CHAPTER – VII

IMPLICATIONS OF SLUM IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE ACT ON LAND USE CHANGE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Karnataka has enacted Slum Improvement & Clearance Act in 1973 for the welfare & Development of slum areas and constituted Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB) in July 1975 and it was renamed in October 2010 as Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB).

Slums are an integral part of urban areas and contribute significantly to their economy both through their labor market contributions and informal production activities. This Policy, therefore, endorses an upgrading and improvement approach in all slums. It does not advocate the concept of slum clearance except under strict guidelines set down for resettlement and rehabilitation in respect of certain slums located on untenable sites.

The poor represent an extremely important element of the urban labor force and contribute substantially to total productivity and labor market competitiveness. It is vital that all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) recognize the contribution of the urban poor in helping to build urban prosperity and make sufficient provision for them to have access to affordable land, house sites and services. The major areas of attention include: poverty alleviation, basic service delivery and capacity building.

The Policy embodies the core principle that households in all slum settlements should have access to certain basic minimum services irrespective of land tenure or occupancy status.

Cities without slums should be the goal and objective of all urban planning for social and economic development. To reach this goal, it will be necessary to re-vision our
urban development processes to make towns and cities fully democratic, economically productive, socially just, environmentally sustainable, and culturally vibrant.

Urban growth and development should lay greater emphasis on equity and distributive justice. This will mean adopting policies and processes that promote balanced, equitable and sustainable development. The Policy aims to support the planned growth of urban areas in a manner that will help to upgrade all existing slums and informal settlements with due regard for the protection of the wider public interest.

The proliferation of slums and informal settlements can be obviated by ensuring continuous supply/recycling of serviced and semi-serviced land suitable for high density occupation by lower income groups. This Policy stresses, i) slum improvement and up gradation, ii) urban poverty alleviation, iii) regulation of land use and construction of buildings, iv) provision of urban amenities, and v) public health and sanitation including provision of water supply.

**Definition of Slum/Informal Settlement**

While different State laws have adopted different definitions of the word slum, the Census of India 2001 has proposed to treat the following as 'Slum' areas: -

i. All areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act;

ii. All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government ad UT Administration which have not been formally notified as slum under any Act;

iii. A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

This definition appears to be satisfactory at all India level.

a. In general, all under-serviced settlements, be they unauthorized occupation of land, congested inner-city built up areas, fringe area unauthorized developments, villages within urban areas and in the periphery, irrespective of tenure or
ownership or land use shall be covered under the definition of a slum/informal settlement.

b. The criteria for defining a slum/informal settlement shall take into consideration economic and social parameters (including health indicators) as well as physical conditions. Each State/Union Territory shall lay down the norms/criteria for categorising an area as under-serviced and the local body of each town shall list all such areas as slums.

7.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the chapter are as follows,

1. To examine the location of slums in Mysore urban area.
2. To study the application of slum improvement policy and examine the trends in the development and improvement of slums in Mysore urban area.

7.3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Data Sources:**

The present study is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data pertains to the ground truth/survey, testing the policy implementations, and observations etc. The primary data was collected by conducting interviews using systematic questionnaires. The secondary data was collected from MUDA (Mysore Urban Development Authority) and the City Corporation Offices, and Karnataka Slum Clearance Board. The data was analyzed by graphical and GIS (Geographic Information System) methods.

- Intensive field survey was performed to verify the relevance of slum clearance and improvement act.

- Classification of the slums was conducted based on existing infrastructure facilities and housing conditions in order to identify the level of development in the study area.
7.4 POLICY STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT IN SLUMS

1. The Government of India Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act of 1954 defines a slum as "any predominantly residential area where the dwellings by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities or any combination of these factors are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

2. The Government of Karnataka has enacted slum area (Improvement & Clearance) Act in 1973 for the welfare & Development of slum areas & constituted Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB) in July 1975. The following were the objectives of the board:

   - To take up environmental improvement clearance and redevelopment of the slums.
   - 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.
   - To construct new houses to the slum dwellers and to upgrade their existing houses.
   - To prevent unauthorized constructions in the said slum areas.
   - To identify and declare the slum areas in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1973.
   - To take up socio-economic survey in the slums in order to improve socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers.

3. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by the Govt. of India in December 2005 to encourage creation of financially sustainable inclusive cities. The objective of the Mission is to give focused attention to planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, outgrowths and urban corridors to foster dispersed urbanization, ensure adequate funds to meet the deficiencies in urban infrastructural services, provide basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, ensure delivery of other existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security and establishment of linkages between asset-creation and asset-management. The Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and
Slum Development Program (IHSDP) under JNNURM are dealt by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

4. The Central Government under the project called JNNURM-BSUP envisages eradication of slums in India. The identified slums have been taken up for insitu development/slum relocation; 6328 houses in three phases have been sanctioned for the slum dwellers in Mysore city. Incidentally, the economically weaker section, staying in substandard housings have been identified and GoI has approved for construction of insitu houses (along with the infrastructures) for 1806 families; and for the balance 2499 houses, proposal has been submitted to Central Government. The Mysore city corporation along with KSCB undertook this remarkable project.

5. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is launched by both the central and state government to clear the slums in entire country. The main objective of this scheme is that slum free cities in India. Hence, Mysore is also soon to be a slum free city.

7.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC SCENARIO OF SLUMS IN MYSORE CITY

Mysore urban area has a total slum population of 51631. The overall condition of the slums in Mysore urban area as follows:

Table – 7.1 General Scenario of Slums Karnataka and Mysore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Mysore urban area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total urban population(2001 census)</td>
<td>176.86 lakhs</td>
<td>8.00 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of slums</td>
<td>2704</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slum Population</td>
<td>40.50 lakhs</td>
<td>0.57 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of slum population</td>
<td>22.56</td>
<td>7.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slums declared</td>
<td>2187</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be declared</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slum declared in government land</td>
<td>1497</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slums in private land</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families</td>
<td></td>
<td>10770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: KSCB, Mysore
1) **CASTE WISE DETAILS OF THE SLUM DWELLERS:**

The communities dominated by Schedule Caste population with 61% of the total household, followed by 4% of ST, 24% OBC, and 11% of the families are others. Since these slums are having 65% of the families belonging to SC/ST, 24% OBC & 11% others. There is a need to get the various facilities of the government to these people according to the categories available at government level. That can be seen in Figure number:

![Fig.No.7.1 Caste Wise Details of the Slum Dwellers](image)

2) **INCOME CHART OF THE SLUM DWELLERS:**

In Mysore, the people of slums nearly 81% of the dwellers earn below 5000, 16% of the dwellers earn in between 5000-10000 and only 3% of the dwellers are earning more than 10000. Where as 49.50% women earn below 5000. It shows there is a huge gap between male and female earnings in the slums. The main reasons for this is because of majority of the men are addicted to alcohol and gambling and not getting proper work to do regularly. Whatever the women’s earned was effectively used on the families, which could fetch them a day’s meal. The income of slums dwellers are can be seen in Figure number.
3. EMPLOYMENT DETAILS OF THE SLUM DWELLERS

The slum dwellers are mainly Powa karmikas, Vegetable Vendors, Masons, Jean Stitching, Workers, Drivers, Auto Drivers, Daily Labour, Mechanics which constitutes about 90%. This details can be seen in Figure No. 7.2

4. LITERACY DETAILS OF THE SLUM DWELLERS.

55% of the dwellers are illiterates, 30% of them have completed SSLC and all through to PUC out of which 5% of the dwellers went for degree. Due to non-availability of financial support and due to family problems most of the people discontinued the studies.
5. LANGUAGE CHART OF THE SLUM DWELLERS

25% of the dwellers speak Kannada, 52% of them speak Telugu, 5% of them Speak Tamil, 14% of them Speak urdu language & 4% of them speak other languages.

6. PERIOD OF STAY CHART OF THE SLUM DWELLERS

The stay period of dwellers is important because the person who has stayed for longer period act as leaders for that community, so mobilizing these people for redevelopment is a must as they are the ones to have occupied much space and have a go at that settlement.
7. **ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER**

83% of slum dwellers draw water from Public Stand Post provided by Mysore City Corporation. 12% of them draw water from bore wells within the slum areas and mostly the water is contaminated with polluted water. And only 5% of them have individual house connections.
8. **SANITATION FACILITY**

44% of the dwellers are using public toilet complex, 7% of them are practiced to go for open defecation & Only 49% of the slum dwellers are having/provided with personal toilets.

Majority of the public toilets which they are using are not maintained properly in good condition, due to the non capability/mindset of slum dwellers to pay & use Concept which is a successful practice in the areas having floating population.

![Percentage of population using different sanitary system](image)

**Fig.No.7.8**

9. **SOURCES OF LIGHTING**

78% of the dwellers in the slums have got individual electric connections under Bhagya jyothi Scheme/on their own/by KSCB for lighting. 20% of them couldn’t benefited by any other schemes and could not afford the electricity connection. Hence, they are using Kerosene for the lighting.
10. SOURCES OF COOKING

Kerosene is the major source for cooking which occupies 44%. Only 30% of the slum dwellers are using LPG for cooking and 25% of them use Wood for Cooking.
11. **NATURE OF THE HEALTH PROBLEMS CONFRONTED BY THE FAMILY MEMBERS DURING THE LAST 1 YEAR.**

Diseases like Throat Pain, Chickoongunia, Joint pain, Headache, Back pain, Fever, Vomiting & Dysentery, Cold, Cough are all water borne diseases. These mainly occur due to unhygienic condition and bad habits.

![Health Problems of Slum Population in Mysore](image-url)

**Fig.No.7.11**
7.6 LOCATION OF SLUMS IN MYSORE URBAN AREA

Fig.No. 7.12 Location of Slums in Mysore Urban Area

7.6.1 Distribution of Slums in Mysore urban area

The people of the slums are unevenly distributed in Mysore urban area. The slums are absent from the center until 2 kilometers of Mysore city. The concentration of slums begins generally from a distance of 2-4 kilometers from the centre of Mysore city. The concentrations of slums suddenly drop in the outer wards of the study area. (See Figure No.1). However the highest concentration of slum population found at a distance of 2-4 kilometers from the centre of the city.
7.7 IMPLICATIONS OF SLUM IMPROVEMENT POLICY IN MYSORE URBAN AREA

Mysore metropolitan area is the second largest urban area in Karnataka having a Population of 9,83,893 lakhs as per 2011 census. There are about 81 Slums (62 Declared;19 Notified) with an appropriate population of 57,520 in 12,241 families. Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB) has constructed 3414 houses under Valmiki Ambedkar Yazane (Vambey), HUDCO & Special Component Programme (SCP) schemes in the city for slum dwellers since 2002-03. Apart from houses, basic infrastructure is also provided to all slums.

Before the implementation of this act the overall condition of the slums in Mysore urban area was very bad with respect to housing, water supply, roads, drainage, poor health services, low income, poor education, lack of awareness about their rights, Government welfare schemes, land tenure and security, etc. Many vested interest groups were exploiting the slum community. Most of the slum dwellers do not have proper drainage system and have to face hardships during rainy season. Most of the slum dwellers live in make shift arrangements with no protection from sun light, rains & other bad weather conditions. The lack of hygienic factor had affected their healthy living.

After the act came into existence there is a drastic improvement in terms of all basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the city as well as development of the city.
But the major problem associated with urbanization include deteriorating environment, new challenges to the city authorities to provide the necessary civic amenities and services to the growing population, effective transportation, drinking water facilities, education, sanitation, energy etc to keep the city on the track of steady growth, devoid of the accompanying chaos that characterizes Indian cities. The absence of these services and regulation of growth can only lead to proliferation of slums, increase in urban poverty, increase in crime rate etc., which goes against the avowed philosophy of Mysore of making a slum-free city.

7.7.1 Existing Infrastructure Facilities in Slums:

On the basis of infrastructural facilities the slums in the city are broadly classified into three categories. They are

1. **Very poor infrastructure:** Among the slums existing in different wards of Mysore city, there are 11 wards which have poor infrastructure facilities. These slums are located in Ramanuja Road - Behind St. Mary’s School, Gunduraonagara, Muneshwaranagara, Dharma Singh Colony BB Block - Part 2, Nachanahalli Palya, JP Nagar, Near Ring Road, Shivapura, Devaihnahundi, Chikka Haradanahalli, Saraswathipura 1st, Main 2nd Cross, Opposite Rajarajeshwari Temple (Vijayashreepura), Hebbal Ashraya Layout - Byraveshwara nagara, Kumbara Koppalu, Harijana Colony, Kailasapuram, Near Govt. High School, Opposite Rajarajeshwari Temple, Near Bandi khaane, Pulikeshi Road, Halim Nagar-Jaafar Sait Nagar, Gandhinagara, Indira Colony, Rajiv Nagar - Lidkar Colony, Giriya Bovi Palya Near Kere etc.

2. **Moderate infrastructure:** There are about 22 wards which have medium infrastructure facilities. These slums are as follows Kanakagiri, Near Eshwar Temple, Nanjumalige Circle - Medarkeri 1st and 2nd Cross, Ashokpuram 6th Cross to 8th Cross, Shivaram Colony, Ashokpuram 9th Cross to 13th Cross, Near Lingayutha Graveyard, Vishweshwara nagara, Kuvempunagara K Block (Behind Gana Bharati), K.G. Koppalu, 1st to 4th Cross, Hebbal, Gokulam 3rd Stage, Near PK Syanitorium, Gokulam 2nd stage, Near 2nd Main, 16th Cross VV Mohalla, Vontikoppalu, Behind Mathru Mandali School, Mandi Mohalla, Pattegar
3. **Very well developed infrastructure:** Slums development can be seen in this category. Because very few wards have good infrastructure facilities in the study area are as follows Sunnadakeri near siddappaji temple slum located in the ward number 2, Basaveshwara road-8,9 and 10th cross located in the ward number 3, Aralikatte Hosabandikeri between 5th and 6th cross in the ward number 4, Near Aandolana Circle (ward no.16), Vasantanagara Part 1 (South) (ward no.22), Vasantanagara Part 2 (North) in ward number 24, Bhogadi 2nd Stage, Janathanagara (ward no.24), Mandi Mohalla, Pattegar Mandva (ward no.38), Veeranagere, Javaratti Beedi (ward no.41).
7.7.2 Existing Housing Condition in Slums

On the basis of housing condition the slums in the city are broadly classified into three categories. They are

1. **Poor housing condition:** Among the total slums existing in the different wards of the city there are about 20 wards have very poor housing in the study area. The most identified slums are located in the study area are as follows Ramanuja Road -St. Marys School Behind, Gunduraonagara, Muneshwaranagara, Shivaram Colony, Dharmasingh Colony B Block - Part 2, Near Lingayutha Graveyard, Vishweshwara nagara, JP Nagara, Near Ring Road, Saraswathipura 1st Main 2nd Cross, Kukkarahalli, Vasantanagara Part 1(South), Vasantanagara Part 2(North), Kumbara Koppalu, Harijana Colony, Kailasapuram, Near Govt. High School, Opposite Rajarajeshwari Temple, Near Bandikhaane, Pulikeshi Road, Badamakaan Badavane Halim Nagar - Jaafar Sait Nagar Halim Nagara - Akram
Nagara Gandhinagara Indira Colony Bettappana Thota Ajeej Sait Nagar, Beedi Colony, 6th Cross - Raghavendra nagar Near Church GiriyaBovi Palya Near Kere Gousiyanagara Usmania Block and Hyderali Block Kyathamaranahalli 6th Cross, Kittor Chennamma Road, Gayithripuram Maharashtra Beedi, Kamatgeri

2. **Moderate housing condition:** There are about 24 wards have medium housing of slums located in the city. These kind of slums are as follows Sunnadakeri - Near Siddappaji Temple, Basaveshwara Road - 8, 9 and 10th Cross, Kanakagiri, Near Eshwar Temple, Nanjumalige Circle - Medarkeri 1st and 2nd Cross, Ashokpuram 6th Cross to 8th Cross, Ashokpuram 9th Cross to 13th Cross, Nachanahalli Palya, Kuvempunagara Block (Behind GanaBharati), K.G. Koppalu, Opposite Rajarajeshwari Temple(Vijayashree pura), Bhogadi 2nd Stage, Janathanagara Manchegowdiana Koppalu, Hebbal Ashraya Layout - Byraveshwara nagar 1st to 4th Cross, Hebbal, Kumbara Koppalu, Gokulam 3rd Stage, Near PK Syanitorium, Gokulam 2nd stage, Near 2nd Main, 16th Cross VV Mohalla, Vontikoppalu, Behind Mathru Mandali School Mandi Mohalla, Pattegar Mandva Veeranagere, Javaratti Beedi Golanda 2nd Cross Gandhinagar, Near 3rd Cross Kesare 1st Stage - Basaveshwara Road 1st, 2nd and 3rd Cross Momin nagara Kesare 3rd Stage Ganesh Nagara Sathyaganagara, Udayagiri Muneshwara nagara Shantinagar 1st to 18th Cross (South) , Shantinagar 1st to 18th Cross (North) Gousiyanagara C Block Shrinagar KSCB Colony 10th Cross - Raghavendra nagar (KSCB Colony) Vidya Nagar 1st Cross to 8th Cross 10th Cross - Part 1 Raghavendra nagar 10th Cross - Part 2 Raghavendra nagar Kalyanagiri KSCB Colony Gousiyanagara Renukadevi Block K.N. Pura Ashwathkatte Main Road Surrounding, Kyathamaranahalli Gayithripuram 5th Cross to 7th Cross Kurubarahalli Palace Quaters , Nazarbad Ittigegudu, Manasare Road

3. **Very well developed housing condition:** There are about only two slums have very good housing facilities. Based on the slum developmental programmes done by the KSCB in terms of housing nearly 51% of the slum dwellers has good
facility of housing under different schemes such as HUDCO, VAMBAY scheme and others. (Fig.No.7.16)

These kinds of slums are as follows, Aralikatte Hosabandikeri between 5 & 6th Cross, Shivapura, Devaiahnahundi, ChikkaHaradanahalli, Near Aandolana Circle etc
7.7.3 Proposed Houses in Identified Slums

KSCB has Notified Slums under KSA(I&C)Act/allotted land from MUDA/MCC/Revenue dept for developing the housing projects for slum dwellers. The List of sites & proposed houses are as follows

**Table – 7.2 Slum/Scheme wise details of Proposed Houses & Configuration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Slum/Housing colony</th>
<th>Houses Accomodated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hanchya Sathagally layout</td>
<td>MUDA 366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Roopanagara Bogadi</td>
<td>GOVT 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medars Block –I slum</td>
<td>MCC/MUDA 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RMY Yard A-Block slum</td>
<td>KSCB Acquired 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RMY Yard B-Block slum</td>
<td>KSCB Acquired 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>RMY Yard C-Block slum</td>
<td>KSCB Acquired 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RMY Yard D-Block slum</td>
<td>KSCB Acquired -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Manjunathapura slum</td>
<td>MCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Metagally Ambedkar Jnanaloka slum</td>
<td>GOVT 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Raja soap factory</td>
<td>PVT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>KSRTC depot near slum</td>
<td>MCC 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>KSRTC /MUDA land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dharamsing Colony B-Block slum</td>
<td>MUDA 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Usmania Block slum(kesare)</td>
<td>MCC 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Savitha ambedkar Colony slum</td>
<td>PVT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hebbal Colony slum</td>
<td>PVT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kuppalur Sy no.51 of Nachanahally playa</td>
<td>MUDA 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Medars Block –II slum</td>
<td>MCC/MUDA 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mandakally</td>
<td>MCC 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>RajaRajeshwari Ricemill near slum</td>
<td>MCC/MUDA 108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Mysore City Corporation**
7.8 POLICY TESTING AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPROVEMENT IN SAMPLED SLUMS IN MYSORE CITY

The slums were classified on the bases of socio cultural attributes into five broad groups and intensive study was conducted with respect to the quality of life and implementation of slum improvement policy. These six categories of slums are as follows:

1. Highest concentration of scheduled caste population, Ashokapuram (Ward Number:9).
2. Highest concentration of Muslim population. Shanthinagara North 1-18th Cross (Ward Number:54); Gousiyanagara Renukadevi Block (Ward Number:59).
3. Highest concentration of local Hindu population Paduvarahalli (Ward No.33).
4. Highest concentration of migrant slum people from south India (Andhra pradesh and Tamil Nadu), etc. Hebbal Colony (Ward Number:27).
5. Highest Concentration of migrant slum people from North India (Punjab) Yadavagiri (Ward Number:34).

![Fig.No.7.18 Location of Sample Slums in Mysore](image)
SAMPLE SLUM NO:1 ASHOKAPURAM

This slum is located in ward number 9 in Mysore urban area. It accounts a total area of 30343.78 Sq.Meters with a total population of 336 and having 71 households. The special characteristic features of this slum are high concentration of scheduled caste population. The Land ownership of this slum is under the Mysore city corporation (MCC). This slum is bounded with residential land use, commercial land use, public and semi public, parks and transportation. The living environment in this slum is unhygienic and is not good. However the MCC has made adequate attempts in facilitating the supply of drinking water and sanitation with 146 toilets. The solid waste management is also adequately improved (existing bins number.2). In addition, this slum has also 7 street lights; one primary school and high school, and one primary health care centre. Under the JNNURM scheme relocated this slum into Mandakalli to provide hygienic facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Facilities generated</th>
<th>Number of facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HUDCO</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Drinking water, electricity, Roads, houses</td>
<td>5 Kms road, 64 houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VAMBAY</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Drinking water and street lights</td>
<td>4 tabs, 7 street lights,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JNNURM</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Construction of apartments, roads, drinking water.</td>
<td>576 houses, 67 tabs, 1144.85 meters length of roads,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo No. 7.1  Ashokapuram - Photos of Housing & Infrastructure Development

Before

Ashokapuram

After

Relocation – Mandakalli
SAMPLE SLUM NO:2 SHANTHINAGAR AND GOUSIYANAGARA
RENUKADEVI BLOCK

This slum situated in ward number 54 in Mysore urban area. This slum is bounded with residential, public and semi public, parks and open space and transportation. As per the observation this location slum developed in terms of all overall conditions of the slums. In the earlier days this slum overall condition was very bad but today due to influence of this kind of act as well as policies the slum like Shanthinagar housing and infrastructure condition is good. In addition the kind of road network, water supply, solid waste management and sanitation, street lights facilities is good. In terms of educational faculties the slum has only one primary school and high school, and also only one primary health care centre. The living environment in this slum is hygienic because they have good housing facilities like apartment constructed under JNNURM scheme.

Table – 7.4 Facilities in Shanthinagara Slum under different Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>Name of Facilities generated</th>
<th>Number of facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HUDCO</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Roads, drinking water, electricity</td>
<td>2 Kms road, 50 houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VAMBAY</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Drinking water and street lights</td>
<td>4tabs, 2 street lights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JNNURM</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Construction of apartments, roads, drinking water.</td>
<td>120 houses, 6 kms road, 8 tabs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gousiyanagar Renukadevi Block slum situated in ward number 59 in Mysore urban area. It accounts an area of 39016.95 Sq.Meters with a total population of 3674 and having 730 households. The special characteristic feature of this slum is that highest concentration of Muslim slum population. Land ownership of this slum is under the state government. This slum is bounded with residential, public and semi public, parks and
transportation. The living environment in this slum is unhygienic and is not good. However the MCC has made adequate attempts in facilitating the supply of drinking water and sanitation. The solid waste management is also adequately improved. In addition, this slum has also 8 street lights; one primary school and high school, and one primary health care centre. Under the JNNURM scheme relocated this slum to Hanchya Sathagalli to provide hygienic facilities.

Table – 7.5 Facilities in Gousiyanagara Slum under different Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>Name of Facilities generated</th>
<th>Number of facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HUDCO</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Roads, drinking water, electricity</td>
<td>2 Kms road, 80 Houses, no tabs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VAMBAY</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Drinking water and street lights</td>
<td>2 tabs, 4 street lights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JNNURM</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Construction of apartments, roads, drinking water.</td>
<td>420 houses, 2368.6 3 meters length of roads,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig.No.7.21

Photo No.7.3 Gousiyanagara-Photos of Housing & Infrastructure Development

Before

After

Gousiyanagara

Relocation-Hanchya Sathagalli
SAMPLE SLUM NO:3 PADUVARAHALLI

This slum situated in ward number 33 in Mysore urban area. It accounts an area of 33975.78 Sq.Meters with a total population of 563 and having 133 households. The special characteristic feature of this slum is that highest concentration of local population. The land ownership of this slum is under Mysore City Corporation. This slum bounded with residential, commercial, parks and transportation. The living environment in this slum is unhygienic and is not good. However the MCC has made adequate attempts in facilitating the supply of drinking water and sanitation. The solid waste management is also adequately improved (existing bins number.4). In addition, this slum has also 8 street lights; one primary school and high school, and one primary health care centre.

Table – 7.6 Facilities in Paduvarahalli Slum under different Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Facilities generated</th>
<th>Number of facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HUDCO</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Drinking water, electricity, Roads, houses</td>
<td>2 tabs, 5 Kms road, 75 houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VAMBAY</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Drinking water and street lights</td>
<td>4 tabs, 5 street lights,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JNNURM</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Construction of apartments, roads, drinking water.</td>
<td>250houses, 231 tabs, 2068.32 meters length of roads,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location of Paduvarahalli dominated by Local population

Fig.No.7.22

Photo No. 7.4 Paduvarahalli-Photos of Housing & Infrastructure Development

Before

After

SAMPLE SLUM NO:4 HEBBAL COLONY

This slum situated in ward number 27 in Mysore urban area. It accounts an area of 6572.18 Sq.Meters with a total population of 157 and having 34 households. The special
characteristic feature of this slum is that highest concentration of migrants from different parts of the country. The land ownership of this slum is under the private and government authority. This slum is bounded with residential land use, industrial, public and semi public, parks and transportation. The living environment in this slum is unhygienic and is not good. However the Government has made adequate attempts in facilitating the supply of drinking water and sanitation. The solid waste management is also adequately improved (existing bins number.2). In addition, this slum has also street lights facilities; one primary school and high school, and one primary health care centre. Under the JNNURM scheme relocated this slum into B.M.Shree Nagar to provide hygienic facilities.

Table – 7.7 Facilities in Hebbal Colony Slum under different Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Facilities generated</th>
<th>Number of facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HUDCO</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Drinking water, electricity, Roads, houses</td>
<td>2 tabs, 3 Kms road, 55 houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VAMBAY</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Drinking water and street lights</td>
<td>4 tabs, ,7 street lights,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JNNURM</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Construction of apartments, roads, drinking water.</td>
<td>95 houses, 34 proposed tabs, 548.66 meters length of roads,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. No. 7.23

Photo No. 7.5  Hebbal Colony - Photos of Housing & Infrastructure Development

Before

Hebbal Colony

After

Relocation - B.M. Shreenagara
SAMPLE SLUM NO:5 YADAVAGIRI

This slum situated in ward number 34 in Mysore urban area. It accounts an area of 11404.57 Sq.Meters with a total population of 250 and having 61 households. This slum is bounded with residential, commercial, industrial, public and semi public, parks and transportation. As per the observation this location slum developed in terms of all overall conditions of the slums. Because this slum has well developed housing condition and all other basic facilities found in that area. In addition the kind of road network, water supply, solid waste management and sanitation, street lights facilities is good. In terms of educational faculties the slum has only one primary school and high school, and also only one primary health care centre. The living environment in this slum is hygienic because they have good housing facilities like apartment constructed under JNNURM scheme.

Table – 7. 8 Facilities in Yadavagiri Slum under different Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>Name of Facilities generated</th>
<th>Number of facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HUDCO</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Roads, drinking water, electricity</td>
<td>6 Kms road, 65 Houses, 4tabs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VAMBAY</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Drinking water and street lights</td>
<td>4tabs, 5 street lights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JNNURM</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Construction of apartments, roads, drinking water.</td>
<td>114 houses, 61 proposed tabs, 679.76 meters length of road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.9 CONCLUSION

A Plan design should have adequate flexibility to respond to the needs of the slum people. So these needs can ensure success of the implementation of slum improvement policy. Hence there is a need of more and more implementation in the policies. As per the...
observations (survey) from the improvement in the slums in respect of providing facilities like, housing, drinking water facility, sanitation and so on are good compared to the earlier policies and programs. There is a drastic change in the housing and other infrastructure development taken place after launching the JNNURM.

THE IMPACT OF IMPROVEMENT:

Increase in land value: The old areas where the huts originally existed have been demolished and the inhabitants are shifted to the newly constructed apartments which at the vicinity of their huts. With the change in the improved quality of dwellings the land value has increased tremendously.

Improvement in waste disposal, sewage, sanitation and hygiene: The practice of waste disposal has improved, and with the planned system of sewage disposal the hygiene of the slum has made a remarkable improvement.

Secured potable drinking water: All the slums have been provided with secured potable drinking water which is one of the basic necessities.

Safety and security to life and property: The huts which were earlier unsafe, being constructed by non durable construction material, open for theft and danger to life, by criminal groups in slums have now become more secure insecure. These huts were also unsafe for heavy rains and extremes of temperatures. But with the implementation of the policy of JNNURM slums have become far more livable.

Dejection to relocation due to psychological attachment of the place: most of the inhabitants complain of dejection to shift to new location as a result of their attachment to their hutments. Having stayed in their homes for more than past 25-30 years they are not interested to vacate their original places. Whatever it may be there is an enormous improvement in the slums. However, this policy definitely a good promoter in terms of slum improvement as well as urban development.