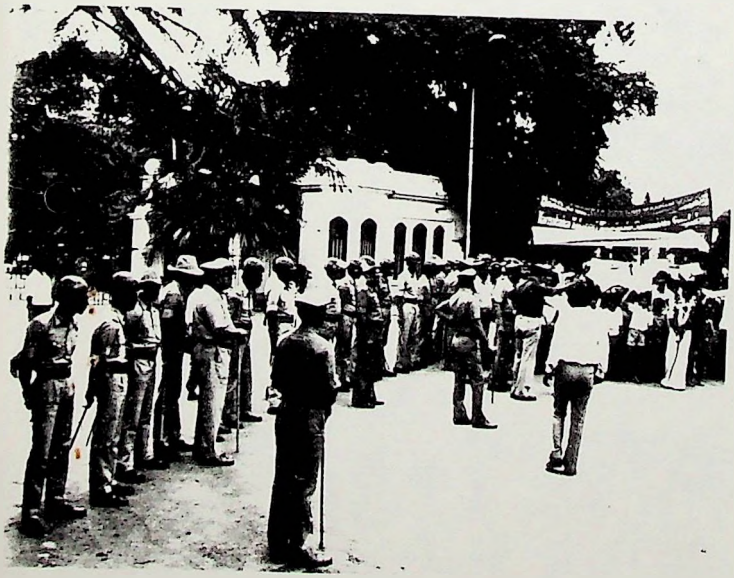

KARNATAKA KOLAGERIKARMIKARA
SAMYUKTHA SANGHATANE


STOP SLUM DEMOLITIONS
IMMEDIATELY K.K.K.S.S.






SLUMDWELLERS RIGHT



ANNEXURE I

DETAILED REPORT OF SLUM AREAS WITH BASIC AMENITIES.
(ACCORDING TO ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES)

6028.3

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE SLUM	OWNERSHIP	DIMENSION	STATE OF DECLARATION	TOTAL HUTS	POPULATION	ROUGH COST OF Land	BASIC amenities Provided	Ex Penditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	MALLESWARAM CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Muneshwara Block, Palace Guttahalli, IST and II Stage.	Private	4.16.	.17.	263	1,355	3,67,500	Road Construction Filling, Drainage Latrine - 26 Street light - 14. Taps 6 Borewell - 1	2,78,214
(2)	Anjaneya Block, Sheshadripuram.	"	0.30.	3.	198	1148	66,000	drinage, Latrine development Street tap - 3 Street light - 10.	64342.
(3)	Vyalikaval's back Side	"	0.30.	3.	97	478	18,500	drinage. Street light - 2 Street Taps - 1	9212
(4)	Maharaja Mill Steam Area near Malleswaram.	"	0.28.	17	153	889	1,17,500	drinage, Latrine - 8 Street light - 7 Street Tap - 3 Borewell - 1	90738.

DEV 3.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(5)	Near P. Yeshwanthpur Railway Station (Sunnada Broadway)	Private	0.35	11	126	685	94000	drinage - 3 Latrines - 6 Street light - 3 Borewell - 2	98.775
(6)	Near old Railway line (Yeshwanthpur)	"	1.38	3	179	1058	1,45,000	drinage, Street light - 12 Street taps - 5 Borewell - 2 Latrines - 4.	1,18,168
(7)	Pipe line North Side (Yeshwanthpur)	"	0.33.	3	118	637	44.500	drinage, Latrine-6 Street light - 4 Borewell - 3.	32,714.
(8)	4th and 8th Main Road - (K.N. Layout, Yeshwanthpur)	"	0.30.	3	91	463	60000	drinage, Latrine-6 Street light - 3 Street Taps - 3.	55,553.
(9)	Karimandi Hut's Slum Area.			3	24.	140.	22,600.	drinage, Street light 2, water Supply - 1	5928
(10)	Subedar Palya Main Road Yeshwanthpur.	Tata limited	0.34.	3	77	384	5,000	water Supply - 5 Taps	3673.
(11)	Rudra Pedestrains opposite Yeshwanthpur.	Private	0.30.		94	418	1,10,000	drinage, Latrine-6 water Supply - 4 Taps	42542.00
(12)	B.K. Nagar Slum Area	Railway.	2.50	3	399	2187	3,00,000	Latrines-30, bathrooms-20, drinage, Borewell-2, Taps-5	2,15,000.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(13)	Sambappa Hatts. Guntakal & Salem Railway line.	Government And Private	1.24	3	48	500	1,30,000	drinage & Roads, Latrines - 6. Bore well - 1. Street light -	1,17,760
(14)	Tanneerahalli Yeswanthpur	Railway	1.04	—	138	630.	1,25,000	'L' type drinage, Latrine - 6, Bore well - 2	86,000
	RAJAJINAGAR CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Kanteerava Nagar	Govt. and	10.21	3	1200	6661	8.63,000	Road Construction, drinage " Taps - 20. Street light - 10.	6,64,004
(2)	Old Gaisanana Talkies back. (Yeshwanthpur)	Private	2304.7. 32 met.	3	103	487	70,000	Bore well - 1	65,000
(3)	Agraharana Dasarahalli Rajajinagar.	Government	2.20.	11	302	1460	10,93,000.	Latrine - 18 Bath rooms - 18.	1,58,230.
(4)	Survey No. 11 and 12 Laggere.	Board's Place.	59.28	—	—	—	10,60,000	Roads and drinage. Bore well, Septic Tank.	3,61369.
	GANDHINAGAR CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Grasland Slum Area. Okalipuram.	Private.	1.00.	17	305	1661	2.63,000	Taps - 10, Bore well - 2 Latrines - 18, Bathrooms - 8 Roads, Street light - 9	2.51.800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
(2)	Kenchappa Garden Laxmanapura, Chandlinagar.	Private	2.31 1/4	3.	631	3206	3.60,000	Road work, drinage Street light - 34, TAPS - 13, Borewell - 2 Latrins - 24, Bathrooms - 4	269855
	CHICKPET CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Giri Puram Sikm Area Nyanoor Road.	"	1.06.	17	224	1244	1,46,500	drinage, TAPS - 8. Latrines - 18, Bathrooms - 4. Street light - 12 Borewell - 1	1,32,020.
(2)	Anjanappa Garden Near Binny Mill.	"	2.27 1/2	11	405	2386	2,51,000	Road work, drinage Latrins - 18. Bathrooms - 4. Street light - 12 Borewell - 1	1,89,280
(3)	Nagamma Nagar Near Binny Mill Canteen	Government	3840:1	3	156	833	2,12,000.	Road work, Rain water drinage, latrines - 12; TAPS - 11. Street lights - 8	2,11,000.
	BINNYPET CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Govindaraja nagar, Timmenahalli	Private.	4:14	11	226	1360	3,62,000	Road work, drinage, Latrines - 24 Rain water drinage - TAPS - 9, Borewell - 2. lights - 42	2,68,915
(2)	Kanakanagar Marenahalli.	Private and Government	1-32 1/2	3	173	937	1,48,000	Road work. drinage - 1. Latrine - 12, Rain water drinage, TAPS - 1 Borewell - 1, Lights - 12	1,62,000

i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Government Lane R.P.C Layout, Vijayanagar	Government	0.30	11	93	560	8,65,000	Road Construction Box drainage. Latrine - 6 Street light. Taps - 3	82,100
	CHAMARAJ PET CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Near Basappa Circle	Private	0.28	11	618	286	75,500	Latrine - 8, Taps - 9 Street light - 6 Borewell - 1	1,16,175
(2)	Khader Sheriff Garden	"	3.20	17	627	3870	10,30,000	Taps - 7 Street light - 9 No other works in this Slum Area because it is in the best developed slum list	96,339
(3)	Back of Vyayama School	"	1.20	17	254	1099	1,08,000	Latrines - 16 Houses - 6. Taps - 7 Bore well - 1, Open well - 1. Street light - 22.	1,11,191
(4)	Gurappa Garden	"	0.28	17	162	892	82,000	Latrine - 12, Bathroom - 8 Taps - 10, Street light - 14	69,419
(5)	D'Souza & Ramanna Garden Slum Area	"	80239 Sq. mtrs	3	118	625	1,46,000	Latrines - 12 Bathrooms - 12 Open well - 2. Street light - 13.	1,60,499
(6)	Rangappa Garden Slum Area	"	802.5 Sq. mtrs.	11	29	155	25,500	Taps - 1 Bathroom - 6, Street light - 1	12,752
(7)	Muni Narayanappa Garden Slum Area	"	0.19	11	40	190	81,500	Road cum drainage Street light - 1	75,690

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Kunte Seenappa Garden Slum Area	Private	0.04	11	43	245	33,800	Latrines - 4, Taps - 1	2,860
9	Fireworks Colony Slum Area.	"	0.20	3	182	1088	87,500	Latrines - 4, Bathrooms - 4, Taps - 6 Street light - 5.	30,140
10	Cement Huts Slum Area	"	0.07	3	65	500	75,000	Latrines - 4, Bathroom - 4 Taps - 4, Street light - 4 Bore well - 1	71,810
11	Rajagopal Garden	"	1.09	11	353	1833	99,000	Bathroom - 4, Latrine - 12, Taps - 9	45,000.
12	Narayana Swamy Garden Slum Area	"	2822.5 sq. mt	3	161	894	91,000	Bathrooms - 3 Latrines - 5. Street light - 14, Taps - 4, well - 1	81,240
13	Anandapuram Slum	"	2.05	11	679	~~3649~~ 3649	2.65,500 ~~2,65,500~~	Bathes, Latrines - 26 Taps - 14, Bore well - 2 Street light 4, Taps - 14	1.55,000
14	Venkatarama na Huts Slum Area.	"	2.10.	11	310	1677	63,000	Road ware, Gutter wash Latrines - 32, Taps - 10 Street light 30	61,000
	BHARATHI NAGAR CONSTITUENCY								
1	Krishnappa Garden Slum Area, Doddapanta	"	0.18	3	56	235	70,000	chinnak ware, ~~Gutter~~ Latrines - 6, Taps - 1 Street light - 4	69,840
2	Kodandarama Palya Slum Area, Doddagenta	"	0.26	3	54	314	45,500	chinnak ware. Latrine - 6, Taps - 2 Street light - 6	44,145
3	Laxmi Tallies backside Slum Area.	"	0.28	17	89	513	3,65,000	Bore well - 1, wells Taps, Street light	1,33,410.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(4)	Bethappa Garden Slum Area, Jeevanabhalli	Private.	0.25	3	54	310.	77,500	Taps-2, Street light, Latrine-6, Road and drinage Construction	76,364.00
(5)	Gupta Layout Slum Area, Murphy Town.	"	0.28	3	35	500	59,000.	Road, Borewell-1	30,197
(6)	Kondappa Achappa Garden Slum Area, Jeevanabhalli	"	0.11	3.	46	235	80000	Road, drinage, Street light-4 Borewell-2, Bathrooms-6.	77,000.
	BASAVANAGUDI CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Parvathi Puram Slum Area, Okkaligara Sanga Hostel.	"	0.07	3.	42.	236.	23,000	Gutter, Latrine-8 Bathrooms-2. Taps-3, washing Stone.	14,000
(2)	Parvathi Puram (Poor People development Hall)	"	1200 sq-mt.	11	40	300	46,000	Stones to some Places & Roads, Taps-2.	16,000.
(3)	Survey No.25, Gavi Puram.	Government	3.20.	11.	340	1484	352,000.	Road, Gutter, Latrine-24, Bathrooms-3, Taps-6 Street light-82. Borewell-1.	2,88,346
	SHANTHINAGAR CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Mayabazaar Slum Area Austin Town.	Defence.	6.18.	3.	660.	3324.	4,48,000.	Gutter work, Road Construction, Rain water Gutter, Taps-4 Borewell-2, 3 light-24	3,05,112.
(2)	Veerakesari Slum Area Hoskot Pet.	Private and Government	0-23 3/4	3.	51	230	90,000	Stones, Gutter, Latrine-6.	68,000.
(3)	Venkataswamy Slum Area.	Private.	0.31.	3	70	307.	45,000	Stones, Gutter work Latrine-6	68,500.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	UTTARAHALLI CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Kamalanagar Slum Area S.No.46, Sanegurvanahalli	Government	26.03.	3.	990	5000.	9,20,000	Road Construction and drinage, Borewell - 6. Latrines - 18	4,99,000
(2)	S.No. 30/31, Sanegguruvanahalli, Kamakshi Palya	"	10.22	3.	637	2500.	2,25,000	Road Construction and drinage, Borewell - 9	2,72,000
(3)	Chandranagar S.No. 46 Sanegguruvanahalli	"	0.02.	3.	468	2112	6,25,000	Road Construction and drinage, Borewell - 4	1,33,399
(4)	East Side of Lake (A.K Colony) Kamakshi Palya.	"	0.38	3	66	328	82,000	Gutter, Stones, Borewell-1	82,000.
(5)	Rangandanahalli Slum Area.	Private.	15.30.	3	624	2500.	3,99,000	Road, House, Stones, Borewell-9, Latrine-84. Gutter work.	3,48,000.
(6)	Kere Bande & Bhagatthi Slum Area, Banashankari 2B Stage.	Musarai	19.25	3	968	4500	7.0,000 3,75,000	Box drine, 'L' Shape drine, Tabs-5, Street lights, Road Construction Gutter (in Progress)	2,26,000 1.21.000
(7)	Rudreshwara Talkies Back Side Slum Area.	Private: Government	2.19.	3.	191.	825	2,60,000	Road, Gutter, Paving Street, water Supply, Bore well.	2,000 (work is in Progress)
	VARTHUR CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	S.No. 61, Rajendra Nagar in Bya Ppanahalli.	Government	8.09.	11	262	1366	2,45,000	Gutter work. well - 3 Street light - 22. Latrine - 12.	1.88,288
(2)	Sidhamanagar Slum Area in H.A.L.	"	6.06.	11	346	800	4,65,000	Road work, Box Gutter, C.C. Gutter and Bore well - 3	2,04,994.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(3)	Nellen Huts Slum (Right and Left Side)	Government of H.A.L	4.35	3	540	2500	3,49,000	Stone work, Gutter work, Latrine-6, Taps-5 Street light-10.	2,94,219.
(4)	Sathyanagar Slums (S.No 13. Kyatsandra)	Government	6.00.	-	300	1500	3,44,500	Gutter work, Latrine-16 Borewell-5	2,39,617
(5)	Gulbarga Huts, Near H.A.L Factory.	H.A.L.	1-09.	-	110	580	1,27,500.	Stone work, drinage. Road construction, Borewell-2, Latrine-6.	1,12,000
(6)	Ramamurthy Nagar. S.No 85, Kadirenahalli	Government	2-14	3.	138	700	1,85,000	Stone work, drinage, Borewell-1, Latrine-8 Street light-4	1,72,433.
(7)	Isolation back side Slum Area.	Hospital: Private.	1-05.	3.	156	766	2,50,000.	Road, drinage, Street light, Bore well.	1,14,000. (work under progress)
(8)	Sanjay Gandhi nagar Kyatsandra.	Railway.	3	3	51	510	1,53,000	R "	21,286.
	JAYANAGARA CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	S.No 31. Puttayyana-Palya Slum Area.	Private	0.13.	3	74	280	0.93.	Stone work, Tap-1	0.07.
(2)	Near Nico Factory Slum Area.	"	0.16	3.	70	460.	0.69.	Latrine-6, Stone work, Bath Rooms-4, Taps-3, Street light-3	0.51.
(3)	Gutte Anjaneya Swamy Temple.	Private and Government.	1.00.	17	163.	797	1.65	Road work 0.04 KM.	0.64.
(4)	Magge Mariamma temple.	Mujarai	0.15	-	155	776	0.50	Stone work.	0.29.
(5)	10th Cross, Wilson-Garden	Private.	0.15	"	89	445	1.20.	Tap-1	0.09.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
(6)	Shankarappa Garden Slum Area.	Private.	0.21	3	45	225	0.71	Latrine-6, Storeroom	—
(7)	Lalbagh Siddapura Slum Area.	Government.	4.02.	11	892	4125	7.35	Latrine-67, Bathroom-1 Taps-12, well-2 Street light-16, Borewell-1. drainage work.	5.11.
(8)	S No. 77 & Adugodi	"	1.30.	3.	320.	1600.	1.80	Latrine-12, Taps-4 drainage work, Stores	0.75
(9)	S.No. 33 & Adugodi	"	1.30	3.	101	416	1.18.	well-1, drainage work Stores, Borewell-1	1.11.
(10)	S.No. 7 & Tavarekere	"	1.23	11.	101	416	1.18	"	1.22.
(11)	S.No. 21 & Adugodi	Private.	940.95 Sq. Mt.	3	38	164	0.36	—	0.03. (work started)
(12)	Indira Priyadarshini Slum, Bannerghatta Road	Government	0.17	11	48	199	0.48.	Tap, drainage, Roads.	0.33.
(13)	S.No 66. Adugodi	Private.	1.20.	3.	187	817	2.05	Ground Road and Stores.	0.80.
(14)	S.No 5, Tavarekere	Government.	3.28.	11.	145	725	2.05	wells-2, Street light-5 drainage work, Store, Borewell-2.	1.88.
(15)	Hombegowda Nagar Slum Area.	Private.	—	3.	—	1000	1.58	Stores, drainage, Latrine-6, Taps-4, Bathrooms-6, and Road work.	1.23.
(16)	Madhavan Park Slum Area.	Private	—	3	—	—	0.93.	Latrine-22, Stores, drainage, Bathroom-4	0.70.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(17)	Ediyur Slum Area	Private	0-08	11	35	189	0.02	Toil-1	0.01
(18)	Satyanagar Slum Area	"	2-02	3	88	359	2-00	Road, drinage Latrine-06, Bathroom-18 Borwell, Toil's-01, Well-2, Street light-4	0.70.
(19)	S No 38, 39 and 41 Kariyandra, 3rd and II Phase.	Private	3-24	3	1125	5585	8-20.	Roads, drinage, Latrine-36. Bathroom-18. Borwell, Toil's-9, well-2 Street light-2	7-02.
(20)	Drive-in-theatre, Bannerghatta Road.	Private	0-32	—	38	250	1-31	Street light, Bathroom, Latrine	0.45
	JAYAMAHAL CONSTITUENCY								
(1)	Moore Road's Annaswamy Mudaliar Trust	"	0-2 1/2	11	—	—	35000.	Stone, well-1 Latrine-6.	43,132-
(2)	Amalor House Opposite House in Moore Road	"	0-14	4	53	275	32.000.	drinage water, Stones, Toil's-3.	18.500

HOUSING SCHEME: ACCORDING TO BANGALORE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES

Sl No	Name of the Slum	Ownership	Dimension	State of Declaration	No. of Huts	Population	Total Huts taken	Rough Cost of Land (in Lakh)	Completed Houses Upto Dec-89	Expenditure (in lakhs)	No. of Houses Distributed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RAJAJINAGAR										
①	Agrahara Dasarahalli Slum Area.	Government	3.36.	11	302.	1460.	156 24 60.	15.00 3.96 8.30.	156 24 24	14.10. 2.94 4.93	72.
②	S. No. 11 & 12, Laggere Village.	Board's Place	—	—	—	—	240.	36.00.	240.	35.55	123.
③	S. No. 11. & 12. Laggere Village.	"	—	—	—	—	996.	199.20.	32	51.17	—
	BENNY PET										
①	Government Lane Slum Area, I Phase	Government	0.30	11	127	590.	72	14.40.	72	14.93	72
②	Government Lane Slum Area, II Phase.	"	"	"	"	"	64	14.40	—	0.07	—
③	Sri Gowdeen Slum, K.G. Byadarahalli.	~~Private~~	~~0.15½~~	~~3~~	~~Huts~~	~~220.~~	~~Houses~~				
	BHARATHI NAGAR										
①	Laxmi Theatre back Side Slum Area	Private	0.28	3	89	513	80	4.69	60	4.45	60
	BASAVANAGUDI										
①	S. No. 25. Gavipuram. 1st Stage.	Government	3.20	11	340	1487	48	8.70	48	8.22	48
	II Stage.	—	—	—	—	—	64	12.80	64	12.25	64
	III Stage.	—	—	—	—	—	64	12.80	32	4.85	—
②	Next to Okkaligara Sangha Hostel Parvatipura.	Private	0.07	17	42	236	36	4.35	36	4.32.	36.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	UTTARA HALLI										
(1)	Ganagondana Halli Slum Area.	Private as Government	15:30	3	560	2489	480	36.31	480	66.49	—
	VARTHUR										
(1)	S.No. 61, Rajendra nagar I Stage. in Byappanahalli	Government.	8.09	11	291	1579	49	6.35	49	6.33	49.
(2)	S.No. 61. Rajendra nagar II Stage.	"	—	—	—	—	64	11.75	64	9.20	64
(3)	S.No " III stage.	—	—	—	—	—	60	10.47	20	2.62	120
(4)	" IV stage	—	—	—	—	—	120	19.50	120	9.85	120.
	JAYANAGARA										
(1)	S.No. 5, Tavarekere	Government	3.28	11	129	458	120	19.69	63	12.11	63.
(2)	S.No. 7, Tavarekere	"	1.23	11	91	444	128	19.69	128	20.00	128
(3)	Lalbagh Siddapura Temporary Tent 2 and I Stage.	"	4.02	11	892	4125	170	21.09	170	14.55	170.
(4)	Temporary Tent built in Madiwala Police Slum Area.	Private as Government	12530.4 Sq-mt.	3	230	970	50	4.38	50	3.12	50.
	JAYAMAHAL										
(1)	Annaswamy Trust Slum I Stage.	Private.	0.21 1/2	4	87	275	48	5.76	48	10.00	48
(2)	" II Stage.	—	—	—	—	—	36	6.60.	24.	5.76	—
(3)	Syed Gardens Williams Town I Stage	Private	0.15 1/2	3	46	179	22	3.70	22	2.55	22
(4)	" II Stage	—	—	—	—	—	24.	3.60	—	0.21.	—

KARNATAKA SLUM CLEARENCE BOARD.

DECLARATION.

Annexure - I

Basic Amenities Provided, Total expenditure Spent, and other details According to Assembly Constituency

Sl No.	NAME OF THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY.	TOTAL SLUM AREAS.	TOTAL DECLARED SLUM AREAS.	OWNERSHIP			TOTAL HUTS.	POPULATION	EXPENDITURE SPENT ON BASIC AMENETIES (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks.
				GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE	OTHERS				
(1)	MALLESWARA	14	12	1	10	3	2035	10972	10.36	
(2)	Rajajinagar	3	3	2	1	-	1605	8068	12.48 (Excludes	Srno 11, 12, Lagger expenditure)
(3)	Gandhinagar	2	2	-	2	-	936	4864	5.22	
(4)	Chickpet	3	3	1	2	-	785	4468 (3)	5.32.	
(5)	Binny Pet.	3	3	2	1	-	492	2854	5.13.	
(6)	ChamarajPet	14	11	-	14	-	3041	17003	10.19	
(7)	Bharathinagar	6	6	-	6	-	334	1958	4.30	
(8)	Basavanagudi	3	3	81	2	-	422	2023	3.16	
(9)	Shanti Nagar	3	2	3	-	-	781	3861	5:83	
(10)	UTTara Halli	7	6	5	2	-	3937	17465	16.93	
(11)	Vanthura	8	5	5	1	2	1903	8422	13.49	
(12)	Jayanagara	20	12	8	12	-	4008	18808	23.54	
(13)	Jayamahal.	6	6	1	5	-	633	2874	3.93	
(14)	Yelahanka	2	-	-	2	-	128	640	0.90.	
	TOTAL	94	74	29	60	5	21043	105221	120.80.	

DECLARATION

HOUSES BUILT UNDER HOUSING SCHEME - ACCORDING TO ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY

Sl No.	Name of the Assembly Constituency	Total no. of Huts.	Population	total Houses taken Rough cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Rough cost (Rs. in lakhs) ~~Completed Houses~~	Completed Houses Expenditure	Expenditure	Total no of Houses distributed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
①	Jayanagar	1342	5994	468	64.85	411	49.98	411
②	Bharathi nagar	89	513	80	4.69	60	4.45	60
③	Varthur	291	1579	247	48.09	253	28.00	233
④	Binny Pet.	127	590	136	28.80	72	15.00.	72
⑤	Rajaji nagar	302	1460.	1496	262.46	496	108.69.	195
⑥	Uttara Halli	560.	2489	480	36.31	480	66.49	–
⑦	Basavana Gudi	382	1923	212	38.65	180	29.64	148
⑧	Jayanagar.	133	454	130	19.46	94	18.52	70.
	TOTAL	3226	14805	3249	503.29	2026	320.57	1189.