CHAPTER-IV

PERFORMANCE OF SLUM DEVELOPMENT BOARD OF KARNATAKA
Government of Karnataka for the welfare and improvement of slums felt it necessary to pass an act called Karnataka slum areas (Improvement and clearance) Act 1973 in accordance with this act the Karnataka Slum Development Board was constituted in July 1975 the board has, 8 nominated official members and 5 non- official members normally a non official member is nominated as chairman and in his absence the secretary housing department will look after the duties of the chairman. The commissioner of the board is chief executive officer.

The Karnataka Slum Development Board was constituted during July 1975 under the Provisions of the Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement Clearance) Act 1973. The Board consists of 5 nominated Non-Official Members and 8 Official Members and the Chairman is the Head of the Board. The Commissioner of the Board is the Chief Executive Officer and responsible for implementation of programmes of the Board. Certain amendments to Karnataka Slum Development Board Act (Improvement Clearance 1973) as passed in Legislature, have been issued in the Govt. order Dated: 6-9-2002.

**Main Objectives of the Board**

The main objectives of the Board are:

1. To take up environmental improvement clearance and redevelopment of the slums.
2. To enable the slum dwellers to live in hygienic condition by providing basic amenities, such as drinking water, street lights, roads, drains, community bathroom, storm water drain and community toilets etc.
3. To construct new houses to the slum dwellers and to upgrade their existing houses.

4. To prevent unauthorized constructions in the said slum areas.

5. To identify and declare the slum areas in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1973.

6. To take up socio-economic survey in the slums in order to improve socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers.

7. To take up Socio-Economic survey of the slums in order to study the socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers.

8. To identity and declare the slum areas as per Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1973.

9. To take up environmental improvement, clearance and redevelopment of slums.

10. To construct houses for the Slum Dwellers by utilizing the amount from Central and State Government grants and loan from HUDCO.
Coverage by Board

The functions of the Karnataka Slum Development Board intend to cover all the declared slums areas existing in the jurisdiction of City Corporation/ City Municipalities/ Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats in the State for the slum improvement/Clearance/ Rehabilitation of the slum dwellers.

No. of Slums and its Population

As per the survey conducted by KSCB in 2010-11, there are 2722 slum areas in the State. Out of which 542 Slum areas are in Bangalore City. It is estimated that the population living in slums in the State is about 40.50 lakhs, which works out 22.56% of the State's urban population. Totally 2391 slums are declared in the state and 310 slums are declared in Bangalore City under the Slum Development Board Act (I&C) 1973.

Functions of Karnataka Slum Development Board

The Administrative set up of the Karnataka Slum Development Board consists of office of the Chairman, the Office of the Commissioner, Deputy Commission, Project Manager (D), Technical Director, Joint Director (Plan & Statistics,) Chief Accounts Officer under different sections like Technical, Accounts, Revenue, Administration, Legal and Computer Wings. The functions of the Karnataka Slum Development Board intend to cover all the declared slum areas existing in the jurisdiction of City Corporation/City Municipalities/ Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats in the State for the slum improvement/Clearance/ Rehabilitation of the slum dwellers.
Slum Clearance and Re-Development

Power to declare any slum area to be slum clearance area.- (1) Where the Government, on a report from the Board or the prescribed authority or the local authority concerned or the State Housing Board or an officer authorised by the Government for this purpose is satisfied as respects any slum area that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions in the area is the clearance of such area and the demolition of all the buildings in the area, it may, by notification, declare the area to be a slum clearance area, that is to say, an area to be cleared of all buildings in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement And Clearance) Act, 1973:

Provided that before issuing such notification the Government shall call upon the owners of the lands and buildings in such slum area to show cause why such declaration should not be made and after considering the cause if any, shown by such owners, it may pass such orders as it may deem fit.

(2) Any part of the slum area or any building in the slum area which is not unfit for human habitation or dangerous or injurious to safety, health or morals may be excluded from the notification under sub-section (1) if the Government considers it necessary.

(3) The notification under sub-section (1) shall specify each of the buildings to be demolished and the area to be cleared.

Obligation to clear area and demolish buildings.- When a slum area has been declared to be a slum clearance area under sub-section (1) of section 11, the owners of the lands and the buildings in that area shall clear the area
and demolish the buildings before the expiration of such period as may be prescribed.

**Power to clear slum clearance areas.-** If any slum clearance area is not cleared or the buildings demolished before the expiration of the period mentioned in section 12 the prescribed authority shall enter and clear the area and demolish the buildings and subject to the provisions of section 61, sell the materials thereof.

**Owner may re-develop:** (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, where a notification under sub-section (1) of section 11 has been issued, the owner of the land to which the notification applies may re-develop the land in accordance with plans approved by the prescribed authority and subject to such restrictions and conditions (including condition with regard to the time within which the re-development shall be completed), if any, as that authority may think fit to impose:

Provided that an owner who is aggrieved, by a restriction or condition so imposed on the user of his land or by a subsequent refusal of the prescribed authority to cancel or modify any such restriction or condition, may, within such time as may be prescribed, appeal to the Government and the Government shall make such order in the matter as it thinks proper and its decision shall be final.

(2) No person shall commence or cause to be commenced any work in contravention of a plan approved or a restriction or condition imposed under sub-section (1).
Power of prescribed authority to re-develop clearance area.- (1)
Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 14, the prescribed authority may, at any time, after the land has been cleared and the buildings have been demolished in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Chapter but before the work of re-development of that land has been commenced by the owner, by order, determine to re-develop the land if such authority is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to do so.

(2) Where land has been cleared and the buildings have been demolished in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, and the prescribed authority is satisfied that the land has been, or is being re-developed by the owner thereof in contravention of plans approved by such authority or any restrictions or conditions imposed under sub-section (1) of section 14, or has not been re-developed within the time, if any, specified under such conditions, it may, by order determine to re-develop the land:

Provided that before passing an order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the owner shall be given an opportunity to show cause why the order should not be passed.

(3) All expenses incurred by the prescribed authority under this section, together with interest at such rate as the Government may, by order, fix from the date when a demand for the expenses is made until payment, may be recovered by the prescribed authority from the owner of the land as arrears of land revenue and all such expenses and interest shall constitute a charge upon the land and the building.
(4) The amount of expenses referred to in sub-section (3) shall be determined by order by the prescribed authority.

**Rules to provide for transfer to previous occupants:** Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by rules, provide for or regulate the transfer, and the conditions of such transfer to persons who, immediately before the declaration of any slum area to be a slum clearance area, were occupying lands or buildings in that area or lands or buildings in such slum clearance area after its re-development.

**Improvement of Slum Areas**

**Power of prescribed authority to require execution of works of improvement in slum areas.** - (1) Where the prescribed authority is satisfied that at a reasonable expense,-

(a) any slum area or any part thereof is capable of being improved so as not to be a source of danger to the health, safety or convenience of the public of that area; or

(b) any building being unfit for human habitation in a slum area can be rendered fit for human habitation, it may serve upon the owner of the slum area or part thereof or of the building, as the case may be, a notice requiring him within such time not being less than sixty days, as may be specified in the notice, to execute the works of improvement specified therein:

Provided that where the owner of the building is different from the owner of the land on which the building stands and the works of improvement
required to be executed relate to provision of water-taps, bathing places, construction of drains, open or covered, as the case may be, provision of water-borne latrines or removal of rubbish and such works are to be executed outside the building, the notice shall be served upon the owner of the land.

(2) In addition to serving a notice under sub-section (1) on the owner concerned, the prescribed authority may serve a copy of the notice on any other person having an interest in the slum area or part thereof or the building or the land on which the building stands, whether as a lessee, mortgagee or otherwise.

(3) In determining for the purposes of this Act whether at a reasonable expense the slum area or part thereof can be improved or the building rendered fit for human habitation, regard shall be had to the estimated cost of the works of improvement of the slum area or part thereof or of the works necessary to render the building fit for human habitation and the estimated value that the slum area or part thereof or the building will have when such works are completed.

**Power to execute works of improvement to slum areas and to recover expenses.** - (1) If a notice under sub-section (1) of section 6 is not complied with, then, after the expiration of the time specified in the notice, the prescribed authority may itself execute the works required to be executed by the notice.

(2) All expenses incurred by the prescribed authority under this section together with interest, at such rate as the Government may, by order, fix from
the date when a demand for the expenses is made until payment, may be recovered by the prescribed authority from the owner of the slum area or part thereof or of the building or of the land, on which the building stands, as the case may be, as arrears of land revenue and all such expenses and interest shall constitute a charge upon the slum area or part thereof or the building or the land on which the building stands, as the case may be:

Provided that if the owner proves that he,-

a) is receiving the rent merely as agent or trustee for some other person; and

b) has not in his hands on behalf of that other person sufficient money to satisfy the whole demand of the prescribed authority, his liability shall be limited to the total amount of the money which he has in his hands as aforesaid.

Protection of Tenants in Slum Areas from Eviction

Proceedings for eviction of tenants not to be taken without permission of the prescribed authority.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall, except with the previous permission in writing of the prescribed authority,-

(a) institute, after the commencement of this Act, any suit or proceedings for obtaining any decree or order for the eviction of a tenant from any building or land in a slum area; and

(b) where any decree or order is obtained in any suit or proceedings, instituted before such commencement for the eviction of tenant from any building or land in such area, execute such decree or order.
2. Every person desiring to obtain the permission referred to in sub-section (1) shall make an application in writing to the prescribed authority in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

3. On receipt of such application, the prescribed authority after giving an opportunity to the parties of being heard and after making such summary enquiry into the circumstances of the case as it thinks fit, shall, by order in writing, either grant or refuse to grant such permission.

4. In granting or refusing to grant permission under sub-section (3), the prescribed authority shall take into account the following factors, namely:-
   a) whether alternative accommodation within the means of the tenant would be available to him if he were evicted;
   b) whether the eviction is in the interest of improvement and clearance of the slum area;
   c) such other factors, if any, as may be prescribed.

5. Where the prescribed authority refuses to grant the permission, it shall record a brief statement of the reasons for such refusal and furnish a copy thereof to the applicant.

**Organization of Board**

The Board shall be a body corporate by the name as aforesaid having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property both movable and immovable and to contract and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

**Constitution of the Board.**- 1[(1) The Board shall consist of a Chairman and other official and non-official members as specified in sub-section (2) ;]
2. The Board shall consist of,-

   a) A Chairman who shall be appointed by the Government;

   b) Commissioner, Karnataka Housing Board;

   c) the Commissioner of the Board shall be the Member Secretary;

   d) A representative of the Finance Department, Government of Karnataka, not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary to Government;

   e) A representative of the Housing Department, Government of Karnataka, not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government;

   f) The Director of Town Planning, Government of Karnataka;

   g) A representative of Health and Family Welfare Services Department, Government of Karnataka, not below the rank of a Joint Director;

   h) A representative of the Bangalore Mahanagara Palike not below the rank of a Deputy Commissioner;

   i) A representative of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka, not below the rank of a Joint Director;

   j) The regional Chief of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation or his nominee;

   k) Five non-official members nominated by the Government, and out of whom one shall be a woman and one shall be a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

3. Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) the term of office of the Chairman and other members shall be for a period of three years.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in this section the Chairman and other members of the Board shall continue in office after the expiry of their term till their successors are appointed under this section.
Vacancy not to invalidate proceedings.- No act or proceeding of the Board shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of any vacancy in the office of the appointment.

Conditions of service of Chairman and other members.- The conditions of service of the Chairman and other members shall be such as may be prescribed.

Appointment of officers and servants.- 1[(1) The Government shall appoint an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary to Government to be the Commissioner of the Board.

The organization of Karnataka Slum Development Board is given in chart 4.1
Organizational Chart
**Powers and duties of the Commissioner.**- The Commissioner of the Board shall in addition to performing such functions as may be conferred on him by or under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force,-

a) carry out the resolutions of the Board:

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Commissioner any resolution of the Board contravenes any provisions of this Act or of any other law or any rule, notification, regulations or bye law made or issued under this Act, or any other law or any order passed by the Government, or is prejudicial or detrimental to the interest of the Board he shall, within fifteen days of passing of such resolution refer the matter to the Government and inform the Board at its next meeting, of the action taken by him and until the orders of the Government on such reference are received, the Commissioner shall not be bound to give effect to such resolution.

b) keep and conduct the Board’s correspondence;

c) carry out and execute such scheme and works as the Government may direct and incur necessary expenditure thereon;

d) be responsible for implementing the scheme of the Board;

e) operate the accounts of the Board and be responsible for the maintenance of the accounts of the Board;

f) exercise supervision and control over the accounts and proceedings of the Board and over the officers and servants of the Board in the matters of executive administration;
g) furnish to the Government a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the Board and any other information which the Government may, from time to time, call for; and

h) authenticate by his signature all permissions, orders, decisions; notices and other documents of the Board and the orders of the Board.

**Conditions of service of officers and servants.**-(1) The pay and other conditions of service of the officers and servants of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed.

(2) Where any officer or servant of the State Housing Board is appointed in the Board, his conditions of service (including conditions as to pay, provident fund, pension and gratuity) shall be subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Government.

**General disqualification of members, officers and servants.**- No person who has directly or indirectly by himself, or his partner or agent, any share or interest in any contract by or on behalf of the Board, shall become or remain a member or officer or servant of the Board.

**Functions of the Board.**- The functions of the Board shall be,-

(a) to exercise the powers of the prescribed authority in cases where the Government has, by notification directed that the powers of the prescribed authority shall be exercised by the Board;

(b) such other functions as may be prescribed.

**Finance, accounts and audit.**- The provisions of Chapter VII of the [Karnataka] Housing Board Act, 1962 [Karnataka] Act 10 of 1963), relating to
finance, accounts and audit shall apply, as far as may be, to the Board as the said provisions apply to the State Housing Board.

For smooth functioning of the Board, the Board has the following wings/offices:-

1) **HEAD OFFICE**
   1. Administrative Wing
   2. Technical Wing
   3. Revenue wing.
   4. Engineering wing.
   5. Statistics wing.
   6. Accounts wing.
   7. Town planning wing.
   8. Legal Wing.
   9. Computer Wing

2) Five Divisions headed by Technical Director/ Executive Engineers at
   1. Bangalore
   2. Mysore
   3. Davanagere
   4. Dharwad
   5. Gulbarga

**Fifteen Sub Divisions Headed by Asst. Executive Engineers in The Following Places:**
   1. No.1 Sub-Division, Bangalore
   2. No.2 Sub-Division, Bangalore
3. No.3 Sub-Division (Spl.Squad) Bangalore
4. Laggere Project Sub-Div., Bangalore
5. Town Planning Sub-Div., Bangalore
6. Sub-Division at Tumkur
7. Sub-Division at Mysore
8. Sub-Division at Hassan
9. Sub-Division at Shimoga
10. Sub-Division at Dharwad
11. Sub-Division at Bijapur
12. Sub-Division at Belgaum
13. Sub-Division at Bellary
14. Sub-Division at Gulbarga
15. Sub-Division at Raichur

Activities
Government of Karnataka for the welfare and improvement of slums felt it necessary to pass an act called Karnataka slum areas (Improvement and clearance) Act 1973 in accordance with this act the Karnataka slum clearance board was constituted in July 1975 the board has, 8 nominated official members and 5 non-official members normally a non official member is nominated as chairman and in his absence the secretary housing department will look after the duties of the chairman. The commissioner of the board is chief executive officer.
Physical and Financial Achievement of The Board

During the year 2009-2010, an outlay of Rs. 6900.00 lakhs has been allocated in the budget under plan scheme, and Rs.6453.41 lakhs in the BSUP head of account. Govt. has released an amount of Rs.6009.02 lakhs upto end of December 2009. The programmes drawn up and implemented is as follows.

HUDCO Loan Repayment

The Government has earmarked Rs.3000.00 lakhs for repayment of HUDCO loan repayment. Up to end of December 2009. Rs.1983.49 lakhs has been released by the State Government and the same is paid to HUDCO towards hudco loan repayments.

Administration and Establishment

Under the plan scheme an amount of Rs.300.00 Lakhs and under non-plan scheme Rs.275.63 lakhs has been earmarked in the budget Rs.532.18 lakhs towards salary and administrative charges. The Actual requirements more than the budget allocation for payment of salary and administration purpose, the Govt. allocated in the budget of 2009-10 is Rs.575.63 lakhs, there is a deficit of Rs. 184.50 lakhs. The scheme-wise plan allocation and expenditure of Karnataka Slum Development Board during 2009-2010 is given in table 4.1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Allocated Amount</th>
<th>Grant Released</th>
<th>Expenditure up to March 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Slum Improvement</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nirmala Jyothi</td>
<td>1100.00</td>
<td>336.00</td>
<td>872.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HUDCO Loan Repayment</td>
<td>3000.00</td>
<td>1983.49</td>
<td>1983.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Administration &amp; Est. Charges (Plan)</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>228.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Administration &amp; Est. Charges (Non-Plan)</td>
<td>275.63</td>
<td>206.73</td>
<td>346.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Integrated Housing &amp; Slum Development Programme</td>
<td>5500.00</td>
<td>5448.26</td>
<td>8968.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)</td>
<td>6453.41</td>
<td>4178.70</td>
<td>8910.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>16629.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>12378.18</strong></td>
<td><strong>21309.02</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Karnataka Slum Development Board

It is evident from table 4.1 that the total amount allocated is Rs. 16629.04 lakhs. The total grants released during the year are 12378.18 lakhs. The expenditure during the said period is less than allocations and grants. Among the allocations lion share of amount was allotted Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) scheme. But in case of grant releases Integrated Housing
& Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) scheme tops the list with Rs. 5448.26 lakhs. The Karnataka Slum Development Board spent more than half of the amount on two programmes namely Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme and Basic Services to Urban Poor.

The scheme wise physical targets and achievements of man days the Karnataka Slum Development Board is presented in table 4.2. the target of man days is high under Basic Services to Urban Poor and achievements is high under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Target (Man days)</th>
<th>Achievement (Man days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nirmala Jyothi Scheme (Popn)</td>
<td>17 City/ Towns</td>
<td>14 City/ Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)</td>
<td>11500</td>
<td>4011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)</td>
<td>14754</td>
<td>1091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Karnataka Slum Development Board

Other Schemes Implemented by the Board
State Government Schemes:
Nirmala Jyothi Programme:
The 2nd Phase of programme, it is proposed to provide the infrastructure improvement works in 265 slums of of Belgaum, Bijapur, Hubli, dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary, Raichur, Hospete, Tumkur, Chitrdurga, Shimoga, Bhadravathi, Davanagere, Hassan, Kolar, K.G.F. 17
Class-I cities at an estimated cost of Rs, 73.00 crores, works is under progress. Rs. 1100.00 lakhs is allotted in the budget for the year 2009-10, upto end of December Rs. 872.87 lakhs spent for this purpose.

Tennural Rights

The State Government has amended the provisions of Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act 1973 for giving title deed to the slums dwellers to improve their economic conditions. The draft rules has been issued in the Gazette and after issue of final draft rules, the process of issue of tenural rights to the slum dwellers will be taken up by the Board.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMMES
VALMIKI AMBEDKAR AWAS YOJANA (VAMBAY):-

This is a centrally sponsored programme wherein housing for Urban poor (for slum families) has been considered as priority sector. This programme was launched in April’2002 to provide housing facilities to the slum dwellers. The central sanction committee of Govt. of India has sanctioned 34538 houses to Karnataka of which 34276 houses have completed so far, remaining houses have been completed by end of March 2010.

NIRMAL BHARATH ABHIYAN YOJANA (NBA):

Under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana, Central Government sanctioned Niramal Bharath Abhiyan Yojana. In this scheme, Community toilets are being provided to the slum dwellers. Totally 791 community toilets was sanctioned by the Govt. of India, out of which 784 community toilets are
completed and remaining community toilets are completed by end of March 2010.

NEW SCHEMES OF CENTRAL GOVT.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):
- Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP).
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

The Karnataka Slum Development Board prepared DPR's under BSUP for construction of 11603 houses and infrastructure in the selected 30 slums of Bangalore city and submitted to Govt. of India. The Central sanctioning and monitoring committee sanctioned has accorded sanction on 28-11-2006 for Rs.189.17 crores to take up infrastructure development and construction of 11603 houses in the selected 30 slums of Bangalore City and Second Phase 3151 houses and infrastructure sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 124.27 crores and third phase 3426 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 136.93 crores covered in 9 slums of Bangalore city.

The unit cost of each house is Rs. 1.25 lakhs, out of which the Govt. of India share will be 50% and remaining 50% will be borne by State Government/ ULB’s. The state share includes beneficiaries contribution of 10% for SC/ST and others 12%.

The Karnataka Slum Development Board prepared DPR's under BSUP for construction of 2788 houses and infrastructure in the 20 slums
of Mysore city and submitted to Govt. of India. The Central sanctioning and monitoring committee has accorded sanction on 11-10-2006 for Rs.45.62 crores to take up infrastructure development and construction of 2788 houses in selected 20 slums of Mysore City, Second Phase 2500 houses and infrastructure at an estimated cost of Rs. 90.93 crores covered in 46 slums in Mysore city and third phase 1040 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.78 crores.

The unit cost of each houses is Rs. 1.00 lakhs, out of which the Govt. of India share will be 80% and remaining 20% will be borne by State Government/ ULB’s. The state share includes beneficiaries’ contribution of 10% for SC/ST and others 12%. The Phase Wise coverage under BSUP Scheme in Major Cities of Karnataka by Karnataka Slum Development Board is given in table 4.3.
Table 4.3  
Phase Wise coverage under BSUP Scheme in Major Cities of Karnataka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of City</th>
<th>No. of Houses Sanctioned</th>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>Central Share</th>
<th>State Share</th>
<th>Date of CSMC meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHASE- I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bangalore City</td>
<td>11603</td>
<td>18917.40</td>
<td>9458.70</td>
<td>9458.70</td>
<td>28-11-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mysore City</td>
<td>2788</td>
<td>4527.00</td>
<td>3621.60</td>
<td>905.40</td>
<td>21-10-2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHASE- II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bangalore City</td>
<td>3151</td>
<td>12440.00</td>
<td>5622.00</td>
<td>5622.00</td>
<td>28-11-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mysore City</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>9093.00</td>
<td>7274.40</td>
<td>1818.60</td>
<td>6-10-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHASE- III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bangalore City</td>
<td>3426</td>
<td>13693.00</td>
<td>6217.75</td>
<td>7461.31</td>
<td>30-1-09/21-2-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mysore City</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>4778.00</td>
<td>3473.84</td>
<td>1302.69</td>
<td>30-1-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>24508</td>
<td>63436.53</td>
<td>35668.29</td>
<td>26568.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Karnataka Slum Development Board

As per table 4.3 the total number of houses sanctioned under Basic Services to Urban Poor programme is 24508. Among them 18180 of houses constituting 74.18 percent are sanctioned for Bangalore city and the remaining 25.82 percent are allotted to Mysore city. The total amount sanctioned for the construction of these houses is Rs. 63436.53 lakhs. In case of sanctions and allotment of Central and State Government’s share Bangalore is ahead of Mysore city.

**Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme aims at combining the existing schemes of VAMBAY and NSDP under the new IHSDP scheme with an objective of integrated approach in ameliorating the
conditions of the urban slum dwellers that do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions.

The scheme is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

The scheme seeks to enhance public and private investments in housing and infrastructure development in urban areas.

Objectives

The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for slum less cities with a healthy living and good environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of MoHUPA Govt. of India, New Delhi has sanctioned 25 projects for Karnataka with an estimated cost of Rs. 240.27 crores for constructing 13,053 houses of which the central share is 80% and State share 20%, Out of the state share, beneficiary contribution is 10%. The list of the 25 IHSDP City/Towns in Karnataka are given in table 4.4.
The data in table 4.4 shows that under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme the Karnataka Slum Development Board sanctioned 13053 houses. For the construction of these houses the central share is Rs. 241.03 lakhs and state share is Rs. 146.33 lakhs. The beneficiary share is Rs. 94.50 lakhs.
The projects implemented by Board through the Empanelled Contractor and NIRMITHI Kendra. The 4011 houses have been completed, Rs. 8968.70 lakhs have been spent upto December 2009. The remaining works is under progress.

In the 2009-10, Board has submitted 23 City/Towns Detailed Project Reports, out of this 9 City./Towns projects have been sanctioned by Govt. of India to construct 4184 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 13215.00 lakhs. The details are given in table 4.5.

Table 4.5
Progress under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the City/Town</th>
<th>No.of Houses</th>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>Central share</th>
<th>State Share</th>
<th>Ben. Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pavagud</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>1997.31</td>
<td>1162.01</td>
<td>748.18</td>
<td>87.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kanakapura-I</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>2232.53</td>
<td>1123.48</td>
<td>973.83</td>
<td>135.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hubli Phase-II</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>349.56</td>
<td>184.16</td>
<td>145.73</td>
<td>19.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hubli Phase-II</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>1485.92</td>
<td>781.39</td>
<td>624.12</td>
<td>80.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shimoga</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>2305.18</td>
<td>1316.50</td>
<td>883.69</td>
<td>105.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shikaripura</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>1265.14</td>
<td>722.24</td>
<td>485.16</td>
<td>57.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mandya</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>1394.93</td>
<td>791.78</td>
<td>519.50</td>
<td>83.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sira</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>2007.26</td>
<td>1132.46</td>
<td>765.58</td>
<td>109.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bagalkote</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>900.59</td>
<td>478.49</td>
<td>379.13</td>
<td>42.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4184</strong></td>
<td><strong>13938.42</strong></td>
<td><strong>7692.51</strong></td>
<td><strong>5524.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>720.96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Karnataka Slum Development Board
Table 4.5 reveals that the total number of houses constructed under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme in the State by Karnataka Slum Development Board is 4184. The total project cost for the construction of these 4184 houses is 13938.42 lakhs. The Central Government share for the construction of these houses is Rs. 7692.51 lakhs. It means that the central government is bearing 55.19 percent of total cost of the project under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme. The state Government share constitutes 39.64 percent of total cost and beneficiary contribution is 5.17 percent of total cost. Under the scheme Kanakapura-I got large number of houses (727). It is followed by Sira(682), Shimoga (600), Mandya (558), Pavagud 95080 etc.
References