

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 Objectives

- 1.1 The main purpose of formulation of KUDS is to provide macro urban perspective at state, regional and district levels to select towns and cities for IDSMT scheme.
- 1.2 The major objectives of the KUDS are
 - a) To identify the past trends of urbanisation.
 - b) To prepare a scenario of future urbanisation.
 - c) To assess the future growth and development pattern of urban human settlements with a special emphasis on small and medium towns.
 - d) To examine the existing infrastructure and service levels.
 - e) To outline the current status of urban local government and the State policies on municipal reforms.
 - f) To forecast the urban population at the State as well as at the district levels.
 - g) To suggest the methodology and indicators for identification, prioritisation and selecting small and medium towns for integrated development of such towns under IDSMT scheme.

2 Trends in Urbanisation and Urban Development

- 2.1 The share of urban population in Karnataka has increased from 29 per cent to 31 per cent during 1981-91.
- 2.2 The decadel growth rate of urban population was 50 per cent in 1971-81 but has declined to 29 per cent in 1981-91.
- 2.3 The total number of urban settlements in the state has marginally increased from 250 in 1981 to 254 in 1991. The average population size of a town has increased from 42,844 persons in 1981 to 54,528 persons in 1991.
- 2.4 The share of class I towns in total urban population has increased from 58.6 per cent in 1981 to 64.6 per cent in 1991 and in class II towns, from 6.5 per cent in 1981 to 7.4 per cent in 1991. As a result, the shares of all other size classes have decreased during the decade.
- 2.5 Nearly 28 per cent of towns are found to be decaying with out-migration; 32 per cent have normal population growth and remaining 40 per cent of towns are growing with substantial in-migration, urban sprawl and spread.
- 2.6 In terms of work force composition in 1991, 53 per cent of towns belong to Mono-functional group, 14 per cent Bi-functional and 33 per cent Multi-functional towns. Majority of smaller size class towns with low population growth rates belong to Mono-functional group, and many towns with normal decadel growth rates belong to Multi-functional groups.
- 2.7 Northern region of the state is economically backward as compared to Southern, Malnad and Coastal regions. At the same time, Northern region is characterised by dispersed or decentralised urbanisation pattern.

3 Status of Infrastructure and Services in Urban Areas

- 3.1 About 31 per cent of 157 towns and cities have 'good water' supply service level. About 37 per cent of towns and cities have water supply service fully covering the population in their respective areas.
- 3.2 About 35 per cent of towns have reasonable levels of sewerage system.
- 3.3 About 79 per cent of towns and cities satisfy the physical requirement norm of road network level.
- 3.4 About 74 per cent of towns and cities have satisfactory street lighting service level.
- 3.5 Most towns have bus terminal facilities, but only 20 per cent of them are of a reasonable standard.
- 3.6 35 per cent of towns have municipal markets with good or satisfactory levels, and majority of them are in higher size class of towns.
- 3.7 Only 25 per cent of towns have reasonable levels of recreational facilities.

4 Finances of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

- 4.1 The aggregate revenue and expenditure of ULBs in 1994-95 were Rs. 371 crores and Rs. 354 crores respectively. 90 out of 160 ULBs were with deficit budgets.
- 4.2 The share of City Corporations (CC's) in aggregate revenue/expenditure of all ULBs in 1994-95 constitutes nearly 75 per cent. Three out six CC's were with deficit budgets.
- 4.3 The number of CMC's and TMC's with deficit budgets are three and seventy three out of 19 and 135 respectively.
- 4.4 Revenue from property tax constitutes 15 to 20 per cent; own non-tax revenue sources constitute 25 to 34 per cent, and transfers from State Government constitute a major share of 42 to 48 per cent.
- 4.5 Total expenditure consists of : 21 to 29 per cent general services, 51 to 59 per cent social services and 16 to 21 per cent economic services.
- 4.6 Financial performance and budgetary management of ULBs are found to be below the satisfactory level.

5 State Policy on Various Sectors

- 5.1 No urban policy at national and state level so far.
- 5.2 Lack of co-ordination among the implementing agencies of urban development.

6 Urban Futures

- 6.1 In terms of number of towns and cities, class II cities are expected to gain by 76.5 per cent, class III cities by 12.2 per cent and class I cities by 9.5 per cent by 2001. Consequently, class IV, V and VI towns would be loosing by 12 to 23 per cent of their towns.

7 Methodology for Identification of Towns for IDSMT Scheme

7.1 Methodology for computing a Composit Index representing:

- Regional development indicators,
- Decennial growth rates of towns and cities,
- Work force composition,
- Urban services and infrastructure indicators and,
- Special socio-economic and cultural characteristics is developed for prioritising and selecting the towns and cities for IDSMT.

8 Proposed Towns and Cities for IDSMT: 1996 - 2000 and 2001 - 2006

- Composit Index is computed for 120 eligible towns and cities and it is proposed to cover them for IDSMT in two phases.
- Phase I with 60 towns would be covered during 1996-2000 and Phase II with 60 towns to be covered during 2001-2006.
- The list of towns and cities thus selected for Phase I and II are further distributed to four revenue divisions of the state for administrative and operational conveniences.
- As an illustration, 15 towns and cities is listed to be covered during the year 1995-96.

Towns & Cities for IDSMT Scheme Phase I : 1996-2000

DIVISIONS			
Belgaum Div.	Gulbarga Div.	Bangalore Div.	Mysore Div.
Muddebihal	Harapanahalli	Bangarpet	Arasikere
Koppal	Alanda	Sira	Birur
Gajendragad	Sedam	Devanhalli	Kadur
Athani	Bhalki	Challakere	Gundlupet
Mahalingapura	Manvi	Mulbagal	C.R.Nagar
Mudhol	Siruguppa	Vijayapura	Hunsur
Kerur	Tekkalakote	K.G.F	Puttur
Indi	Mudgal	Anekal	Mulki
Talikote	Kampli	Hoskote	Mudbidri
B.Bagevadi	Kamalapuram	Chiknayakanhalli	Mandya
Ramdurga			Channarayapatna
Sankeshwara			Pandavapura
Chikodi			Hadagalli
Annigere			Bannur
Kudachi			Belur
Sindgi			Sakleshpur
Khanapur			Nanjanagud
Guledagudda			Shimoga
Terdal			
Raybag			
Nargund			
Navalgund			