# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Renewal Mission has been conceptualized as more than the sum of its projects. Its strategy is designed to link urban policy interventions to the specific requirements of individual cities. The exercise begins with the formulation of the City Development Plan with the help of consultants, which identifies projects that are expected to generate specific outcomes in the city. And the support of the Government of India in the financing of this process is linked to the state governments and urban local bodies introducing reforms in their functioning. An evaluation must then look at the entire process and not confine itself to the implementation of the projects.

Evaluating in Karnataka, as indeed any other Indian state, we are faced, right at the outset, with a fundamental question: is the city the ideal starting point for an urban policy intervention? It may be so in the advanced world where the urban-rural relationship has been defined for a century or more. But while India is in the midst of rapid urbanization we are still in a situation where the 2011 Census records that less than a third of the population lives in urban areas. The process of transformation from the rural to the urban is thus far from over. And the relationship between villages and cities remains alive, not just because of migration from the rural to the urban but also because the old homes in villages remain a safety net for workers who find the pressures of the city unrelenting. A meaningful understanding of policy interventions in the urban cannot then begin with individual cities. It must go back a step and begin with a glimpse into the process of urbanization and its influence on individual cities.

The process of urbanization in Karnataka is not evenly spread across the state. In terms of trends in urbanization

## Table View:

In per cent

| | Bengaluru | | | Mysore | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Other areas | Slums | Urban villages | Other areas | Slums |
| Very poor | 63.2 | 29.2 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Other poor | 79.8 | 13.9 | 6.3 | 90.6 | 9.4 |
| All poor | 75.7 | 17.7 | 6.6 | 92.5 | 7.5 |

Source: Survey, 2013

**Table 3.2: Distribution of population living in slums by asset class**

In per cent

| | Asset class 1 | Asset class 2 | Asset class 3 | Asset class 4 | Asset class 5 | Asset class 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengaluru | 50.0 | 28.0 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| Mysore | 12.0 | 26.0 | 52.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 |

## Likewise Pictography Graph Map should be in single page format.

## CITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS

There are also other reasons why the current approach to the City Development Plans may need a review. At the outset, even when seen in isolation, the City Development Plans are not consistent with the task of urban renewal highlighted in the name of the Mission. The renewal of the inner city has a very low priority in the CDPs of the two Mission cities, Bengaluru and Mysore. The CDPs do relatively better when dealing with heritage, especially in Mysore. But the place of heritage in the CDP for Bengaluru, as revised in 2009, is minimal and rather superficial. It is thus clear at the very first stage of the Mission that the focus is more on urban development rather than on urban renewal.

**Chapter 2**