EVALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL HIGHRISE PROJECT CONSTRUCTED AT JAKKARE HONDA, BELAGAVI BY KARNATAKA HOUSING BOARD

MR. SHIVANAND HIREMATH

CENTRE FOR SYMBIOSIS OF TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND MANAGEMENT (STEM)

KARNATAKA HOUSING BOARD



KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND STATISTICS

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Centre for Symbiosis of Technology, Environment and Management #11-12, First Floor, BDA Complex, Koramangala, BANGALORE. 560034 Tel: 080-25522664, 25533615, Fax: 080-25537664 E-mail: stemb@vsnl.com, Website: www.stemgroup.org

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,

having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a

SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do

HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Foreword

The Government of Karnataka has given high priority to housing considering it as a basic requirement of human life. Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) is contributing significantly to housing needs of various sections of people through affordable housing. The evaluation of Residential High Rise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda Belgavi by Karnataka Housing Board was initiated by KHB in co-ordination with Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA). The study is outsourced by KEA to the Evaluation Consultant Organization- Centre for Symbiosis of Technology, Environment and Management (STEM).

The post occupancy evaluation studies in housing sector are very few and still in the initial stage in India. The findings of the study indicate that the complex is beneficial to the residents as the price is affordable and the location is convenient, but the infrastructure facilities are inadequate. Some major recommendations are -improvement of facilities, completion of remaining legal formalities, promotion of apartment culture, co-ordination between different Government Agencies for provision of public housing etc.

I expect that the findings and recommendations of the study will be useful to Karnataka Housing Board to promote quality and provide more comfortable apartments to the people in future housing projects.

The study received constant support from Additional Chief Secretary and Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. The study was actively supported by the officers of KHB by providing useful data and information. The report was approved in 37th Technical Committee meeting. The review of the report by KEA, Technical Committee and an Independent Assessor has provided useful insights and suggestions to improve the draft report. I duly acknowledge the assistance rendered by all in successful completion of the study.

22/1/18

Chief Evaluation Officer Karnataka Evaluation Authority

11th January 2018

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On behalf of the Management Council of STEM and the Project Team, I would like to thank the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA), Bengaluru; for awarding the Study on "Evaluation of Residential High Rise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi District by Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)" to STEM. This Study was an enriching experience for the Project Team.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to the Commissioner, Karnataka Housing Board (KHB), Bengaluru, and other senior officers of the KHB Head Office at Bengaluru, and all concerned officials in KHB Divisional Office at Belagavi for their continuous co-operation and support in providing secondary data and interactions. The consultation meetings organized in the KHB, Revenue Department, Belagavi Urban Development Authority (BUDA) and Belagavi City Corporation (BCC) has enriched in getting valuable inputs for this Evaluation Study.

I am equally indebted for the support and information we have received from all the agencies associated with this Evaluation Study, viz., District Revenue Department, Belagavi Urban Development Authority (BUDA), and Belagavi City Corporation (BCC); its officials and management to provide quality time for the focused group discussions, interviews and other meetings.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to all the beneficiaries of this apartment complex and its Society members for devoting their valuable time for the conduct of the interviews, focus group discussions and other meetings.

Last but not the least, the Project Team comprising the following professionals, without whose efforts, this Study would not have been possible, deserves a special word of appreciation:

Mr. Shivanand Hiremath	Principal Investigator
Mr. K. Narasimhamurthy	Technical Advisor
Mr. B.V. Suranjana Reddy	Sociologist
Mr. B. Nischal	Architect
Mr. S. Srikumar	Director – Projects
Ms. P. Prathyusha	Research Associate

Bengaluru

January 2018

Mr. V.M.Hegde

Managing Director

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Architectural Engineering Firm	AEF
Belagavi City Corporation	BCC
Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method	BEERAM
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	BSNL
Building Materials Technology Promotion Council	BMTPC
Below Poverty Line	BPL
Building Performance Research Unit	BPRU
Belagavi Urban Development Authority	BUDA
Civic Amenities	CA
Comprehensive Assessment System for Building Environmental Efficiency	CASBEE
Cast Iron	CI
Commencement Certificate	CC
Closed-Circuit Television	CCTV
Consent For Establishment	CFE
Consent for Operation	CFO
Co-Operation Platform for Research and Standards	COPRAS
Census and Survey Processing System	CS Pro
Diesel Generating Set	DG Set
Detailed Project Report	DPR

Evaluation of Residential Highrise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board

E.

Decision Support System	DSS
Economically Weaker Section	EWS
Floor Area Ratio	FAR
Fire Force Department	FFD
Focus Group Discussion	FGD
Green Building Tool	GB tool
Ground Floor	GF
High Quality Environment Standard	HQE
Hubli electricity supply company Ltd.	HESCOM
High Income Group	HIG
Indian Standard Code	IS code
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	JNNURM
Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board	KUWS & DB
Kilometre	Km
Karnataka Evaluation Authority	KEA
Kilolitres per Day	KLD
Karnataka Town And Country Planning	KT & CP
Karnataka Housing Board	КНВ
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	KSPCB
Karnataka State Fire And Emergency Services	KSF & ESD
Kilo Volt	KV

Land Acquisition	LA
Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design	LEED
Low Income Group	LIG
Lump sum	LS
Local Planning Authority	LPA
Meters	М
Master Plan	MP
Middle Income Group	MIG
Ministry Of Housing	МоН
No Objection Certificate	NOC
National Housing and Habitat Policy	NHHP
Occupancy Certificate	OC
Over Head Tank	OHT
Parks/Playground/Open Spaces	P/PG/OS
Public Interest litigation	PIL
Project Management Consultants	РМС
Post Occupancy Evaluation	POE
Polyvinyl Chloride	PVC
Public Works Department	PWD
Reinforced Cement Concrete	RCC
Revenue department	RD

Evaluation of Residential Highrise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board

Reverse Osmosis	RO
Revised Master Plan	RMP
Results Framework Document	RFD
Rajeev Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd	RGHCL
Royal Institution Of British Architects	RIBA
Reverse Osmosis	RO
Rupees	Rs.
Sewage Treatment Plant	STP
Storm Water Drainage	SWD
Strength Weakness Opportunity And Challenges	SWOC
Statistical Package for the Social Sciences	SPSS
Square Foot	Sq. Ft
Television	TV
Urban Development Authority	UDA
Urban Development Department	UDD
Urban Local Bodies	ULB
Urban Poverty Alleviation	UPA
Vishweswaraiah Technological University	VTU
Zoning Regulations	ZR

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main objective of the Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) is to take up measures to meet the needs of housing in the state. The objective of the present evaluation is to determine the success, gaps and reservations in the scheme envisaged by KHB.

KHB does contribute a lot towards affordable housing but no study on evaluating the success, failures, weak points and strong points has been done. If the weaknesses in the schemes executed are known, precaution can be taken to avoid such weaknesses in the succeeding schemes.

A study on findings from previous studies has revealed that human attributes on housing performance are more often than not neglected. Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) as a process for evaluating building performance was sighted by Shen, Shen and Sur (2012). The term POE seems to have originated from occupancy permission given to certify that a property is fit for occupation by Riley, Kakkarinen and Pitt in 2010.

The evaluation of building's post occupation is still in the nascent stage in India. Both preconstruction evaluation and post-construction evaluation is needed. The former to assess the best quality construction and latter to a comfortable quality of apartment life.

The scope and objectives of the study is to assess:

- 1) Achievement of objectives of KHB with the implementation of this housing project;
- Process of allotment, perception and satisfaction of occupants on the services provided and;
- 3) Violations of the agreements signed with KHB by the occupants of houses.

The data required for evaluation was collected through secondary and primary sources. Secondary data was collected from official stake holders like KHB, BUDA and BCC. Primary data was collected through actual inspection of building, resident stake holders and through discussion and questionnaire with the stake holders.

The Evaluation Methodology addresses all the aspects pertaining to the study as outlined in the TOR. The study sample includes inspection of all apartments occupied, Interviews with all allottees living in the apartment and 50% of tenants living in the apartment complex.

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A reconnaissance survey was undertaken to assess reality situation. Discussions were held with KHB, BCC and BUDA. The required data was later collected *in situ* through personal interaction and interviews with all stake holders as per Schedule. The data collected through interview schedules, allottees, questionnaires, inspection checklist and FGD schedules were collated and collected.

KHB confirmed that a local demand survey was made to ensure that the housing project would be a success. The local demand survey had indicated that there was a demand. The land in Sy. No. 219 (P) admeasuring 2 Acres – 10 Guntas was handed over by the Revenue Department under the directions of the DC, Belagavi at the rate of Rs. 180/- per Sq. Ft for construction of its own residential quarters for its staff in Belagavi and elsewhere in lieu of the cost of land.

The analysis reveals that 40% are natives of the City while 27% are from other parts of the district. 19% are from different parts of the State. The analysis also reveals that 86% are happy with apartment culture. Generally, the residents prefer apartment for security, safety and social interaction.

As far as the quality of construction is concerned 86% were satisfied and about 14% were not totally satisfied due to poor finishing and poor quality furnishings. Generally, the residents are not satisfied with the sewage disposal system.

The residents are satisfied with the location as it is in proximity to civic amenities like shops, health clinics, bus stand, Railway station, community halls. The residents are not satisfied with the usage of certain materials in the construction such as CI pipes. Property tax payment is a source of worry to the residents as they have not obtained OC yet.

REFLECTIONS:

The allotment done according to norms and pricing is also fair, as the KHB is a no-profit – no – loss agency. Some of the apartments have not yet been allotted / auctioned. It would be better if allotments / auctions are done within a specified period after completion. As far as technical compliance is concerned, the physical and structural characteristics of the building shows that they are designed and constructed based on Government approved specifications and are structurally safe.

CONCLUSIONS:

The main conclusions of the study are indicated below:

Techno Related

- ✓ Instead of entrusting the work on Lump Sum (LS) contract, works could be entrusted on item rate contract since there will not be any ambiguity and no party will be benefited. In case of LS projects there is even likely-hood of benefit either for the department or the contractor.
- ✓ Proper planning is needed in obtaining necessary permissions from the external Department such as BCC, BUDA, KSPCB & HESCOM, in order to not only avoid delay in completion of project and to ensure that beneficiaries are not trouble in the issue of OCs.
- ✓ All external sewage lines and cables must be provided in vertical ducts instead of providing on external walls of building which is not aesthetically pleasant.
- ✓ The make and brand of fixtures etc., shall have to be mentioned in the specification to maintain and long durability
- ✓ All working drawings have to be finalized before calling tender and based on working drawings the quantities have to be calculated in order to avoid variations/benefit.

Environment Sustainability

- ✓ The site is on a tank bed with a nala flowing adjacent. Any tank bed will attract certain amount of flooding, even when care is taken, during heavy rains. The floods may last for a few hours but is harmful.
- In close proximity to the site a railway line passes. Such sites should be chosen after great examining for housing.
- ✓ The location of the site should be free from air, noise and water pollution. As there is no STP at present there is air pollution as drains clog and emanate smell. In addition the adjacent nala to which the basic treated sewage flows emanates smell. It is a breeding place for mosquitoes and there is danger of diseases like dengue, malaria and typhoid.
- ✓ As the housing complex is not supplied with treated municipal water and depends on the bore wells, the quality of water has to be checked frequently. Though there is every possibility to provide treated drinking water, the proposal has been held back due to technical and administrative reasons.

Socio- Economic Related

- ✓ Socio related issues, in the present context, mean the comfort / recreation related issues for which the residents are concerned. They aspire for proper allotted parking lots, proper play space, library, community hall etc.
- ✓ Parking lots should be equal to at least the number of apartments to avoid a crowding situation. Hence, at the planning stage itself this issue should be tackled.
- ✓ In a public housing system, the no. of apartments ought to be the criteria even if it means cutting down the number of apartment's space wise, to provide more convenience to the residents. A better planning exercise could help in making housing complexes more comfortable.

LIMITATIONS

- \checkmark The analysis is based on the sample approved by KEA.
- ✓ The findings of the study cannot be taken as a replication for other Highrise buildings as conditions may differ there.

RECOMMENDATIONS

➢ Short Term

- 1. The land use from P/PG/OS should be got changed to residential use by KHB from the UDD.
- 2. The Other unsettled aspects should be settled with the concerned departments to smoothen the process of their OCs.
- 3. The plan violates the then prevailing ZR. It has to be examined and regularized at the earliest to ease the anxiety of the residents.
- 4. The NOC or declaration by the Railway Authorities to the effect that there is No Objection for the existing complex has to be obtained to avoid future complications.
- 5. STP should be constructed and CFO should be obtained from KSPCB.
- 6. Steps may be initiated to sell the remaining flats by the KHB.

Long Term

- 1. While planning for housing, in urban areas especially where masterplans are approved by the govt. under KT&CP act, lands earmarked for residential use should be identified to avoid complications. In other areas, KHB should have details on:
 - i. Location of land
 - ii. Land use as per MP.

- iii. If not, under LPA or local authority, full details with surroundings.
- 2. Approach road with width and classification of road.
- 3. Kharab land details and surrounding land use including tanks and nalas.
- 4. ZR applicable before finally selecting the land for development.
- 5. Inspection of land jointly by the LA section, engineering section and Town planning section should be made before notifying the land for acquisition.
- 6. A constant coordination between KHB and the concerned local authorities should be there to avoid delay/refusal in obtaining the OCs.
- 7. No construction must be taken up without proper NOCs and permissions from concerned authorities.
- 8. In group housing, apartment should be planned to provide for EWS and LIG also, on the prescribed % rules and norms.

Policy Related

- Coordination between various Govt. agencies connected to public housing/ offices/ colleges/ commercial and multiplexes should be a priority by KHB before taking up the scheme.
- 2. Any lapse for any issues connected with land, accountability may be fixed.
- 3. The KHB should function as a local authority till the OC is issued to the buyers and then handed over to the concerned local body. This is provided for in the act itself. If there is any dispute for taking over the completed scheme from the concerned local body for any technical/ administration reasons, accountability may be fixed.

Evaluation of Residential Highrise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

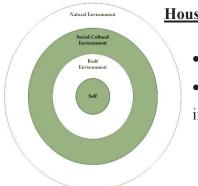
1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights Article 11 recognizes

"The right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and His Family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous Improvement of living conditions"

Housing is one of the strongest instruments we have in breaking the cycle of poverty. From a safe and secure home come education, better health and hope. A house brings dignity. It allows families to stay together.

Housing improves household health and well-being, leading to increased time on the job and in school. In turn, this contributes to family income and educations which are both essential to helping families lift themselves out of poverty.

Human Ecology Model



Housing provides:

- **Primary needs** are physical in nature & have priority
- Secondary needs are largely psychological or social important for quality of life.

1.2 Review of Previous Evaluations

The objective of this evaluation exercise is to determine the success, gaps and reservations. It is a SWOC analysis. In order to evaluate SWOC, a review of such SWOC analysis, if any that has been done on public housing taken up by a public housing agency like KHB is involved in other similar projects is to be examined. In fact, the review of such similar projects is complicated Evaluation of Residential Highrise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board

when public housing is involved. In order to arrive at a meaningful review of literature, 4 aspects are reviewed.

- a) The Objectives of the KHB
- b) The Housing Status in Karnataka
- c) Findings from Previous Studies.
- d) Conclusion.

a. The Objectives of The KHB

The main objective of the KHB is to take up measures to meet the needs of Housing in the state. In fact, the KHB Act, 1962 is an Act to provide for measures to be taken to deal with and satisfy the need of Housing accommodation.

The duty of the Board, therefore, is to undertake housing schemes and land development schemes; and to provide housing to various sections of the society at affordable price.

It is also mandatory that the Board prepare and submit an annual housing programme and land development budget and establishment schedule before December 1st of every year. This Programme has to be approved by the Government.

b. The Housing Status In Karnataka

The National Housing and Habitat Policy (NHHP) evolved in 1988 after a thorough review was revised and NHHP 1998 was formulated. The main issues addressed were Public-Private Partnerships, sustainable development and Infrastructure Development. The NHHP was approved and placed before the parliament on July 29, 1998.

However, since then, the housing sector witnessed several changes which have necessitated review and revision of the policy. In fact, the housing shortage in the EWS / LIG sector has not been overcome. Hence, in order to streamline and augment housing stock for the urban poor, and updated housing policy document has been prepared by the Ministry of Urban Housing and poverty Alleviation.

In order to provide incentives to the cities for improving sustainable service delivery systems, for undertaking institutional, structural and fiscal reforms, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched during December 2005 for an initial period of

Seven years with a financial outlay of Rs. 500 billion. In Karnataka, the beneficiary cities are Bangalore and Mysore

As a big thrust to improve the housing scenario, the MoH & UPA, Govt. of India has launched a flagship mission 'Housing for All – Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana' during 2015; with an objective to provide houses to all families/ beneficiaries by 2022, covering all the 4041 statutory towns in India (as per Census 2011) with focus on 500 Class 1 Cities, in which Karnataka has 27 Cities including Belgaum. This Mission enables respective State housing agencies to dovetail their schemes to be able to cater to the housing requirement of the public.

Public Housing Agencies

The main public agencies are Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) and Rajeev Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd (RGHCL) which provide urban and rural housing facilities respectively.

The other agencies which also contribute to the housing sector are the Slum Board, the ULBs and UDAs. The UDAs wherever they have provided housing is mainly in the form of sites and services and occasionally group housing. A percent of plots in layouts are earmarked for EWS.

The percentage of housing in public agencies is limited to 15% which is 5% below the 2005 level the number of houses required for the EWS would be about 18 lakh by 2021. This actually is a vital vast requirement calling for a dynamic dual policy which will not only bring down the poverty level but also upgrade the quality of living status of this section of population.

EWS and Housing

In 2001, when Karnataka's population was 53 million, 20% of the people lived below the poverty level (BPL). It is this section that appears neglected. As per a calculation based on 2001 census the number of houseless in the state is 5 lakh. This could mostly be the BPL / EWS as other categories i.e. LIG, MIG and HIG will generally not be houseless. Allowing broadly that 25% of those sections are houseless, then EWS category under houseless would be 3.75 lakh.

As the urban population increases, predictably so, the poverty component also is bound to increase. This means that the need for housing for this section of the people is of paramount importance, in the absence of any concrete achievement in diminishing or eradication of poverty.

Evaluation of Residential Highrise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board

c. Findings from Previous Studies

A study on the performance criteria for housing development in developing countries¹ with particular reference to Gombe Metropolis was undertaken as an on-going research study. The literature reveals that very little attention is given to safety and health of housing occupants. Human attributes on housing performance are more often than not neglected.

The literature by the research authors states that public housing is "a form of housing tenure in which the property is owned by the Government Authority, which may be central or local. The public housing policy tends to be dictated to favor the architects' preferences, with overall target of low costing, while there is need for the buildings to serve the needs of the people who use them. (Watson 1996)¹."

Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) was sighted by Shen, Shen and Sun³ (2012) as a process of evaluation building performance in an organized and thorough way after it has been in occupation for some time. The term POE was said to have originated from occupancy permission given to certify that a property is fit for occupation (Riley, Kokkarinen and Pitt, 2010)⁴.

In simple terms, building performance has been defined in Building Standards (BS) 5240⁵ as behavior of a product in use (Douglas, 1996)⁶. Collections of the occupants view of buildings was introduced by the Royal Institution of British Architects (RIBA)⁷ and was incorporated in the RIBA First handbook in 1965 (Gray, Isaacs, Kernohan, & McIndoe, 1996)⁸. The Building Performance Research Unit (BPRU)⁹ at University of Strathclyde was sponsored by RIBA, The Architects' Journal and the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works to carry out POE researches as feedback programme in UK. Relatively better recognition and application of POE was reported in USA Federal Facilities Council (2001) in Wheeler et al. (2011). The POE was accepted as a tool for sustainable development which led to the development of building database in USA. Khan & Kotarkar (2012) pointed that POE is an accepted technique for assessment of building performance worldwide but in India such evaluations are in a nascent stage, going by the lack of publications on this issue. Scholars like Jaafar & Hasan (2008) and Shafie, Zahari, Yusoff & Pawi (2011) and Ibem, Opoko, Adeboye & Amole (2013) carried out building performance evaluation in Nigeria. The results indicated the importance of such evaluation in public houses.

"Mass housing in India, like elsewhere in the world, is often criticized for producing sterile environments that are insensitive to local culture and climate. An alternative to mass housing in Europe was provided by John Habraken in his theory of 'Supports' and its subsequent development in his later work.

India has predominantly been a rural economy though it is undergoing a process of rapid urbanization. The percentage of urban population has risen from 17% in 1951 to 30% in 2001. Although this growth rate does not seem spectacular, the large population of India implies that over 375 million people live in cities today. Population of larger cities like Mumbai and Calcutta are 22 million and 14 million respectively at present. It is estimated that over a thousand people are added to the population of Mumbai every day.

This highlights the constant need for housing in India. The chronic housing shortage leads to sporadic bursts of mass housing schemes that forever try to catch up with increasing demands. Similar trends exist, albeit at a smaller scale, in all cities throughout India.

There was no consensus on the vexed issue of the merits of mass housing. Bureaucrats with the support of a few engineers were intent on solving the housing crisis and believed that standardization was the answer to efficient, cheap and speedy construction. Simultaneously, influential architects like Le Corbusier were heralding the new age and viewed the house as a machine to live in. Ernst May remonstrated that 'millions of people in the civilized countries all demand precisely the same thing of their houses (one kitchen and two or three rooms); nevertheless, the elementary task of housing is solved and solved again, a thousand times over.' (Bosma: 2000, p.44). Users were increasingly criticizing their housing environments as being dull, oppressive and insensitive and to their needs.

Two distinct problems of mass housing are apparent from this study. The first problem is the identical unit design that fails to address the diversity of user requirements. There is a mismatch between the unit design and the user needs.

The second problem is the scale of such developments. Due to the perceived economy in numbers, large projects evolve using one or few unit types. The resultant buildings and neighborhood space is monotonous and variously to as barracks, pigeon holes, industrial sheds etc.

It is in this context that N. John Habraken wrote 'Supports: an Alternative to Mass Housing' which was first published as 'De Dragers en de Mensen' in 1962. The author identifies two main objectives - to highlight the problems of mass housing and to propose an alternative method. Mass housing is a process used to construct a large number of houses as a single project. Mass housing is a means to an end, the end being the act of dwelling. Understanding this distinction is very important for Habraken.

Since housing for many people is seen as a single problem, it is understandable that the solution sought is also singular in nature. Mass housing as a working method attempts to search for an ideal prototype that can solve the problem of housing. Housing is seen as a product rather than a process. It is this quest for the universal solution that has the potential to be endlessly applied, that results in the alienation of the user. The problem is not building in large quantities; the problem is in applying one solution to the problem. Seen in this context, it becomes clear that industrialization and standardization are not the cause of sterile environments. Any large scale building activity with a short time frame will invariably make use of some form of standardization as a process. It is the manner in which mass housing uses the machine while removing the human that causes the problem. Wherever the human acts, there is a mark of the person which is imprinted on the object. Uniformity in mass housing is 'not due to the action of man'. (Habraken: 1962, P.21).

The aim of the theory is to accommodate changing user needs in housing design. The user needs cannot be predicted accurately by the designer. Hence, the theory attempts to provide for the unforeseen rather than trying to predict it. This is why, for Habraken, housing is a process and not a product. The logical next step is separating the common static requirements from the unpredictable user needs. The common requirements are named the 'support system' and the individual needs are called the 'infill'.

The focus of the theory is to find solutions for multi-storey housing. Traditionally, dwellings were constructed on individual plots of land. Even though multi-storey buildings existed, they were not occupied by multiple houses. The 'supports' theory proposes a solution to independently build houses on top of each other. This is achieved by changing the role of industrialization in housing. Mass housing uses mass production to create identical units; both elements and spaces are identical. 'Supports' theory advocates mass production of elements but stresses on variations in their configuration. By separating support structure from infill construction and by seeing housing as a system rather than a product, Habraken is able to use industrialization to formulate a kit of standard parts to achieve varied end products.

A case study as reported in the paper referred for Harmaken's theory is produced below.

Case Study 3

Project: UdayanType: Joint venture – public and private housingDeveloper: Bengal Ambuja Housing Development LtdClient: Individual ownershipArchitect: B.V. Doshi and Mandala Design ServicesLocation: CalcuttaBuilt up area: 1, 86,000 Sq.mUnit size: 45-700 sq. M

Completion : 2003

This project has not been intentionally designed on the basis of 'Supports' theory, though there are many similarities to the theory as well as departures due to its Indian context. The supports systems in this building consist of concrete frame structure, vertical circulation cores and strategically located service ducts. The ground floor is used for parking and intermediate terraces are used as public areas. The infill structure consists of conventional plastered brick partition walls and is hence practically inflexible. All units were designed and constructed as a single project by the architects and hence one could argue that it does not follow the guidelines laid out by the theory of supports.

However, the design of the support system is based on a study of various possible layouts. All 26 variations of infill layouts have been constructed. They vary from small 1 bedroom studio apartments to large 5 bedroom duplex houses. Theoretically any one of these units can be demolished, altered and rebuilt without affecting the other units. Units can also be combined to form larger houses. There are various reasons for constructing the infill along with the support structure. Since prefabricated partitioning systems are costlier than conventional methods thereby reducing the flexibility of the layout.

Larger scale of wet construction implies greater cost benefits as compared to cost benefits of large scale prefabrication construction. It thus makes economic sense to construct all units as one project.

The myth that large scale repetition has cost benefits can be challenged by citing this project. The project is a commercial venture and hence maximizes the permissible built area. However, it shows that large numbers do not necessarily imply identical and monotonous building blocks of huge scales. The terracing towards the central area and use of color, break the scale of these buildings and provide an alternative to the standard cuboidal building typology of housing blocks. This addresses one of the problems of mass housing – that of monotony. By repeating the same block design for all nine blocks after creating complex variations in one block, it also emphasizes the ease of management as the primary reason for repetition of blocks in large projects.

The internal flexibility of the unit depends on many factors. Though changes occur largely due to user needs, some control is also exercised by the community. In this case, the cooperative housing society formed by the residents might be averse to any changes in the units. Distribution of authority eventually determines the power wielded by various players. As much as partition walls do not inhibit the user from making changes, the presence of prefabricated partitions does not imply that changes will necessarily occur.

The BMTPC has come out with a research paper on "Multi – Attributes Evaluation Methodology for Emerging Housing Technologies. Chapter 7 of the paper dwells on the presentation of attributes."

7. Presentation of attributes

Attributes are presented in three level vertical classification systems: Primary level, Secondary level and tertiary level. Attributes are further classified in each level such as Primary level into Mandatory and Preferred & Desired attributes for evaluating systems and emerging technologies. Building Systems and housing technologies are primarily evaluated for all mandatory attributes such as Strength, stability aspects etc.

If the adopted or emerging technology successfully adheres to all the parameters and criteria given in the mandatory attributes, then the technology shall be further evaluated with preferred and desired attributes for implementation and promotion to suit end user requirements.

The research paper identifies the gaps in research. Adaption of emerging housing technologies in the Indian Housing System remains low. To meet the huge demand of affordable and sustainable housing the sector must use the evaluation technologies. Though there is no dearth of technologies, adoption is low due to a number of factors. The first and foremost barrier is the availability of a scientific, holistic and transparent evaluation framework for emerging housing technologies. The key outcome of the BMTPC research is an efficient and yet "Early- To – Implement" set of attributes which will also serve as a DSS. There are several Building performance evaluation methods. They are listed in the table below.

Method	Authors/Year	Focus		
The	Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006	Buildings and environment		
BREEAM				
The GB Tool	Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006	Building, Environment and sustainability		
Method				
	Fernandez-Solis et al. 2011	National standard for developing sustainable		
The LEED		buildings (LEED-H for homes)		
method	Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006	Framework for selecting performance		
		Assessment Tools for Achieving LEED 3.0		
		Credits		
The		Environmental labeling method for buildings,		
CASABEE	Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006	based on environmental performance		
method		r an r		
The HQE	Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006	Integrates parameters with management of the		
method		building life operations		
The VERDE	Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006	Environmental performance of buildings		
method		2		
COPRAS	Vieikiene & Zavadskas,	Evaluating the Sustainability Residential Areas		
	2007			

Building Performance Evaluation Methods

d. Conclusion:

The evaluation of buildings post occupation is still in the Nascent Stage in India. The urban population is increasing but land is limited. It is not plausible to think of a situation where land could be exploited for housing on plots. It would be necessary to think of housing the multitude populace in multi storied complexes of quality and convenience. Both pre-construction evaluation and post-construction evaluation would be necessary, the former to assess the best quality construction and the later to a comfortable quality of apartment life.

1.3 Need for this Evaluation

Karnataka Housing Board is implementing the housing schemes under its act at various places throughout the state to provide housing to various sections of the society at affordable price. The board is also implementing the construction of building works to the various departments/agencies of the government on deposit contribution basis. The objective of these projects is to provide affordable housing facility to various sections of the society.



Image 1: View of the High rise apartment- KHB Heritage

With a view to assess the planning and implementation of its housing interventions, the Karnataka Housing Board (KHB), requested the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) to undertake the "Evaluation of Residential High rise project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi" and this Evaluation Study has been awarded to STEM (Centre for Symbiosis of Technology Environment and Management), Bangalore.

The evaluation study intends to assess the achievement of objectives of KHB with the implementation of this housing project. Further, the process of allotment, perception and satisfaction of the occupants and services provided and violations of agreements signed with KHB by the occupants of houses to be evaluated. With Karnataka Housing Board providing various schemes, all of which provide affordable housing, periodic assessments of such projects ensure quality and purpose is maintained.

CHAPTER 2: BASIS FOR GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

2.1 Mandate of Karnataka Housing Board

The 12th five year plan outlay of the state is Rs.9102.57 crores, of which Rs.8574.05 crores is the anticipated expenditure in the first four year of the 12th five year plan. Karnataka Housing Board was established under Karnataka housing board act 1962 as a successor to Mysore housing board, which was constituted in the year 1956. The primary objective of KHB is "**to make such schemes and to carry out such works as are necessary for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need of housing accommodation**". With this directive, KHB is endeavoring to meet the rise in housing demand by undertaking layout formation, construction of houses, land development scheme and housing projects under joint venture.

KHB is providing affordable housing to various sections of the society. There is no budgetary support of the government to the housing schemes of the board and the projects are implemented on its own financial arrangements/ with the assistance of financial institutions.

2.2 Need for the Project

As per the Census 2011, Belgaum stands 5th with the total population of about 6.10 lakhs. It is one of the prominent cities in Karnataka having a rich cultural and heritage importance and also houses several premier institutions including the Vishweswaraiah Technological University (VTU). This has led to a rapid growth of the city during the last 2 decades with large inflow into the city from the adjoining districts and states. Belgaum is also been announced as the 2nd administrative capital of Karnataka during October 2011 and the winter state assembly session are also being organized at Belgaum.

To cater to the growing demand for the housing, especially the public sector, the District Revenue Department approached the KHB to construct quarters for their staff at different locations in the districts and in lieu of that the Revenue Department handed over a land of 2.10 acres to the KHB. Looking at the growing demand for the housing in Belgaum, the KHB then has taken up the construction of the apartment complex to cater to the needs of the following cadres:

• General public

- Officials of Revenue Department &
- Government officials present in Belagavi during winter assembly sessions.

2.3 Preparatory Steps for the Intervention by KHB

- ✓ The land in RS No 219 (part) in an extent of 2A-10G at Jakkare Honda of Belagavi in possession of PWD was proposed to be handed over to the KHB for construction of residential quarters for the Government employees of Belgaum taluka.
- ✓ After a series of meetings and discussions, during a meeting held under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Belagavi on 23.11.2002, a formal decision was taken regarding to handover the land to the KHB for the construction of Quarters for allotment to Government employees in general pool in lieu of the government land given by PWD in Belgaum city.
- ✓ The PWD had valued the land at Rs. 305.55/- per sq.ft. during the meeting and discussion, the commissioner of KHB expressed that PWD had valued the land was being utilized for housing to the general public by KHB, the land need not be valued on a commercial basis. Moreover, the land was in a low lying area and a nala adjacent to it. Further, there was no direct approach and a railway line was in proximity. It was then resolved to fix the rate at Rs. 180-00 per sq.ft for the land. Summarizing, it was resolved that the PWD will give their land for the value worked out by the Deputy Commissioner and the Karnataka Housing Board will construct equal number of houses/ flats for the use of Government employees/PWD.
- ✓ Further, in the order of the Deputy Commissioner, Belagavi dated 28.11.2005, it was conveyed that the said land handed over to the PWD for construction of Mini Vidhan Soudha stands cancelled and may be reserved for construction of Staff quarters.
- ✓ Subsequently, the Principal Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bengaluru in the Letter dated 17.10.2006 ordered that the Karnataka Housing Board shall construct only high rise buildings for housing and will allot a separate block for Revenue staff for facilitating maintenance and apportioning of built up area in the form of flats to Revenue Department at the Board's selling rate.
- ✓ The KHB shall carry out repairs works to the Divisional Commissioner's Office at Belagavi and shall build Assistant Commissioner's Quarters and 3 Group "C"

quarters at Chikkodi. The land was transferred to the KHB by the order dated 12.12.2006, subject to the conditions mentioned as above.

- ✓ The Karnataka Housing Board then took up the work of planning and designing through the Architectural and Engineering firm, M/s. Mahesh Chandra Associates, Bengaluru. A single site layout plan as a development plan was approved by Belgaum Urban Development Authority (BUDA) and the sanction of building plans was accorded by the Belgaum City Corporation (BCC).
- ✓ The work of "Lump sum Fixed price NO variation" Contract for the Construction and commissioning of all the works with 2 years defect liability period and 1 year maintenance for civic services, which will run concurrently from the last date of virtual completion for the proposed construction of Residential Apartments and quarters for Revenue Department at Jakkere Honda of Belagavi" was entrusted to M/s Krishna Construction, Bengaluru vide agreement No.KHB:CE: Jakkere Honda-Bgm:Agmt No: 23:08-09;dated 24.11.2008 for the amount of Rs.24,96,35,581/-.
- ✓ M/s Kembhavi Architectural Foundation, Hubbali was appointed as the PMC for the housing project. The construction work commenced on 22.12.2008 with the due date of completion as 21.6.2010 in accordance to the terms and conditions of agreement.
- ✓ The work was in progress as scheduled when the Hon'ble High Court at Bengaluru granted interim order of stay on 23.11.2009 in view of the PIL filed by Shri Ganesh S/o Jotiba Oulkar. After a series of deliberations, the High Court finally lifted the stay on 2.11.2010.
- ✓ The work recommenced on 18.12.2010 after recasting the balance works. Hence, the entrustment amount was revised to 31, 10, 66, 189-00 vide supplementary agreement No KHB: CE: Jakkere Honda-Bgm: Agmt No:23B:11-12;dated :6.7.2011.
- ✓ The work was completed in all respects on 21.12.2011 and the virtual completion report was issued.

CHAPTER 3: PROGRESS REVIEW

3.1 Scope of the Project

The Karnataka Housing Board has constructed a residential Highrise complex in an extent of 2 acres 10 Gunta of land at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi. The land was allotted by the Revenue Department of the government with a memorandum of understanding for allotment of apartments constructed as quarters to the employees of the revenue department in lieu of the cost of land. The details of the project are:

- ✓ Original Cost of the Project Rs.33 Crores
- ✓ Original entrustment amount to the Contractor Rs.24.96 Crores
- ✓ Final entrustment amount to the Contractor Rs.31.10 Crores
- ✓ Final Cost of the Project Rs.42.34 Crores
- ✓ Date of commencement of the Project -22^{nd} December 2008
- ✓ Due date of completion as per Original Contract 21^{st} June 2010
- ✓ Actual date of completion of the Project -21^{st} December 2011
- ✓ Statutory Approvals were approved from Belagavi Urban Development Authority (BUDA) for layout plan, Belagavi City Corporation for building plan, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) for NOC and NOC from Karnataka State Fire & Emergency Services Department (KSF&ESD).
- ✓ No. of apartments sanctioned for construction 204 (6 for Revenue Department and 198 for General Public)
- ✓ Number of apartments actually constructed 210 (6 for Revenue Department, 198 for General Public and 6 reserved from KHB)

3.2 Review of Project Milestones

The project milestones approved by KHB is for the contract period from 22.12.2008 to 21.06.2010 (18 months). Due to the stay order of work from 23.11.2009 to 02.11.2010 as per the Karnataka High court order, the mile stone as approved could not be implemented. However, the work was recommenced on 18.12.2010. The revised Date completion was fixed as 15.11.2010 as per supplementary agreement and the work was completed on 21.12.2011.

The detailed review of the project implementation milestones is presented in *Chapter 10.4.3*.



Image 1: Bhoomi Puja of the Site at Belagavi.





Image 2: Site Development

CHAPTER 4: PROBLEM STATEMENT

The KHB commenced the construction of the Highrise Residential Project at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi during December 2008 and completed during December 2011. As per the RFD of Govt. of Karnataka for 2015-16; a mandate was set for the independent evaluation of different projects undertaken by the various departments. In view of this, the KHB selected two of its Projects and requested KEA during December 2015 to conduct evaluation of these projects to assess the compliance of all the milestones under the project in the stipulated time. KEA following the due selection process, has awarded the Evaluation Study of Highrise Residential Project of KHB at Belgaum' to STEM during October 2016.

CHAPTER 5: SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

5.1 Scope & Objectives of the Evaluation

The overall scope and objectives of the study is to assess the compliance of all the milestones under the project in the stipulated time. Further, the specific objectives are:

- 1) To assess the achievement of objectives of KHB with the implementation of this housing project;
- 2) Process of allotment, perception and satisfaction of the occupants on the services provided and;
- 3) Violations of the agreements signed with KHB by the occupants of houses.

5.2 Evaluation Questions

Evaluation questions in each of the questionnaires aims to gather information and facts as of date which gives an understanding of complete function from the project's initiation to approval to construction to allotment to present day living scenarios.

The Evaluation Tools adopted and the expected outputs for each of the Evaluation Questions are presented in the below **Table: 1.**

SI.	Evaluation Question	Tool	Expected Output	Reference Schedule/ Questionnaire
a)	Was the project being evaluated	Interview	Assessing	IS-1: 22.
	conceived on the demand of people who	with Project	Demand for	IS- 2: 1, 2.
	insisted KHB develop a housing colony	Officials/	the Project	
	in the project area? If not, what were	Allottees		
	the factors that conceived the project?			
b)	Has the project been implemented as per	Project	Review	IS-1: 1, 7, 10,
	plan in term of cost, timelines and	Documents	Compliance	11, 12.
	conformity with DPR? If not, where	& Interview	ofall	

Table 1: Evaluation Questions and Expected Output

SI.	Evaluation Question	Tool	Expected Output	Reference Schedule/ Questionnaire
	have been the overrun? How can these	with Project	Milestones	
	be avoided in future?	Officials		
c)	Has the surrender of 2 acres 10 Gunta of	Interviews	Meeting	IS-1: 9, 28, 29.
	land at Jakkare Honda, which is	with Project	KHB	IS-2: 1-5.
	acquired for the housing project, been in	Officials	Mandate	
	accordance with the objective of			
	mandate of KHB?			
d)	What was the land rate at the time of	Interviews	Assessing	IS-1: 9.
	purchase of land from its owner? Was it	with Project	land value	IS-2: 3-6.
	below or above the guidance value	Officials	feasibility	
	prevailing at that time? Please elaborate.	from		
		Registration		
		of Land		
e)	Has the acquisition of land done for this	Interviews	Adherence	Not Applicable
	project been fair, transparent, and	with Project	to Statutory	
	judicious and fully in accordance with	Officials	Procedures	
	the Land Acquisition Act? If not, were			
	does the process error?			
f)	Was there any law and order problem or	Interaction	Measures	IS-1: 3,5,6
	litigation that hindered the process of	with Project/	for future	IS-2: 7
	land acquisition? If yes, what were its	Local	Effectivenes	
	causes? How can these be minimized in	Authority	S	
	future?	Officials		
g)	Are persons whose lands were acquired	Interaction	Level of	Not Applicable
	satisfied with process of land acquisition	with	Satisfaction	
	and compensation that they received? In	Revenue		
	cases where they are not satisfied, what	Dept.		
	is the complaint? Is the complaint			
	justified or not in principle or law or			
	both?			

SI.	Evaluation Question	Tool	Expected Output	Reference Schedule/ Questionnaire
h)	Have Neighbourhood Planning	Inspection	Adherence	IS-1: 12, 13,
	Principles that were followed in the	&	to Planning	18, 20-26
	project including its effectiveness and	Interaction	Norms	Q: C&D.
	organizing spaces for residential,	with Local	And Zonal	IC: A.
	commercial, parks, playgrounds, civic	Authorities/	Regulations	FGD-S: B.
	amenities/ community centres etc. been	Allottees	5	FGD- AL: A.
	followed in the project? What is the			
	perception of allottees about It?			
i)	What are the health, safety and	Inspection	Level of	IS-1: 14, 20.
,	convenience facilities of the project?	&	Satisfaction	Q: D.
	What is the perception of allottees about	Interaction		IC: B.
	it?	with		
		Association/		
		Allottees		
j)	What is the preference of the allottees	Not applicable	e for this	Q: B-1, D-7.
	with regard to getting a fully constructed	Project as this is a High		
	house from KHB vis-à-vis getting a	Rise Apartmen	nt Project	
	developed site?			
k)	How were the apartments in the project	Interview	Effectivene	IS-1: 16, 28-
	allotted? Was it fair and transparent?	with	ss in	29.
	Was the reservation policy followed in	Allottees/Pro	Allotment	IS-2: 8, 9.
	allotment?	ject Officials	Process	Q: B-6, 7.
				FGD-S: C.
1)	How many of the 210 houses completed	Interview	Assessing	IS-1: 29.
	have been occupied? How many of the	with	%	Q: A - 6, 7, 8.
	occupied once are by the allottees and in	Association/	Occupancy	
	how many the residents are relatives,	Allottees		
	lease holders or tenants of allottees?			
m)	Amongst the houses that have been	Inspection/	Assessing	Q: C-3.
	occupied by allottees only, how many	Interviews	needs of	

			Expected	Reference
SI.	Evaluation Question	Tool	-	Schedule/
			Output	Questionnaire
	have been occupied after altering,	with	households	
	dismantling and building or improving	Allottees	%	
	the structure handed over?		alteration	
n)	Why did they go for alteration, re-	Interviews	Assessing	Q: C-3a.
	building and improvement?	with	Deficiency	
		Allottees		
0)	What is the opinion of the residents of	Inspection/	Review	Q: A
	the houses with regard to the quality of	Interviews	Efficiency	
	construction, and design of house,	with	of the	
	infrastructure services, environmental	Allottees/	Project	
	aspects considered for planning and	Association		
	implementation? Are the houses seepage			
	and leakage free? If not, in how many			
	houses the problem persists?			
p)	What suggestion can be given for future	Interaction		IS- 2: 10.
	projects to be smooth in execution and	with Society/		Q: D- 9.
	meet the expectation of all the stake	STEM's		FGD- S: D.
	holders including those whose lands are	Professional		FGD- AL: C.
	acquired?	Experience		

CHAPTER 6: EVALUATION DESIGN

The most effective method for this evaluation was felt was direct approach; based on one to one interviews, group discussions and observations. Hence, a direct approach method was adopted.

Accordingly STEM proposes a 4 - Point approach outline to assess the Efficiency of the Project:

- a) Review Effectiveness
- b) Compliance of Design & Norms
- c) User Satisfaction Levels
- d) Overall Sustainability Technical, Economic, Social, Environmental, etc.

The main focus of the study is on the A.Q.A.S.P.

A – Assessment Q – Quality A – Allotment S – Shortfalls P – Precaution for the future

This process mainly involves the **3 "I"**s i.e.

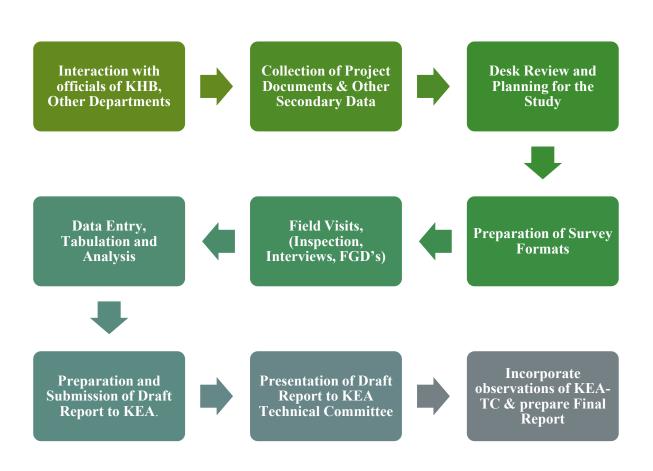
Inspection – of the apartments and the services/amenities provided

Interview – with the allottees/ occupants on their perception and satisfaction on the housing facility; and

Interaction – with the Project Officials, Stakeholder Agencies; Residential Association/Society, and Occupants on their views on the overall planning, implementation and maintenance of various components under the Project.

The Evaluation design addresses all the aspects pertaining to the study as outlined in the TOR. All the information/ data for the study have been obtained from the available Secondary Data and the Primary Data sources.

Figure 1: Evaluation Design



CHAPTER 7: EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

7.1 Study Sample

The sample for the study includes Inspection of all apartments, Interviews with all allottees living in the apartment and interviews with 50% of all non- allottees living in the apartment. The details of the apartments are provided in the **Table 2** below:

Description	No.
Total number of apartments/flats constructed.	210
Apartments allotted to Revenue department	6
Apartment reserved for KHB staff	6
Apartments constructed for allotment to the public	198*
Apartments allotted to public **	168
No of apartments with allottees	81
No of apartments with non- allottees/ tenants	87

Table 2: Facts and figures of Residential Highrise Project

* - Of the total apartments constructed for allotment to public, 168 apartments were allotted within which 81 apartments were occupied by allottees and 87 apartments by the tenants (as per data obtained from KHB/ Society by STEM Team during Dec 2016 Inception Stage). Hence the Study Sample is provided in **Table 3 below:**

Table	3:	Study	Sampl	le
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S.NO	ACTIVITY	SA	MPLE	INSTRUMENT	
5.10	ACHVIII	TARGET	ACHIEVED		
1.	Interviews with Allottees	81	46*	Questionnaire (Q)	
	staying in the Apartment				
2.	Interviews with Tenants staying	44	58	Questionnaire (Q)	
	in the Apartment				
	Interviews with Revenue				
3.	Department Staff staying in the	3	3	Questionnaire (Q)	
	apartment				
4.	Interviews with apartments	3	0**	Questionnaire (Q)	
	reserved for KHB Staff				
5.	Inspection of apartments	131	107#	Inspection Checklist	
				(IC)	
6.	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	1	1	FGD Checklist	
	with Allottees			(FGD-AL)	
7.	FGD with Residential Society,	1	1	FGD Checklist	
	KHB and other agencies			(FGD-S)	
8.	Interview with KHB Officials	1	1	Interview Schedule	
				(IS-1)	
9.	Interview with Revenue	1	1	Interview Schedule	
	Department Officials	-		(IS-2)	

* - 14 apartments were rented out to tenants, 13 apartments were locked and 09 apartments were vacant during the survey. Further, 1 tenant has become owner.

** - All apartments reserved for KHB Staff were vacant.

- 13 apartments were locked and 12 apartments were vacant during the survey.

7.2 Data Collection Instruments

The information/ data pertaining to all the Evaluation Questions was obtained through the following Structured Schedules/ Questionnaires as listed in **Table 4** below.

Interview Schedule 1 – for KHB Officials	IS – 1
Interview Schedule 2 – for Revenue Department Officials	IS – 2
Questionnaire – for Allottees/ Non-allottees	Q
Checklist – for Inspection	IC
FGD Checklist 1 – for Allottees	FGD- AL
FGD Checklist 2 – for Residential Society, Officials of Town Planning and Revenue Department	FGD- S

Table 4: Data Collection Instruments

The Data Collection Instruments are enclosed as Appendix 2.

CHAPTER 8: DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The data for conducting this evaluation has been obtained from both primary as well as secondary sources. The details of the data/ documents collected are outlined below:

8.1 Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data was collected from the various reports and documents available with different agencies associated with the project:

- Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) Project Office at Belgaum and Head Office at Bangalore;
- Revenue Department of Belagavi District (RD);
- Belagavi Urban Development Authority (BUDA);
- Belagavi City Corporation (BCC);
- Literature on previous studies undertaken by KHB;
- Data/ publications available in Websites.

8.2 Primary Data Sources

Primary data was obtained through checklists/ interview schedules/ questionnaires from various stakeholders of the project:

- Inspection of apartment complex and its surroundings;
- Interviewing all the stakeholder departments;
- Interviewing the Residents (Owners & Tenants);
- FGD with stakeholders like KHB, Residential Society, etc.;
- FGD with Residents.

8.3 Reconnaissance Visit:

During the Inception Stage, the Team made a reconnaissance visit to Belgaum and held introductory discussions with all the concerned agencies; viz., KHB (Head Office & Project Office), Belagavi UDA, Belagavi City Corporation, etc.

Further, the Team also visited the Project Site and made a quick transect walk of the apartment complex and its surroundings and also interacted with some of the members of the Apartment Society and few allottees and non-allottees regarding the apartment and its amenities.



Image 3 Discussion with Executive Engineer at KHB Belagavi

8.4 Interviews with Stakeholder Agencies

8.4.1. Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)

An in-detail interviews were conducted with the KHB officials at the Head Office in Bangalore and the Division Office at Belagavi about the processes adopted in the housing project such as procuring of land to selecting contractors to planning and developing the apartment to issuing notice to pubic to allotment, etc. The data collected as part of these interviews has been analyzed and the findings are presented in **Chapter 9**.

8.4.2. Revenue Department

Discussions were held with the concerned revenue department personnel regarding the land. The revenue authorities confirmed that the land was handed over to KHB for the construction of residential quarters to their own personnel in lieu of the cost of land. It was also an understanding that quarters for the RD personnel ought to be built in other urban areas of the district for the RD which could be offset for the cost of land. Finally, the land cost was compensated against 6 apartments in the KHB heritage complex and designated quarters for Tahsildars, Assistant commissioners and other personnel.

8.4.3. Belagavi Urban Development Authority (BUDA)

BUDA confirmed that KHB had indeed applied for the commencement certificate of the complex. After due scrutiny of the development plan for group housing, some technical points to be attended to were conveyed to the KHB. Ultimately no building plan was approved but the layout – development plan was approved. It was also pointed out by BUDA that KHB had to obtain a change of land use from the existing P/PG/OS use to residential use from the government in UDD and also to obtain approval for the building plans.

8.4.4. Belagavi City Corporation (BCC)

The BCC also confirmed that they had given permission for the building plans. They said that it appears that the plans were not sent for BUDA scrutiny which was required. As of now, though the BCC had given the license, they have not given the occupancy certificate (OC) as there has been a violation of the sanction plan. The KHB had constructed 210 apartments as against the sanctioned 204 apartments.

8.5 Field Survey of Apartments

All the field surveys of the apartment (interviews with allottees and inspection of apartments) were organized by the STEM Team during the period (January 28th to February 04th 2017) with the necessary support from the KHB and Apartment Society.

8.5.1. Interviews with Allottees/ Tenants

Individual interviews were conducted with a total of 107 residents (46 owners and 61 tenants). The details of the residents interviewed are enclosed as **Appendix 7**.

These interviews captured the:

- a) Basic details of the apartment,
- b) Socio-cultural details,
- c) Perception on construction & infrastructure provided in the apartment, and
- d) Details on civic amenities and facilities provided.

The detailed analysis and findings of these interviews are presented in Chapter 9.6. B

8.5.2. Inspection of Apartments

The inspection of the apartment was done at 2 levels; i.e.

- a) In the Apartment premises and its surroundings to assess the apartment exteriors, circulation, parking areas, infrastructure facilities, civic amenities, facilities, etc. and;
- b) Inside the flats to assess the quality of civil works, fixtures, fittings, finishing and overall construction quality. The detailed analysis and findings of these inspections are also presented in **Chapter 9.6. B.**

8.6 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

8.6.1. Residential Society & KHB

The stakeholder's FGD was organized with the representatives of apartment society, officials of KHB, etc. The details of the stakeholder representatives attended the FGD are enclosed in Appendix 8. It mainly captured the views on the civic amenities provided, infrastructure facilities, maintenance of apartment, allotment processes and overall benefits of the Project. The detailed analysis of the FGD is presented in **Chapter 9.10**.

8.6.2. Allottees

The Allottees FGD was organized with both allottees residing in the apartment and the tenants. The details of the allottees who attended the FGD are enclosed in Appendix 8. It mainly captured the views and perceptions of the residents as regards the overall quality of infrastructure services, amenities provided environmental aspects and the role of the residents in the maintenance of the apartment. The detailed analysis of the FGD is presented in **Chapter 9.11**

8.7 Data Compilation Techniques and Analysis

All the data collected through interviews schedules, allottees questionnaires, inspection checklists and FGD schedules were collated, compiled and the data entry was done using the Census and Survey Processing System (CS Pro). Subsequently, appropriate data screening/ cleaning as done and analysis was done using SPSS and MS Excel.

CHAPTER 9: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Stake Holder Department Interviews

Findings and Discussions have based on one to one discussions with Stake holder department Interviews

9.1 Demand for Housing

As part of any project implementation, a prior analysis of demand is carried out. KHB mentioned that no demand survey was carried out but Market Enquiry was done locally and confirmed that there is demand.

9.2 Allotment of Land

The land in RS No 219 (part) in an extent of 2A-10G at Jakkere Honda of Belagavi in possession of PWD was handed over to the KHB by the Revenue Department as per the directions of DC, Belagavi dated 23-11-2002, at a rate of Rs.180/- per sq.ft.; for construction of residential quarters for the Government employees of Belagavi taluka.

In a meeting held under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Belagavi in the office of the Deputy Commissioner at Belagavi in 23.11.2002 regarding the construction of Quarters for allotment to Government employees in general pool in lieu of the government land given by PWD in Belgaum city, it was resolved that the PWD will give their land for the value worked out by the Deputy Commissioner and the Karnataka Housing Board will construct equal number of houses/ flats for the use of Government employees/PWD.

In lieu of the land cost and after deduction of the expenditure incurred on the construction of residential Quarters Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildar office at Chikkodi and amount given for the repairs of the Divisional Commissioner's Office at Belagavi, apportioning of built up area at the Board's selling rate, 6 Nos of 2 BHK flats, each of 840.00 sq.ft Super Built up area in Malaprabha block bearing No 413, 414, 415,416, 417, 418 have been handed over to the Revenue Department as residential quarters on 2.4.2013.

9.3 Development Planning Compliances

There are statutory obligations that have to be fulfilled, be it an autonomous body like the KHB or a private developer before taking up, in this case, a housing project. The obligations to be fulfilled are listed below.

- i. The housing plan prepared should be in compliance with the sections prescribed in the statutory Acts like KLR Act, K.T&C.P Act, land use provisions and ZR as prescribed in the Master Plan (MP), the Building Bye-Laws of the concerned Local Body viz. Belagavi City Corporation.
- NOCs from Authorities like Fire Force Department, Karnataka Pollution Control Board, and Railway Authority etc.

To ascertain whether the required obligations have been fulfilled, an analysis of the data collected from the KHB, discussions with BUDA, the BCC, and the Revenue Department were done through questionnaires. The analysis has been dealt in the ensuing sub-chapters. In these sub-chapters only the main issues are brought out.

However, before going to the sub-chapters, in order to understand the compliance of conformity to various aspects in the ensuing sub-chapters, the elaborate process of approving the housing plan is brought out briefly.

- i. The Master Plan is prepared by the PA under Sec. 9, 10, 12 and 13 of the K.T&C.P Act.
- ii. Before the Master Plan is approved by the Govt. the existing land use of the LPA, which is the planning jurisdiction of the PA, (Here the PA is the BUDA) is prepared and notified to the public for comments, objections and suggestions. Once this is done the present land use map is finalized.
- Based on this and other town planning parameters, a draft Master Plan is prepared and notified for objections and suggestions from the stakeholders, be they be Govt. bodies, Autonomous bodies or the general public.
- iv. The contents of the MP, for the immediate use in this particular exercise, are (a)Existing land use Map (b) Proposed land use map (c) Circulation map and (d) theZonal Regulations (ZR).
- v. For any Building Plan to be approved the above factors have to be in conformity. The scrutinizing authority is BUDA.

- vi. Once the Building plan is cleared in the form of CC by BUDA, the concerned local body should scrutinize it under its own Building Bye-Laws which are almost always in conformity with the ZR. The local body at this stage should examine whether the NOCs from agencies like the FFD, KSPCB, Revenue Department, and Railway Department etc. have been obtained. After having confirmed the obtainance of the NOCs from the various agencies concerned. The Building License should be issued to the applicant.
- vii. After the completion of the building, the local authority shall be informed through a completion letter by the builder.
- viii. The local body after confirming that the sanctioned plan has not been violated ought to issue the Occupancy Certify. The OC can be denied if the violations exceed 5%. The KHB was given a questionnaire in which the compliance of the above procedure, if followed by KHB, could be confirmed for evaluation.
 - ix. With the above understanding of the process, the following sub-chapters deal with the analysis.

9.3.1. Conformity with Master Plan

	As per the Master Plan prevailing then i.e. in 2006	As per the present approved revised Master Plan
Land use	P/PG/OS	P/PG/ OS
Proposed land use	P/PG/OS	P/PG/OS

Table 5: Land Use- Conformity with Master Plan

A residential building has been constructed in P/PG/OS which is against the Master Plan as the status of land has not yet been changed to residential use as per K.T&C.P. Act.

Land acquisition: Revenue Department has got the land transferred to KHB in lieu of which 6 Nos of residential flats have been earmarked in the housing complex for the Revenue Department to meet the land cost. Further, residential quarters have also been built for the revenue department in other places in the District to fully meet the cost of the land. However, Public *interest litigation (PIL)* had been filed regarding the use of the land in the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. Copy of the High Court Judgement is enclosed as **Appendix 3**. The relevant text of the judgment is produced below.

8. "From the record of the case, learned counsel for respondent No. 1 has invited our attention to the Government order dated 17.07.2006 (Annexure - R4). Relevant part of the aforesaid order is being extracted hereunder:"

"With reference to the subject and reference cited above, I am directed to convey the sanction of Government for transfer of 2.10 Acres of land in Sy. No. 210 in Belagavi to Karnataka Housing Board for the construction of Staff quarters subject to the following conditions.

Deputy Commissioner with the Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing Board, and Belagavi shall prepare and send detailed layout plan for 98010 sq. feet area clearly demarcating.

- a) 62,010 sq. feet reserved for Karnataka Housing Board.
- *b) 3,600 sq. feet reserved for Revenue Department quarters.*
- *c)* Number of each type of houses, which are proposed to be built on the area, reserved for *Revenue Department.*
- *d) Type designs and site plan.*
- e) Cost of each house and total cost all inclusive (including escalation, if any)
- f) Completion period not more than 18 months from the date of land transfer (or handing over).
- g) No payment of any kind in any manner for any item of cost shall be payable by the Revenue Department / Government of Karnataka Housing Board."

8. Based on the Government order dated 17.07.2006, it is the contention of the learned counsel for the respondents, that the State Government, has, in exercise of the power vested in it, under Section 14-A of the 1961 Act, approved change in land use, from the one contemplated in the original master plan. It is submitted, that even though R.S. No. 219 was earlier earmarked as public open space, the same could be changed and altered under Section 14-A by the State Government. The aforesaid change had indeed been ordered by the State Government on 17.07.2006. The order passed by the State Government has already been extracted hereinabove. It is submitted, that the petitioner having not assailed the order dated 17.07.2006, has no right to challenge the consequential orders, impugned through this petition.

9. We have no hesitation in accepting the contention of the learned counsel for respondent No. 1, on the basis of the Government order dated 17.07.2006, extracted herein-above. The State Government sanctioned the transfer of 2.10 Acre of land in Sy. No. 210 (R.S. No. 219) in Jakkare Honda, Belagavi, to the Karnataka Housing Board for construction of staff quarters. Out of the aforesaid land, 62010 sq. ft. have been earmarked for a housing project to be constructed by the Karnataka Housing Board, whereas, 3600 Sq. ft. has been earmarked for construction of quarters for the staff of the Revenue Department.

10. Thus viewed, we are satisfied, that there is no infirmity in the determination rendered by the respondents, for the use of land in R.S. No. 219 for the purpose mentioned in the order dated 17.07.2006. It is the aforesaid determination of the State Government, which was sought to be implemented through the impugned orders dated 12.12.2006 and 24.07.2008. In sum and substance, the orders dated 12.12.2006 and 24.07.2008 are merely consequential orders of the Government order dated 17.07.2006. Since we have already arrived at the conclusion, that the order dated 17.07.2006 passed by the State Government was legal, as the same was permissible under Section 14-A of the 1961 Act, it necessarily emerges, that the consequential orders based thereon are also valid and legal. Moreover, the order dated 17.07.2006 having not been assailed by the petitioner; there is really no basis to assail the consequential order.

11. For the reasons recorded herein-above, we find no merit in this petition and the same is accordingly dismissed."

It appears from the judgment that the Court has considered the *order of 2006*, as the order for the *Change of Land Use under K.T&C.P. Act;* whereas the order of 2006 mentioned in the judgment is merely an order by the Revenue Department of the Government transferring the land to KHB for the Housing Complex.

The STEM Team refrains from commenting further on the Hon'ble High Court order except to state that the Government in the Urban Development has not issued any change of land use under K.T&C.P. Act changing the land use from P/PG/OS to Residential Use till date. Copy of the **Government Order of 2006 by the Revenue Department** is enclosed as **Appendix 4**.

The original land use of the land in question appears to have been tank or Honda. But as per Master Plan it is P/PG/OS. The Honda land has been transferred to KHB for residential purpose by the Revenue Department itself and hence the question of conversion under KLR Act for N.A purposes may not arise.

9.3.2. Change of Land use

The issue of change of land use is pending in the Government / Department of Town Planning since 2012. Unless this issue is solved, as per present prevailing Master Plan it is still under P/PG/OS land use. Hence, land use not in compliance with the prevailing MP. When the MP was notified for Public objections / suggestions, KHB does not appear to have represented its case to BUDA. The proposed Land Use Map as per revised Master Plan 2014 is enclosed as **Appendix 5**.

9.3.3. Approval of Layout Plan

The KHB initially has applied to the BUDA for the approval of its housing plan. However, BUDA has not approved the Housing plan but the layout / Development Plan of the area for the storied complex has been approved. The copy of the approved Layout Plan is enclosed as **Appendix 6**.

The KHB, subsequently, sought the approval of the Building Plan from BCC. BCC ought to have sought the technical approval of BUDA for the Building Plan to ensure ZR is followed in consonance with the Building Bye Laws of BCC, if any. From discussions, it appears that there is no Building Bye Laws framed by BCC and only ZR is followed. There is no evidence of the seal and signature of the BUDA on the plan approved by BCC.

In the approval of the layout plan, the following drawbacks draw attention.

- a) The BUDA has approved the layout plan when no change of land use has been effected by the Government.
- BUDA, after approving the layout plan, should have incorporated the land use in its MP during revision of MP which has not been done. Instead, the application of CLU is pending in the TPD / Government since 2012.
- c) KHB, also, does not appear to have represented its case for CLU when objections / suggestions for the Revised Master Plan (RMP) were called for.
- d) BCC has not taken the clearance from BUDA as required under K.T&C.P. Act.
- e) The Development / Layout plan approved by the BUDA (Appendix 6) the following details can be observed.
 - i. The title of the Layout / Development Plan is for a multistoried housing complex but in the Layout Development Plan, no multi-storied complex plan is included.
 - ii. The roads of approach to the site are shown as roads to be widened to 15 M. However, the road whose existing width is shown as 9.90 M has not been widened but the other road has been widened. The present width is 12.59 M which is still less than the approved 15 mos.
 - iii. The relevant extract of the then prevailing ZR for group housing is produced below.

Group Housing:

Group Housing means a building or a group of buildings constructed with one or more floor each floor consisting of one or more dwelling units and having common service facilities like staircase, lift, balcony, verandah etc.

Note:

- 1. Group Housing shall be permitted only in the areas specifically approved by the Urban Development Authority.
- 2. Group Housing may be allowed, if all the requirements specified at table below are satisfied.
- 3. The charges required for providing and extending the facilities such as water supply, drainage, electricity etc. shall be met by the owner according to the rates prescribed by the Government.

- 4. A layout plan for group housing shall be submitted to the Urban Development Authority if the plot area is more than 5000 sq. M. In the layout plan, the arrangement of blocks, plot area for each block, means of access to each block areas reserved for open space, civic amenity, distance between the buildings, height and plinth area of building, land use of each floor etc. shall be indicated and got approved by the development authority. The floor areas exclusive of the areas under roads, civic amenities, open spaces and such other public purposes.
- 5. The horizontal distance between the two buildings shall be a minimum of half of the height of the buildings which is taller of the two buildings.

Plot Area: Minimum 1000 Sq. M.

Plot area in Sq.m Min	Road width	Max plot	Max FAR	Max Floor	Max. ht. in		um M. Idary		cks in he plot
1000 Sq. M	in M	coverage		Μ	Front	Rear	Left	Right	
1000 to 5000	Over 12 m	40%	1.75	1+4	17	10.00	4.50	4.50	6.00
Over 5000	Over 15 m	40%	2.00	1+5	21	10.00	4.50	4.50	6.00

- *i.* *2. Owners desirous of constructing high rise building should restrict the coverage at the ground level below the maximum allowed in the table so that they will be eligible for the required number of stories within the prescribed FAR.
- ii. It can be seen that when the Road width is above 15 M an FAR of 2.00 and G+5 floors can be permitted. Since the road width is 15 Meters, the allowable FAR is 1.75 and only G+4 floors can be permitted. How this point has been missed by BCC while sanctioning the Building Plan is not fathomable. This also affects the height since maximum 17 M only is allowed when road width is over 12 M but not over 15 mos.
- iii. Even if the revised ZR is applied, the violation still remains. The below gives the details of coverage, FAR, setbacks and min. width of road.

CHAPTER 9: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum	Minimum Setbacks In Meter			
Plot Area	Width Road In M	Plot Coverage	FAR	Front	Rear	Left	Right
Between 0.40 and 0.80 ha.	12	60%	2.25	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Above 0.80 ha	15	60%	2.5	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

As can be seen, the min. width is 15m while it is less than that on the spot.

- iv. Also 25% of the total area shall be reserved CA, P/OS subject to a min. of 15%. This is not the case on the site.
- v. As in the then prevailing ZR, no stipulation for civic amenities and parks has been made.
- vi. In the revised Master Plan, the road with proposed is not 15M but less. This has to be corrected in the MP and also in the spot to achieve the new FAR of 2.5.

9.3.4. Clearances for Apartment Complex

The clearances for the complex can be grouped as:

- a. **Pre-Construction clearances**
- b. Post-Construction clearances.

a. Pre-Construction clearances

This has been dealt in **Chapter 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3 and 9.3.4**. In addition to these the NOCs from the following agencies have to be obtained.

- i. Consent for establishment (CFE) from the KSPCB.
- ii. Clearance from the Fire Force Department.
- iii. NOC from the Railways as the boundary of the complex is within 30 M from the Railway boundary.

The KSPCB has issued CFE with the condition that STP should be provided. However, at the moment STP has not been provided.

The Fire Force has issued an NOC stipulating conditions to be observed while providing Fire protection to the complex.

b. Post-Construction clearances.

- i. The KHB has to inform the BCC that the construction has been completed.
- ii. On receiving the completion letter BCC has to inspect the building to confirm that the building has been constructed as per the Sanctioned Plan. If the construction is as per Sanctioned Plan and any deviation within permissible limits, OC has to be issued.
- iii. In this case the BCC has informed KHB that OC cannot be issued as there were violations from the Sanctioned Plan.
- iv. As no STP has been provided as per CFE from the KSPCB, there is no clearance from the KSPCB.
- v. As far as the NOC from the Railways is concerned, the distance from the Railway Boundary to the compound wall of the complex is 28.55 M which is less than the stipulated 30 M and hence an NOC from the Railway Board is needed.
- *vi.* Fire protection equipment and supportive equipment are provided in the complex.
 The FFD, it appears, has not put forth any objections. Ramped stairs have not been provided to wheel out handicapped persons in case of fire emergencies. The lift arrangements are adequate.

9.4 **Project Planning and Implementation**

The Revenue Department of Government of Karnataka handed over the land to an extent of 2 acres 10 guntas at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi to the Karnataka Housing Board with an intention to Construct High rise residential complex and with a memorandum of understanding that the construction of residential quarters to the employees of the Revenue Department in lieu of the cost of land. In order to implement the project, the Karnataka Housing Board took up the work of planning and design through Architectural and Engineer firm *M/s Mahesh Chandra and Associates, Bangalore* by calling tender.

The scope of work of M/s Mahesh Chandra and Associates, Bangalore was:

- a) Surveying
- b) Soil testing for foundation design

- c) Conceptualization
- d) Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) (inclusive of preparation of layout plans, Infrastructure developments, landscaping etc., as per Town planning and urban planning standards with estimates, Building designs and structural drawings as per National Building code and IS code specifications)
- e) Sealing approval of all the statutory authorities for the execution of the projects.
- f) Site visits, checking and certification at concept stage, pre-tender stage, post tender stage, Architectural working, drawings and estimates, structural drawings(working)
 Electrical drawings utility service drawing, completion drawings, preparation of models, quality certification, liaison works etc.

A contract agreement was entered into with KHB and Architect on 22nd March 2007 at 1.48% of the tendered amount of work awarded to contractor as fee for rendering the services. M/s Maheshchandra & Associates, Bangalore prepared the DPR and submitted to KHB.

Three Bed Room Apartment	= 90 no	
Two Bed Room Apartment	= 84 no	
Two Bed Room Apartment	= 36 no	
Total	= 210 apartments.	
No of Floors	= Stilt + Ground + Five upper floors	
Total no of Block	= Block 1, block 2, block 2-a.	
Height of Building	= 20.01 M (Including stilt floor) (stilt floor-2.75M,upper floors 2.877M)	
Stilt floor plan	= Car parking/scooter parking	
No. of car parking	= Stilts Floor – 98 ; = Outside – 102	
No. of lifts	= 8 passengers – 7 Nos	

As per the DPR No of flats proposed are:

Block – 1	2 Bed room unit –	97.12 sqm	(54 Nos)
	3 Bed room unit –	118.42 sqm	(48 Nos)
Block – 2	2 Bed room unit –	93.23 sqm	(30 Nos)
	3 Bed room unit –	113.72 sqm	(42 Nos)
Block – 2A	2 Bed room unit –	78.35 sqm	(36 Nos)

The super Build up Area in each unit is

The super Built up Area including Balcony, utility, lobby, staircase & lift is as follows:

[]	Block – 1	=	12,100.55 sqm
II]	Block – 2	=	8,512.63 sqm
III]	Block – 2A	=	3,114.09 sqm
	Total	=	23,727.27 sqm

The super Built up area of 23,727.27 sqm is including stilt floor. The super Built up area excluding stilt floor = 20338.00 sqm.

The site area is 9,117.20 sqm. The coverage area as per DPR is 37.18% which is less than the allowable coverage area of 55%. The F.A.R works out to 1.68 and is less than the allowable FAR of 1.75%.

In the DPR, it is mentioned that the FAR coverage, Road width, setbacks, Height of Building, Distance between Block 1 & 2 of the proposed project are well within the permissible limits as per Bye-law of Belgaum Urban Development Authority (BUDA).

As per the Abstract Estimate of DPR:

1) The total cost estimate Amount put to tender (civil	
works, Internal and External sanitary & water Supply,	
Internal and External Electrical work, Area Development	Rs. 21,07,49,480.00
works, sump tank, O.H.T, sewerage system, Lifts,	
Firefighting equipments).	
2) The total cost estimate of the complete	
project(Above mentioned works and Rain water harvesting	Rs. 21,93,57,846.00
D.G. sets, substation & HESCOM works, Deposit to	
HESCOM, and Miscellaneous)	

The approved drawings for the Proposed Group Housing for (Revenue Employees & KHB) (Sy No. 219) at Jakkare Honda Belagavi Dated 01.12.2008 were submitted to the Commissioner Belgaum City Corporation, Belgaum for approval by the Karnataka Housing Board.

The Belgaum City Corporation (BCC) approved the plans for the said project vide No. **CCB/PWD/BLD/101/08-09 SW/S dt 01.10.2009** with following conditions.

- 1) The party should obtain a no objection certificate from the corporation when the construction reaches to the plinth level.
- 2) The party should apply separately through a License plumber for U.G.D connection.
- 3) This permission is valid for two years from the date of issue.
- 4) You should obtain the completion certificate before occupation.
- 5) You should not stock or store building materials on the road.
- 6) The drain water from bath & kitchen should be connected to UGD line.
- The building permission is accorded subject to the condition that effective Rain water harvesting system is implemented in your premises.

Block – 1	$= 1,698.43 \times 6.00$	= 10,190.58 sqm		
	-	= 8,109.50 sqm		
	= 1,621.90 x 5.00	· •		
Block – 2	= 1,172.20 x 1.00	= 1,172.20 sqm		
		= 9,281.70 sqm		
Total super Built-up		= 10,190.58	10 472 20	
Area	= of Block - 1 & 2	+ 9,281.70 sqm.	=19,472.28 sqm.	
Total deduction of				
staircase & lift area		= (-) 1,357.13 sqm		
for Block 1 & 2				
Total super Built up		- 19 115 15 gam		
Area for FAR		= 18,115.15 sqm		
FAD		= 18,115.15	1.00 < 2.00	
FAR		9,117.20	= 1.98 < 2.00	
Coverage – Ground		= 1,698.43	2 220 22	
Floor	= Block-1 + Block-2	+ 1,621.90 sqm	= 3,320.33 sqm.	
COVERAGE		= <u>3,320.33</u> x 100	= 36.41 < 40%	
COVERAGE		9,117.20		
Total Height of		= 19.75 M.		
Building		17.75 11.		
	1) Block – 1	= 52 No (IN ST	TILT)	
No. of Car parking	2) Block – 2	= 66 No (IN ST	TILT)	
	Total	= 118 No		
No. of units	1) Block – 1	= 102 No		
	2) Block – 2	= 102 No		
Total	•	= 204 No		

As per the approved drawing, super Built up area excluding stilt/Ground floor area.

Based on sanctioned plan, Tenders were invited on Lump sum fixed price no variation contract for construction and commissioning of all the works with 2 years defect liability and two year maintenance period from the date of virtual completion of the project. The work was entrusted to M/s Krishna Constructions of Bangalore for an amount of Rs. 24, 96, 35, 581/- with a tender premium of 8.91%. The agreement was executed on 24.11.2008 vide agreement No. KHB/CE/Jakkere Honda-Bgm/Agmt No. 23/2008-09 Dated 24.11.2008.

Notice to proceed with the work was issued on 24/26.11.2008 vide No. KHB/CE/Jakkare Honda-Bgm/WO/1102/2008-09. Dated 24/26.11.2008. The period of completion of work was 18 months inclusive of monsoon period and mobilization from the date of taking of possession of the site.

- The work was commenced by the agency on 22.12.2008 with due date of completion as 21.06.2010. A project management consultant (PMC) was appointed by KHB. The PMC was M/s Kembhavi Architectural Foundation- Hubballi. During the course of execution, a PIL was filed one Sri. Ganesh Jotiba Oulkar on change of land use which was not obtained from the competent authority. Based on PIL, the Hon'ble High court of Karnataka granted interim order to maintain the status quo i.e., interim order of stay on progress. This order was issued on 23.11.2009. The work was stopped after almost 11 months from the date of commencement. The PIL was dismissed by the High court of Karnataka on 02.11.2010. The work was stopped for a period of about one year.
- The work was re commenced on 18.12.2010 on recasting the balance works as per that year schedule of rates and the entrustment amount was revised from Rs. 24,96,35,581/- to Rs. 31,10,66,189/-. A supplementary agreement was executed on 06.07.2011 vide supplementary Agreement No. KHB: CE: Jakkere Honda-Bgm: Agmt No. 23B/2011-12 Dated 06.07.2011. The revised date of completion was fixed as 15.10.2011. The actual date of completion of work was 21.12.2011.
- Further on 30.12.2011 the project monitoring committee resolved to submit an estimate for the additional amount of Rs. 1,80,64,700.00 to the Chief Engineer KHB for approval since the works mentioned were essential as per site conditions and to meet out the norms of the HESCOM and MOEF. The estimate was approved and the work was entrusted to M/s Ram Krishy Infra structures Pvt Ltd, Bangalore for an amount of Rs. 1,27,76,371.00 vide Agreement No. KHB: CE: CHS: Development works: Jakkere Honda-Bgm: Agmt No. 40/11-12 dated 21.12.2012. This work was completed on 16.01.2013.
- As per KHB authorities' final completion of project was issued on 20.12.2012.

9.4.1. Conformity with the DPR

As per DPR the iter	n of works proposed for the project are:
Structure	RCC Framed Structure.

	a) Main walls – 230mm	thick, Brick masonry		
Walls	b) Partition walls – 115 mm thick, Brick masonry			
No. of Floors	Stilt + Ground + Five			
	a) 3 Bed Room	90 No.s		
No. of Units	b) 2 Bed Room	120 No.s		
	Total	210 No.s		
	a) Living-Dining-Bed- 3	00x300 mm ceramic tile flooring.		
Flooring	b) Kitchen-Balcony-Util	ity- Toilets 300x300 mm anti solid ceramic		
	tile flooring			
Dadaaing	a) Kitchen – 600 mm high from plat form. 200 x 300 glazed tiles			
Dadooing	b) Toilets – 2100 mm high. 200 x 300 glazed tiles.			
Windows	60 x 40 Box type glazed steel windows with guard bars			
Door frames	a) All door frames 65 x 125 mathi/Nandi wood door frames			
Door frames	b) Toilet door frames 65 x 100 mathi/Nandi wood door frames.			
	a) Main entrance, Balcony, utility – 35 mm thick mathi/Nandi			
Door shutter	wood paneled shutters.			
	b) Toilet and Bed rooms 30 mm thick flush shutters.			
Wall paintings	a) Internal walls – Plastic Emulsion Painting			
tt un puntings	b) Exterior walls – Apex	wall painting (Plastic Emulsion)		
Kitchen Platform	Cudappa slab plat form with S S sink.			
Common area	20 mm thick kota stone flooring.			
Flooring				
Staircase steps	20 mm thick Green marble.			
No. of lifts	8 Passengers (7 No)			

The evaluation study was conducted by the physical visit of project area. The physical visit has been conducted by the STEM Team to identify the implementation status as per DPR of the construction works.

The physical visit has revealed that the item of works proposed in the DPR have been implemented in the project with some changes that the door shutters proposed for main entrance, Balcony and utility have been changed from 35 mm thick panelled shutters to flush shutters. The concept of the project has been fulfilled in conformity with the DPR.

9.4.2. Cost of the Project

An estimate was prepared based on PWD Belagavi circle schedule of rate for the year 2006-07. The total estimated for the project as per DPR was Rs.21, 93, 57, 846/-.

The work was entrusted to M/s Krishna Constructions of Bangalore on 24.11.2008 for an amount of Rs.31,10,66,168/- as against the amount put to tender of Rs.24,96,35,581/- which was 8.95% above the amount put to tender. Further on account of Govt of Karnataka High court order the work was stopped from 23.11.2009 to 02.11.2010 i.e., for a period of almost one year, the entrustment amount was revised from Rs.24,96,38,581/- to Rs.31,10,66,189/-.

Subsequently, an estimate for the items which were essential as per site conditions and to meet the norms of HESCOM and MOEF was for Rs.1,80,64,700/- were got approved from the competent authority of KHB and the work was entrusted to M/s Ram Krishy Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore for an amount of Rs.1,27,76,371/- on 21.12.2012.

Amount of Expenditure towards civil Works entrusted M/s Krishna Constructions Bangalore (As per Final completion certificate).	Rs.31,10,66,189/-
Amount of Expenditure for works entrusted to M/s Ram Krishy infrastructures Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore.	Rs.1,27,76,371/-
Amount of Expenditure paid to M/s Mahesh Chandra Associates, Bangalore for the work of planning a design-1.48% of Rs. 2000.00 Lakhs.	Rs.29,60,000/-
Amount of Expenditure paid to M/s Kembhavi Architectural Foundation, Hubballi for P.M.C.	Rs. 9,65,97,440/-
Total Cost	Rs. 42,34,00,000/-

The Total Cost of the Project was:

The total cost of the project as reported by KHB is Rs. Forty Two Crores Thirty Four Lakhs only.

9.4.3. Compliance of Project Milestones

M/s Mahesh Chandra Associates prepared a schedule mile stones for the package and the total duration was 18 months. Subsequently on 30.01.2009, the Executive Engineer has submitted the

proceedings of the project monitoring committee along with mile stone details for approval to the Chief Engineer KHB. The same was approved by the Chief Engineer, KHB.

The details of mile stones proposed in the DPR and the mile stones approved by the Chief Engineer, KHB are outlined in Table 6.

		% of Financial	% of Financia	l Progress Appro Engineer.	ved by the Chief
SI. No	Mile Stone No.	progress proposed in DPR	From	То	% of Financial Progress
1	Mile stone -1	3%	22.12.2008	05.02.2009	7.14%
2	Mile stone -2	6%	06.02.2009	05.03.2009	8.94%
3	Mile stone -3	6%	06.03.2009	05.04.2009	7.50%
4	Mile stone -4	6%	06.04.2009	05.05.2009	6.36%
5	Mile stone -5	6%	06.05.2009	05.06.2009	7.36%
6	Mile stone -6	6%	06.06.2009	05.07.2009	7.26%
7	Mile stone -7	6%	06.07.2009	05.08.2009	6.59%
8	Mile stone -8	6%	06.08.2009	05.09.2009	6.51%
9	Mile stone -9	5%	06.09.2009	05.10.2009	2.47%
10	Mile stone -10	5%	06.10.2009	05.11.2009	3.49%
11	Mile stone -11	5%	06.11.2009	05.12.2009	2.88%
12	Mile stone -12	5%	06.12.2009	05.01.2010	6.63%
13	Mile stone -13	5%	06.01.2010	05.02.2010	7.504%
14	Mile stone -14	5%	06.02.2010	05.03.2010	2.92%
15	Mile stone -15	6%	06.03.2010	05.04.2010	5.20%
16	Mile stone -16	10%	06.04.2010	05.05.2010	6.63%
17	Mile stone -17	6%	06.05.2010	05.06.2010	3.98%
18	Mile stone -18	3%	06.06.2010	21.06.2010	0.65%
	Total	100%			100.00% (100.014)

Table 6: Project Milestones

The milestones approved by KHB are for the contract period from 22.12.2008 to 21.06.2010 (18 months). But due to stay order of work from 23.11.2009 to 02.11.2010 as per the Karnataka High court order, the mile stone as approved could not be implemented. However, the work was recommenced on 18.12.2010.

The revised Date of completion was fixed as 15.11.2010 as per supplementary agreement and the work was completed on 21.12.2011 as per the virtual completion certificate issued by the Executive Engineer.

This clearly shows that the agency has completed the work within the stipulated period.

The delayed connection of the utility facilities such electricity supply line, water supply line, provision for D.G. Set etc., were not planned before completion of the civil works and which has also resulted delay in implementation of the project.

9.4.4. Health & Safety Measures

The project has been designed duly considering the health and safety measures. The details of which are as under:

a) **Health measures** – The project was provided with underground sewage system and the open space in the premises was provided with solid pavement and kept and clean. The environment pollution had not been created by the household garbage. The garbage from the flat areas were being eliminated by the own effort as well as the help of flat owner welfare association and Belgaum City Corporation (BCC) authorities.

The project has not been provided with water supply from Belgaum City Corporation (BCC). The KHB has made provision of a tube well and sufficient water is being supplied to the flats. Further there is a provision for sand filtration and water softening system. The occupants are satisfied with the water what they are getting.

But, the sewage from the flats is being collected in RCC soak tanks named as Sewerage Treatment System and the sewerage has been left out in the open drain outside the boundary wall. The authorities have not constructed '*Sewerage Treatment Plant*' which is required from health point of view of the occupants.

b) **Safety measures** – A sufficient high boundary wall is constructed for the entire premises and security guards are being posted to watch the visitors & guests coming to meet the

occupants. There is watch and ward round the clock. In addition CCTV Camera provision has also been made for the premises and security can watch in the monitor placed in the security room.

Further, the fire safety measures required as per National Building code is provided and necessary clearance from the competent authority has been obtained on 15.02.2012. In addition sufficient staircases have been provided for use in case of any fire.

As observed during physical visit to the project spot, we are of the opinion that adequate safety measures have been provided by the authorities.

9.5 Allotment of Apartments

In brief, as per the guidelines of KHB, The first procedure of the allotment is to draw a lottery for the public as per the reservation guidelines fixed.

In case the number of applications received is less than the no. of units on sale, KHB as per guidelines can allot it to general public without considering the reservations.

The key stakeholders for the apartment are 1) Revenue department, 2) Karnataka Housing Board and 3) General Public. The details of the apartments allotted to the different stakeholders are given in **Table 7**.

9.5.1. Quarters for Revenue Department

Out of the 210 apartment flats constructed, 6 flats [413-418] in block B2 Malaprabha have been handed over to Revenue Department as quarters for staff.

9.5.2. Quarters for Karnataka Housing Board

Out of the 210 apartment flats constructed, 7 flats (6 no of 2 BHK and 1 no. of 3 BHK) have been retained for their purpose.

9.5.3. Allotment to General Public

Out of the 210 apartment flats constructed, 182 flats are allotted to the general public. The process of allotment followed was to put an advertisement to loop in buyers who are chosen by a lottery system on random basis. Out of the total 182 apartments allotted to general public, 162 apartments were allotted through lottery and 20 apartments were allotted through auction.

The Norms of reservations of allotment and the allotments made by KHB is given in Table 8.

9.5.4. Impact of Price Differential

a) Base cost of allotment through lottery and cost fixed for RD.

The	base cost of allotment through lottery to general public	2,150.
The	rate fixed for revenue department by KHB	2,200.
		Arrival of Rate
1	The total land cost	1,76,42,000.
2	Expenditure	
	Quarters at chikkodi	57,88,024
	Compound wall construction for revenue quarters	5,97,320
	TP @ 10%	59,732
	EC	39,423
	Repairs to DVC office	5,00,000
	Total	69,84,499
3	Balance (1-2)	1,06,57,501
4	The rate fixed for revenue department by KHB	2,200
5	Area eligible by RD 10657501/ 2200	4,844.32
6	Are of the each flat	840 sq.ft
7	Hence, the no. of flats eligible to RD 4844.32/840	5.77 Nos
		Say 6 Nos
8	Alternatively calculating @ Rs. 2,150/sq.ft = 2,150*6*840	1,08,36,000
9	Difference $= 8-3$	1,78,499
	This is because 5.77 no of flats have been rounded off to 6 nos. i.e.	
10	0.23 flat part has been given extra.	4,15,380
	The cost of 0.23 flat = $2,150 * 0.23 * 840 =$	
11	Difference = 10-9	2,36,881

Surplus amount to RD is due to rounding off to 6 no of flats.

Thus, the surplus amount may be adjusted by RD to KHB.

b) Impact due to auction cost Vis a Vis lottery (allotment).

- The base cost for auction fixed by KHB is Rs. 2750/- Per Sq.ft.
- The base cost for allotment/ lottery fixed by KHB is Rs. 2,150/- Per Sq.ft.
- The auctioned price of every flat has exceeded the auctioned base cost of Rs. 2,750/- per Sq.ft fixed by KHB.
- The base cost fixed is 21.82% more than the rate fixed for public allotment through lottery.
- In one of the details made available by KHB (Appendix 13) it has been mentioned that the auctioned rate is 25% above the auction base cost.
- This increased cost works out to Rs. 3,437/ per sq.ft.
- The increase in the auctioned price of Rs. 2,750/per sq.ft over the allotment base cost works out to nearly 60%.
- The impact is that, the average increase in the auctioned rate is nearly 60% above the allotment rate through lottery.

Further reference to the allotment guidelines can be found under the heading **The Karnataka Housing Board Regulations ACT** in **Appendix 15**.

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	201	2011-12	2012-13	2-13	201:	2013-14	2014-15	-15	2015	2015-16	2010	2016-17	2013	2017-18	
Stakeholders	2 BHK	3 BHK	2 BHK	3 BHK	2 BHK	3 BHK	2 BHK	3 BHK	2 BHK	3 BHK	2 BHK	3 BHK	2 BHK	3 BHK	Total
Allotment@ Rs.2,150/Sq.ft	51	49	8	45	2	S	0	0	0	0	0	0			160
Auctions @ Rs.2,760/Sq.ft	0	0			4	4					4	9	1	1	20
Provisional Allotment	1	1													2
Reserved For KHB	9	1													٢
Rev. Dept. @ 2,200/Sq.ft	6	0													6
Total	64	51	8	45	9	6	0	0	0	0	4	9	1	1	195
			S*	ource=]	Provided	*Source= Provided by KHB Bengaluru as on 16/06/2017.	Bengalı	iru as on	16/06/2	017.					

Karnataka Belagavi by Residential Highrise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Evaluation of Housing Board

Reservation	As per KHB norms	B norms	2011-12	-12	2012-13	-13	2013-14	-14	201	2014-18	Total
	%	No	2 BHK	3 BHK	2 BHK	3 BHK	2 BHK 3 BHK	3 BHK	2 BHK	3 BHK	
SC/ST	18	29	3	1	1		1				9
Defence	5	8	3	3	2						8
Central Govt.	5	8	1	5	2						8
State Govt.	15	24	6	4	2						15
Phy. Handicapped	2	3	0	1	0		1				2
Others	55	88	31	33	34	8		5			111
Senior Citizen)	4	2	4						10
Total	100		51	49	45	8	2	S			160

Table 8: Details of Allotment made by Reservation

NOTE: As per discussions with KHB, the numbers of eligible applicants in reservation categories were less than the number of apartments notified for allotment. B. Resident Interviews & Inspection

9.6 Socio-economic Perception Residents

9.6.1 Ownership Status

		Total				Apar	tment	ts for II	ntervie	W	
SI. no	Area of Apartment	Apart		Tar	get	Vac	ant	Owi Interv		Ten Interv	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1200	78	37	49	37	2	1	20	15	21	16
2	980	54	26	38	29	6	5	13	10	16	12
3	960	42	20	30	23	1	1	8	6	19	15
4	840	36	17	14	11	3	2	5	4	5	4
ТОТ	` AL	210	100	131	100	12	9	46	35	61	47

Table 9: Ownership Details in the Apartment

*14 apartments were rented out to tenants, 13 apartments were locked and 09 apartments were vacant during the survey. Further, one tenant has become owner. All apartments reserved for KHB Staff were vacant.

The breakup of the target respondents showing ownership status and the % of occupancy of the interviewed apartments are outlined in the above Table 9 and Figure 2.

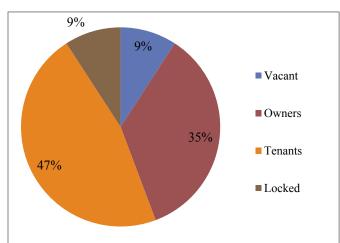
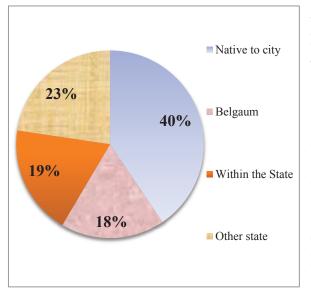


Figure 2: Occupancy

9.6.2 Nativity



As part of the evaluation of the apartment "KHB heritage", of the interviewed residents (107 Nos.), 40% are native to the city, 23% are from other parts of Belgaum, 19% are from various districts within the state like Dharwad, Bagalkote, Vijayapura, Davengere, Karwar, Mandya, Manhole, Ramanagara and Shimmoga. 18% are from other states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, West Bengal, Rajasthan etc. as presented in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3: Nativity of Residents

ТҮРЕ	AREA	No. of Apartments	COST (Rs. Lacs)
3 BHK	1200	78	42.80
2 BHK	980	54	31.80
2 BHK	960	42	30.00
2 BHK	840	36	24.00
r	Total	210	

 Table 10: Average Cost of Flat

9.6.3 Cost of Apartment

The average cost of flats range from Rs.21 lacs to Rs.43 lacs (Table 10).

The cost fixed for allottees was Rs.2, 150/- per sq.ft.in the built in state of allotment and act on them. However, the cost for revenue dept. was fixed at 2,200/-per sq.ft. In the 2nd instance of allotment and auction, the rate Rs 2,760/-per sq.ft. Hence, there has been an increment of 610/- per sq.ft in the allotment and auction procedures.

9.6.4 Expenditure for Apartment

As per the norms of the KHB, the rate for maintenance charges is fixed as Rs.1 per sq.ft per month. The details of the monthly maintenance charges of the apartments interviewed are provided below in **Table 11**.

SI. no	ТҮРЕ	AREA (sq.ft)	Total Apartments	Total Monthly Maintenance (if all flats are allotted) (Rs.)	No. of Apartments Interviewed	Monthly Maintenance Charges (Rs.)
1	3 BHK	1200	78	93600	41	49,200
2	2 BHK	980	54	52920	29	28,420
3	2 BHK	960	42	40320	27	25,920
4	2 BHK	840	36	30240	10	8,400
	Total		210	2,17,080	107	1,11,940

9.6.5 Social Satisfaction

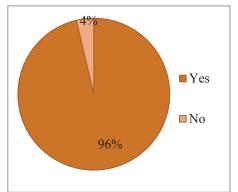
The **figure 4** below indicates that of the interviewed residents, 96.3% of the respondents like and appreciate the apartment culture whereas only 4% showed dissatisfaction in staying in the apartment.

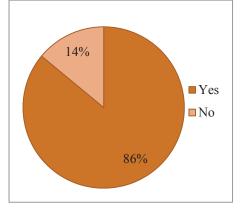
Figure 4: Social Satisfaction

9.6.6 Economic Satisfaction

Of the interviewed residents, 86% of the respondents are satisfied with cost paid whereas 14% reported not satisfied **(Figure 5).**

Figure 5: Economic Satisfaction with cost paid for apartment





Of the above 14%, following were stated as reasons for dissatisfaction (Figure 6).

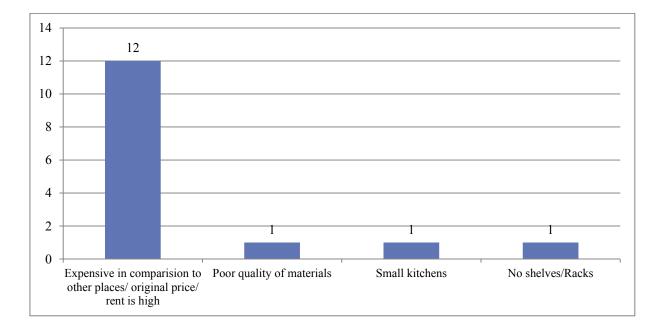


Figure 6: Reasons for Economic Dissatisfaction

9.6.7 Preference in Staying in Apartment

Of the total interviewed respondents, 69% enjoyed the apartment lifestyle whereas 31% preferred staying in independent houses (Figure 7).

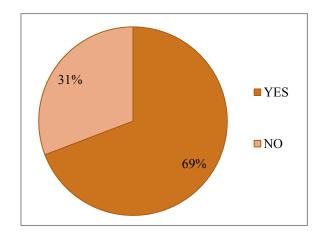


Figure 7: Preference to stay in Apartment vs Independent house

Reasons for preferring living in Apartments as against to Independent houses are presented below (Figure 8).

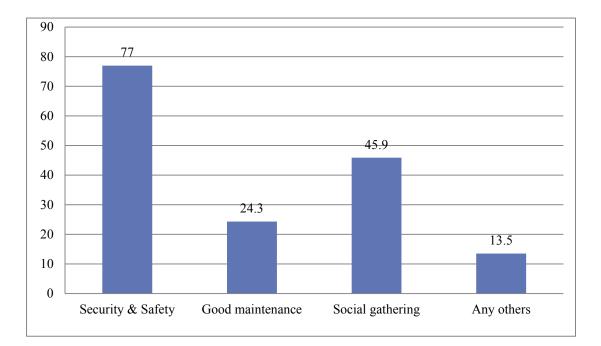


Figure 8: Reasons to prefer apartment

9.7 Construction and Infrastructure Services

9.7.1 Design of Apartment

The project has been designed in Two Blocks. There are 48 flats (3 BHK) and 54 flats (2 BHK) constructed in Block -1, 30 flats (3 BHK) and 78 flats (2 BHK) are constructed in Block -2. Total no. of flats is 210, open to sky courtyard in the center of each Block is provided with an intention to get sufficient light and ventilation to each flat. Adequate Bed room sizes, living and dining have been provided and all-round the building sufficient setback as per norms is provided. A small children's playground is also provided behind the building. The architect has proposed the plans duly full filling all specification of design. The authorities have also implemented the project as proposed.

The sanitary lines in the flats have been provided openly in the bathrooms and to cover the pipe lines, false ceiling has been provided instead of providing the pipe lines in sunken area with an intention to attend to the leakages easily. Further all the sanitary lines are exposed outside the building instead of providing the said line in vertical duct. The exposure of pipe lines is not pleasant aesthetically.

Sufficient provision has been made for the disposal of rain water by providing drain inside and outside all along the compound wall. Geo technical investigation has been conducted and they have concluded the S.B.C as 22.5Tonne/M2 at 1.50M Depth from the Ground.

Based on Geo technical investigation, the designer has considered 230KN/m2 at a minimum depth 2.0 m below from the existing ground level. Static and Dynamic Analysis is done using structural software. The project is designed for Ground floor + 6 upper floors. The concrete recommended for RCC structure is of grade M20 and Fe415 grade steel. Further seismic forces have also been considered as zone III. Based on structural analysis, isolated footings and combined footings have been provided. The sizes of column considered are 230 x 675 mm. The steel considered for the concrete in DPR is on certain assumptions. The working, drawings for structural members were issued to the contractors, while quoting for the work as informed by the Architect during discussions. However, the structural designs prepared are as per norms and relative IS codes.

Of the Interviewed residents, 50% were highly satisfied with the design of the apartment whereas 44% were somewhat satisfied and 6% were not satisfied (Figure 9).

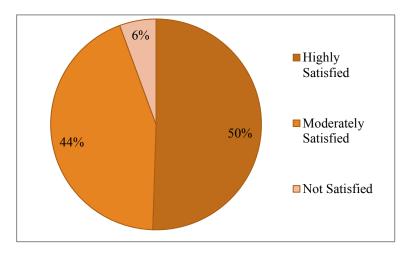


Figure 9: Satisfaction with the design of the apartment

The 50% that were somewhat satisfied/ not satisfied gave the following reasons; out of which 35% cited improper planning and 21% cited that the units are un-organized respectively (Figure 10).

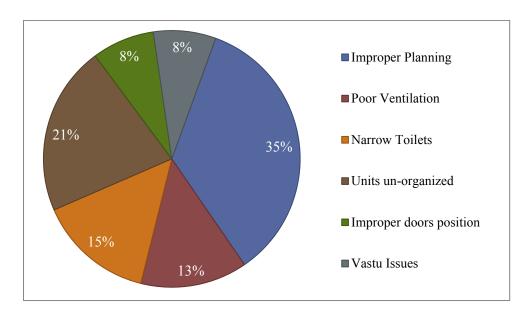


Figure 10: Reasons for dissatisfaction with the design of the apartment

9.7.2 Quality of Construction

Visually, as observed during physical visit by the STEM team, the quality of construction is satisfactory since no cracks were noticed either in structure or in plastering to walls. Further, the quality of construction was monitored by the Housing Board authorities by engaging "Project Management Consultant" and their duty was to conduct or obtain necessary laboratory test results for the materials used for the project and the PMC were bound to certify each work bill of the agency while recommending for payment. Under these circumstances, the quality of construction is satisfactory. This was also the perception of the residents where 86% were highly/moderately satisfied with the quality of construction (Figure 11).

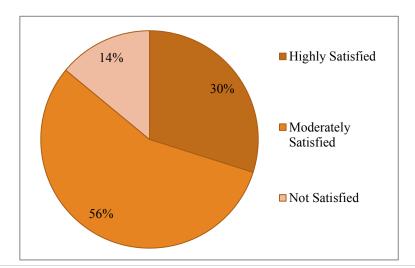


Figure 11: Residents Perception of the Quality of Construction

Of those 14% who were not satisfied, the following reasons for dissatisfaction with Quality of Construction were observed (Figure 12).

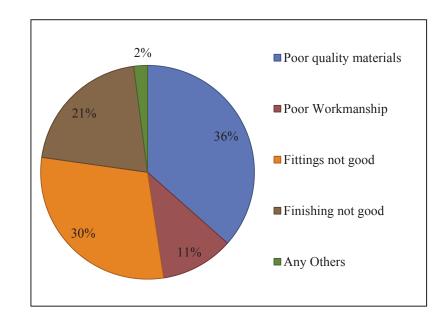


Figure 12: Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Quality of Construction

9.7.3 Quality of Fixtures & Finishing

The quality of fixtures such as door fittings and C.P. fittings such as Bib cock, pillar cocks etc. are not of leading branded materials. The occupants also felt their dissatisfaction on these items. Further the doors proposed in the DPR, are with paneled doors with Nandi/matti wood. But these doors have been changed from paneled doors to flush shutters. The reason for changing this item is not found in the records available. The team felt that most probably due to non-availability of huge quantity of wood for the door the authorities might have changed to flush shutters. The occupants have also opined that they are not happy with the doors provided in the flats.

As far as finishing works are concerned, it is satisfactory and the occupants also expressed their satisfaction in finishing works (Figure 13).

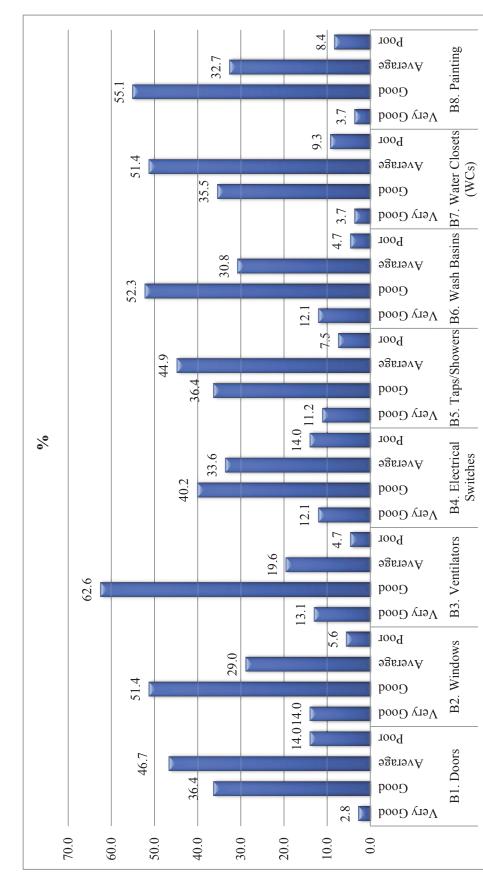


Figure 13: Resident's perception Satisfaction - Fixtures

9.7.4 Municipal Services (Water Supply, Sewerage & Storm Water Drainage)

a) Water supply - The water supply from municipal service is not provided to the building. The reason for not getting the municipal service is that the completion certificate for the project has not been issued by the Belgaum city corporation. The KHB authorities have addressed letters to the Commissioner City Corporation duly requesting to issue completion certificate on 07.02.2012, 29.05.2014, 02.01.2015 and on 03.01.2015. The authorities have requested in their letter dt: 03.01.2015 to take immediate action to provide water supply connection to the KHB Heritage Building.

There is no correspondence available from the Belgaum City Corporation (BCC) about completion certificate. The reasons for not issuing of OC, during our discussions were informed because of construction of 6 flats more than the sanctioned number of flats. As part of the interview, residents were asked how satisfied they were with the supply of water to the flats in their apartment. The satisfaction levels of the residents with water supply are shown in Figure 14.

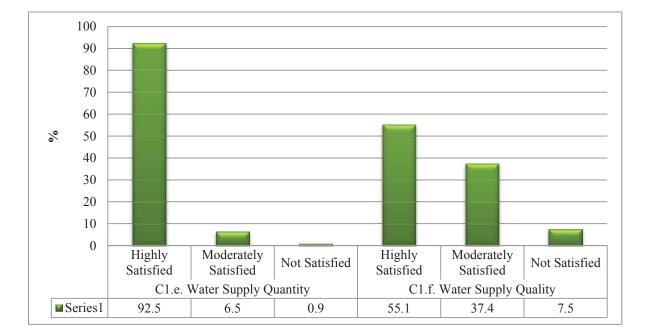


Figure 14: Resident's Satisfaction with water supply

b) Sewerage - The sewerage line is also not connected to the municipal line. They have left the sewerage to the open drain. During the spot inspection of the project by the evaluation team, it is learnt that the existing sewerage line on the main road is higher than the level of the sewerage line provided for the building. The Architect also could not clarify during discussion with him at Bangalore by Evaluation team. However, Karnataka state pollution control board in their letter dt 13th Jan 2011 for issuing consent for establishment to construct Residential apartments, at SY No. 219, Jakkare Honda, Belgaum, they have clearly mentioned that the sewage shall be treated in STP of capacity 176 KLD with the treatment scheme as submitted in the STP proposal to meet certain standards mentioned by them in the letter. But the KHB authorities have not taken any action to construct STP and instead of that they have constructed two RCC tanks to allow the sewage for settlement and to allow the sewage water flow into open drain. The settled solid sewerage has been transported by the municipal authorities by pumping it to the tankers and might have disposed at remote locations.

As part of the interview, the satisfaction levels of residents with the sewage system in their flats were recorded. The details are shown in Figure 15.

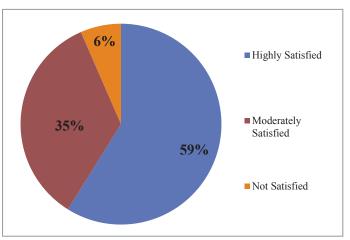


Figure 15: Residents Satisfaction With-Sewerage System

Storm Water Drainage – sufficient arrangements have been made by the authorities for disposal of storm water drain for the building constructed by KHB. But the size of drains of the corporation are not sufficiently wide and deep and the entire area is of low laying area, there is a chance of stagnation of water in case of heavy rains. During the spot inspection by the

evaluation team, the secretary of the Housing Society informed that once the rain water was stagnated for a day in stilt floor due to heavy rain some 2 years back.

Responses were recorded as part of the interviews on the views of residents on the storm water drainage provided (Figure 16).

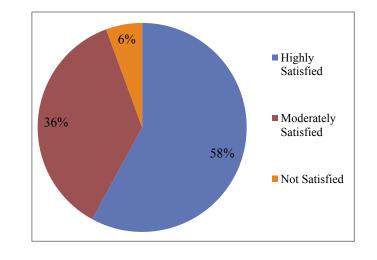


Figure 16: Residents Satisfaction With-Storm Water Drainage System

9.7.5 Circulation & Communication Network

The project location is in the heart of Belgaum city and the area all-round is completely developed and distance between the main road and the project site is only half a Kilometer (Km). In addition there is no problem for horizontal and vertical circulation for the occupants. Since sufficient setback space, staircase and lifts have been provided. There is no problem for communication network as well.

The KHB authorities have also provided intercom facility from security room to each individual flats. Main telephone cabling from Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been terminated at stilt floor by locating connector box having a capacity sufficient line. Further the lines have been extended by split cables to each floor. TV cables conduits from the terrace have been provided. Networking system has been managed by the flat owners.

Figure 17 shows that of the residents interviewed, 97% of the respondents were highly/ moderately satisfied with the Circulation Pattern.

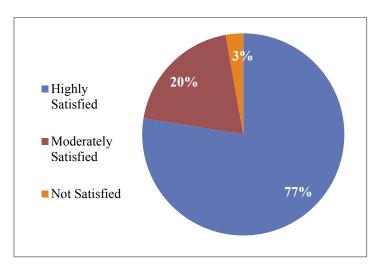
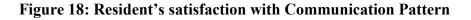
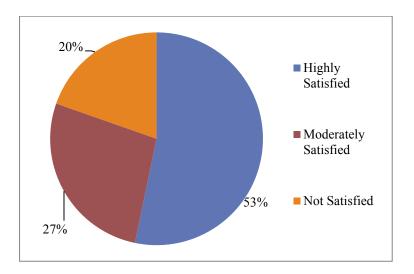


Figure 17: Satisfaction with Circulation Pattern

Of the residents who responded, 53% said they were completely satisfied, 20% moderately satisfied and 3% not at all satisfied with the Communication Pattern (Figure 18).





9.7.6 Electricity & Street lighting

Electrification to Residential complex has been planned with modern practice, PWD norms and HESCOM regulations. The power has been drawn from 11 KV line with a substation located in the site with necessary required transformers supplying each block.

Two separate Diesel Generator sets have been provided as standby in case of power failures. The DG set will feed all the flats to an extent of 100 watts each flat, selected corridor lights, stilt floor lights, some lifts and pumps which are essential are connected to DG. set.

All the flats are provided with required lighting and power points. All bed rooms and living room have been provided at least two light points along with calling bell facility and exhaust fans for kitchen and toilet blocks.

Adequate lighting facility is provided in the apartment premises and is connected with solar lighting facility all along the boundary wall of the premises.

Almost all the respondents informed that they were highly/moderately satisfied with the lighting facilities (Figure 19 and 20).

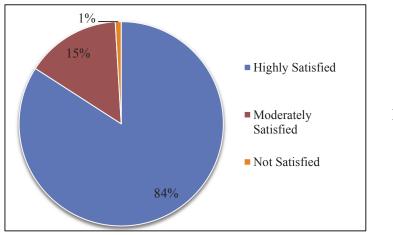


Figure 19: Satisfaction with Electricity Service

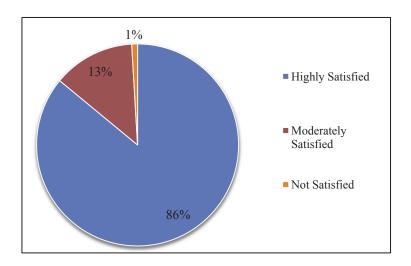


Figure 20: Satisfaction with Street Light

9.7.7 Alteration/ Modifications to the Apartment

During the inspection of the apartment, it is observed that, internal alterations have been done in a majority of apartments by the respective owners'. No walls were dismantled and constructed. Only flooring, doors, internal painting, false ceiling in living room etc. have been provided with the materials of their preference.

There are no external alterations effected as noticed during site visit. Of the residents interviewed, 85% said they made alterations to their homes whereas 15% did not (Figure 21).

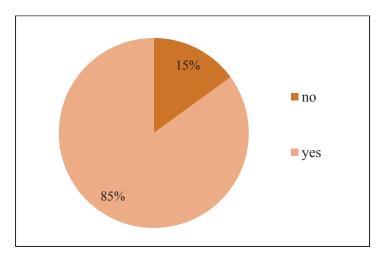
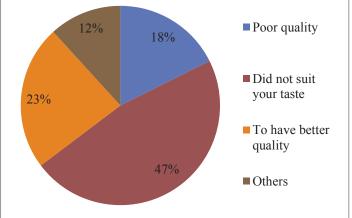


Figure 21: Alterations by Allottees in the Constructed Flats

Of the residents who reported alterations, causes like poor quality, different taste, improve quality and others were observed to be the reason for alterations in (Figure 22)



Figure 22: Reasons for Alterations



9.7.8 Seepage & Leakages

There was no major seepage and leakages noticed during the inspection. Only dampness is observed in the overhead tanks constructed over the terrace. This is due to improper maintenance, since they have not repainted the external walls since 2012 i.e., almost 5 years have been lapsed and filling with water proof material might arrest the dampness. Of the residents interviewed, 26% reported leakage and 74% not (Figure 23).

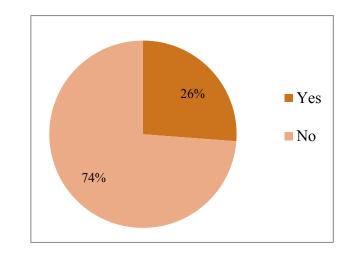
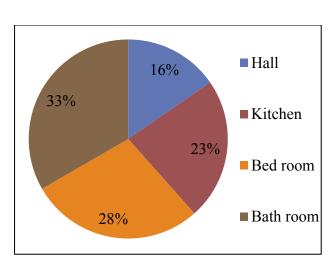
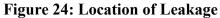


Figure 23: Problem of Seepage or Leakage

Of the responses that said there was leakage, 33% was in bathroom, 28% in bedroom, 16% in hall and 23 % in kitchen as shown in figure 24.





9.8 Civic Amenities & Facilities

9.8.1 Security & Safety's

Of the interviewed respondents, 84% informed to be satisfied with security arrangements whereas 16% showed dissatisfaction (Figure 25).

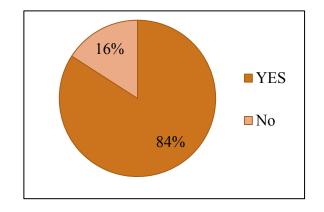


Figure 25: Satisfaction with Apartment Security

The reasons for the dissatisfaction was mainly that only one security person is available at a time. Others Issues facing related to Security facilities are shown in Figure 26.

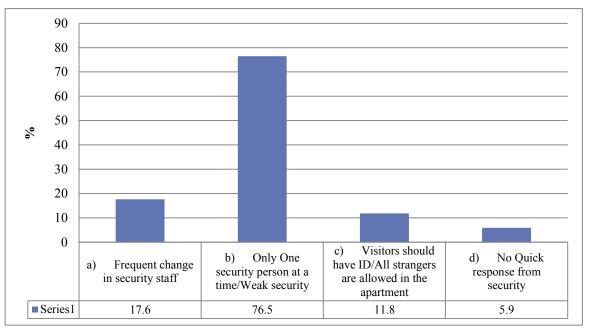
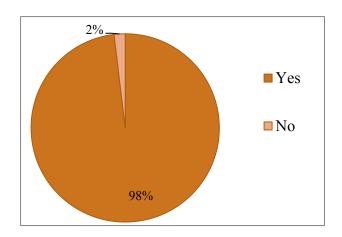


Figure 26: Issues Faced Related To Security Provided

Children's Safety:

Of the residents' interviewed, 98% feel their children are safe in the apartment (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Views on Children's Safety



9.8.2 Designated Parking Space

In all 93 parking spots have been provided in the stilt floor for the apartment. There is no designated parking space allotted for any of the occupants. Depending on the availability, they park in the stilt area, setback area or outside. So far, it is based on understanding amongst the residents to follow this to avoid any friction. The perception of residents shown in **Figure 28**.

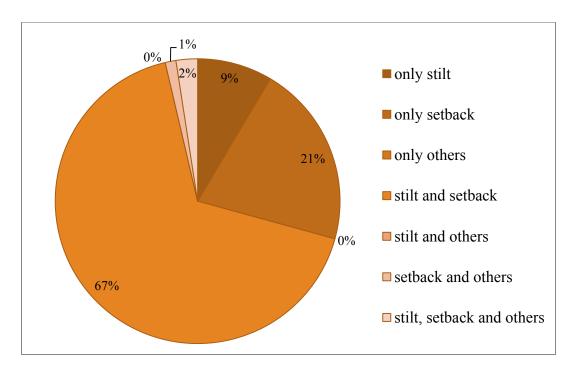
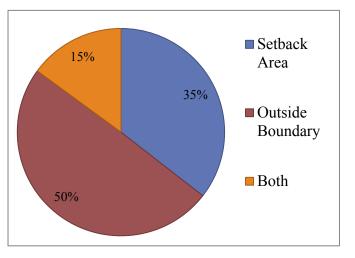


Figure 28: Residents Parking

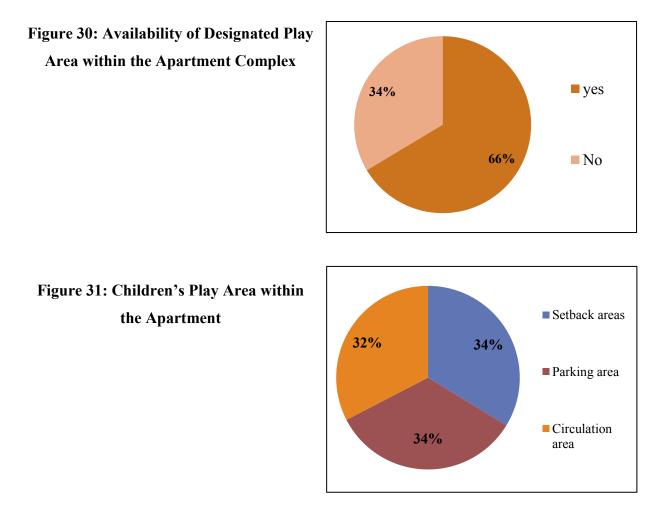
The visitors park mostly outside or otherwise in the setback areas or wherever space available (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Visitors Parking



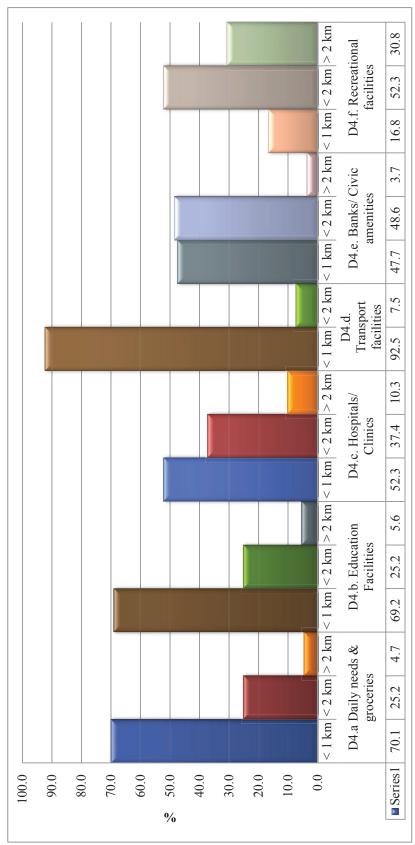
9.8.3 Children Play Area

About 66% residents said that they had designated play area. 34% said there was no play area provided and that they utilize the open spaces though there is no designated specifically for playing. The children use spaces like Setbacks, parking and circulation spaces for recreation and playing (Figure 30 & 31).



9.8.4 Civic Amenities

As the apartment complex is located in the heart of the city, almost all the civic amenities were available in the near vicinity. The same is also informed by the respondents (Figure 32).





9.8.5 Other Provisions

Watchman:

There is no specific room or amenity provided for the watchmen/security apart from a security room at the entrance. Washroom has been provided in the ground floor.



Image 4: Security Cabin

Of the 2 common rooms or the community halls, one is being used by the maintenance personnel as his residence and the other as society office space.



Image 5: Common Room

Differently abled:

There are no separate provisions made for Differently abled persons in the apartment complex.

9.9 Aspirations for better Living Environment

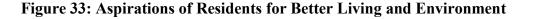
In order to understand the aspirations for a better living environment in the apartment, perceptions of the residents were taken during the Focus Group Discussions and also Individual Interviews on various aspects.

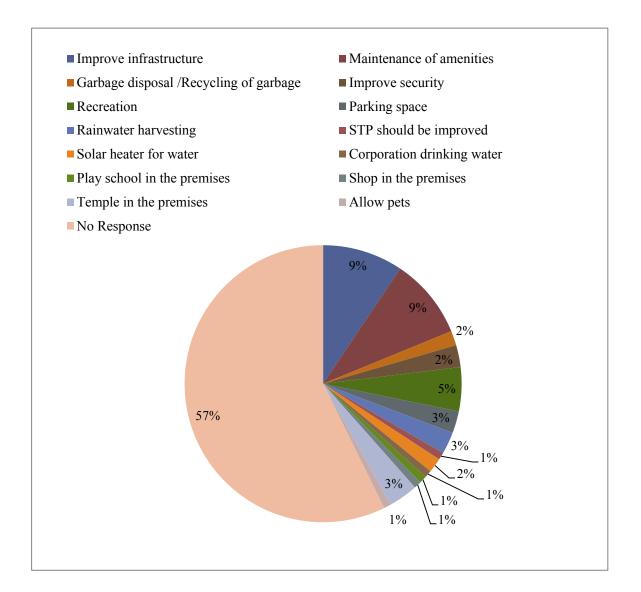
The details are:

- 1. Civic amenities and facilities could be better if community halls for social gathering were provided.
- 2. Better sanitary fittings and positioning must be provided. There should be minimum exposure of sanitary pipes.
- 3. Where there is scope for providing municipal water supply, it should be provided to the apartment.
- 4. While planning and designing a housing complex, much thought should be given for the provision of comforts to the residents.
- 5. Study of the location and past history should be studied and ascertained to know the adverse effects of heavy rains and flash floods. This will help in designing a SWD which is safe and does not affect the residents.
- 6. KHB should ensure that the apartments handed over to the allottees are completed in all respects. Now, a peculiar situation is there where proper municipal facilities like water supply are not provided and the Local Municipal Authority has not insisted on building tax from the residents. It is loss of facility to the residents and loss of revenue to the local body. In the present case, No OC has been issued and it is a concern to the residents and directly affects better living and environment.
- 7. Parking spaces should be equal to the no. of apartments and the cost should be inbuilt with the cost of the apartment and allotted along with the apartment.
- 8. The play space provided is very less for the no. of apartments 210 nos. There are many children and adults who like to play outdoor games like badminton, indoor games like carom and chess. Hence, KHB could provide for proper play space and a proper community hall where indoor games like carom and chess can be played. It could also be used for a small library for newspapers, magazines, videos etc. while planning. Now parking space and set backs are used for playing which is not conducive.

- 9. Pets like dogs and cats are major environment danger posers. People are not used to in the animal hygiene care. They are also a danger to residents. The environment is spoilt due to the pets and pets in apartments should be disallowed.
- Women are not part of the association management. They must be co-opted with the resident's society as they spend more time in the complex and know the minutest details. At present women's representation is minimal with only one member in the management.

The findings from the interviews on aspirations of residents for better living and environment are summarized in Figure 33.





C. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

9.10 FGD with Stakeholder Agencies

9.10.1. Benefits of the Project to the Society

- a) **Housing facilities:** As it is located at a very convenient location, all civic amenities are available within the prescribed limits of neighbourhood concepts. This type of apartment complex is not available anywhere else in the city.
- b) Affordable Price: Prices are reasonable.

Image 6: FGD with Society Members



c) Any other, specify:

- i. Apprehension that people may have bought for speculation
- ii. KHB feels many have not bought because loan was not given.
- iii. Want NOC from Railway Board.
- iv. Satisfied with the buy.
- v. Some misgivings about 2% stamp duty for conversion to another name.
- vi. Majority of owners have not paid property tax (wrongly informed by BCC, interviewers feel). Since OC is not given / eligible, BCC refuses to give Katha Certificate on account of this.
- vii. KHB unofficially at the time of project construction had laid the local street adjacent to the complex which is the approach needed-but it is totally damaged now. It is not being attended maintained by the local authorities or KHB·
- viii. Cast iron pipes for sewage carrying have been used instead of PVC. This has made maintenance costly and due to age leakage is more often than not.
- ix. There is leakage from C.I. Pipes almost fortnightly in some flat or the other.

- x. Karnataka Pollution Control Board has made it mandatory that STP should be provided. KHB will have to provide it.
- xi. The local street serving as approach to the complex is not well lit and is in very poor condition and has rendered usage of the street more inevitable than out of choice.
- xii. Solar lighting has been provided. However, solar power heater provision would have been better. Also, this has been provided for the Revenue and KHB retained apartments.

9.10.2. Views on Amenities & Infrastructure Services Provided

1) Entry-Exit

- a) There are 2 gates but one gate is closed since security maintenance of two gates is high. But it has not created any problem.
- b) Proper approach road not provided due to dispute issues with BCC.

2) Security

- a) Satisfied with security.
- b) CCTV/Cameras are fixed at most vulnerable places but most vulnerable places by KHB using the maintenance amount paid by the residents. This should be at-an inbuilt provision from KHB itself and not an afterthought.
- c) CCTV is not of good quality which is most needed.
- d) Some more areas like the compound wall perimeter, lifts, staircases, corridors also should come under CCTV to prevent further thefts as some have occurred.

3) Lift:

There is no brand name displayed prominently. The details should be displayed by KHB so as to enable the society to contact them for any lift repair/failure/maintenance problems.

4) Parking Facilities:

There are 210 apartments. There are only 93 covered parking spaces and 17 parking spaces are provided in setback areas (110 provided in the sanctioned plan.) No parking lots have been allotted so far. (It was also informed by the residents that it was not included during the allotment of the apartment).

5) Infrastructure Facilities

a. Water Supply:

- At present, there is no municipal water supply though Rs.19 Lakhs has been deposited by the KHB to the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS & DB). There is only borewell water supply.
- ii. A separate pipeline and storage facility is also not provided in the apartment, for the municipal water supply to the flats.
- iii. In close proximity to complex a pilot project for supplying municipal drinking water was undertaken but the housing complex was excluded. Only during the assembly session time, municipal drinking water is supplied to those apartments retained by KHB and Revenue department, to provide water to the govt. officers who are provided accommodation in the apartment.

b. Sewage Disposal System

- i. UGD is provided but there is no STP.
- ii. The usage of septic tank is made to treat the sewage. In the present day, it is a very crude system. Further, the treated sludge is lead into the nala adjacent and is creating environment problems. Mosquitos breed here and are a health hazard.
- iii. Cast iron pipes for sewage carrying have been used instead of PVC. No sunken slab system is provided in the apartment. This has made maintenance costly and due to age leakage is more often than not. There is leakage from C.I. Pipes almost fortnightly in some flat or the other.

c. Storm Water Drainage

SWD, though provided, is inadequate when heavy rain sets in. It causes flash floods inundating the stilt floor. Rain water seeps into the balcony and corridors. Proper RWH has not been made. Heavy rains render the approach road non-usable. Sometimes, there is 4 foot submergence. Also, approach road is not uniformly 15 M in width which requires immediate attention for safe movement of people and vehicles.

d. Solid Waste Management

- i. Individual apartment residents collect Solid waste in waste bags and convey it to the collection point provided at the gate.
- ii. There is no segregation, neither at the source nor at collection points.
- iii. The collected garbage bags are dumped into collection vehicle and conveyed to the dumping site.

e. Street Lighting

Within the complex solar lighting is provided. However, it requires maintenance. Further, solar heaters could have been provided. The lighting is not sufficient on the local street approach to the complex from the main road.

f. Open Spaces and Children Play Areas

Though there is no proper play space, as the set back is large children use it as play space. However, there is danger due to movement of vehicles in the stilt floor/ drive ways. The residents are aware of it but they do not have any other choice.

g. Other Amenities in the Vicinity

As the complex is centrally located, all the amenities like Daily Commodities, Shops, Civic Services, Schools, College, and Transportation etc. are available in the close proximity to the apartment.

9.10.3. Perception on Allotment Process and Maintenance of the Apartment

- There are flats still vacant. These should be allotted and process completed. More so, during legislature session, the vacant flats are let out to legislature personnel. This creates security problems too. Water usage is more and residents have to bear the burden.
- There should be more co-ordination between e-auction and public auction and should be completed fast. The procedure should be changed.
- Though land cost is included in the cost of apartment, land divided share is not part of the sale deed.
- KHB had fixed Rs.1/ per Sq. Ft as monthly maintenance charges. Now, it appears less and the society may have to change it. Every month a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.00 Lacs is there and could become more in the ensuring days

Karnataka b y Belagavi Evaluation of Residential Highrise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Housing Board

9.10.4. Suggestions for Future Projects

The suggestions of the respondents are summarized in Figure 34.

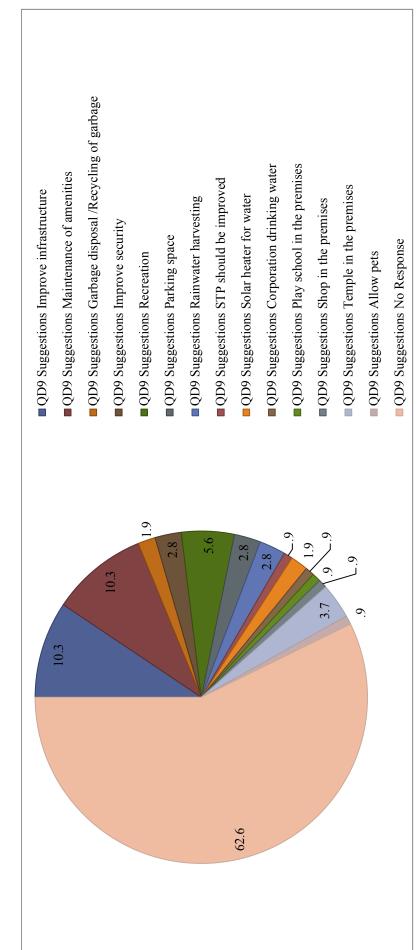


Figure 34: Suggestions for Future Projects

9.11 FGD with Allottees

9.11.1 Views on overall quality of Services and Amenities provided.

1) Water Supply:

At present only borewell water is supplied. There is hardly any purification at the sump and Overhead tank (OHT). Water softener is used. The borewell water is used for all purposes and Water Purifier/ RO System is installed in their flats if this water is used for drinking. The residents would be glad for the Municipal water supply which is not there at present; more due to administrative reasons with the local Authority. There is also an apprehension that if Municipal water is supplied, will the present sump and OHT be used for distribution and storage, as no other separate pipeline or storage facility is provided in the complex.

2) Sewerage System:

The sewerage system is a problem as only septic tank is there and not STP. The sewage after a below par process is let into the nala adjacent. This has created stench and mosquito menace. It is a health problem which needs quick relief.

3) Street Lighting:

- a) Street lighting on approach road is satisfactory;
- b) There are DG sets within the premises which lights up the common areas and lift enabled when there is power failure;
- c) Solar power overall is a preferred alternative. KHB could have thought about this while planning, design and construction.

4) Storm Water Drainage

- a) Storm water drainage is adequate. However, when there is heavy rain, water collects to about 6" to 12" near the gates and inside. This renders movement very difficult.
- b) Rainwater affects the corridors also and sometimes gets into the apartments.
- c) Where there is heavy rain, snakes also drift in which is dangerous.

5) Road Network & Circulation

- a) The stretch of Local Street leading to the housing complex is very bad.
- b) There is only one approach road to the apartment complex

 c) The local street also connects other housing tenements and public /semipublic offices in surrounding area. However, BCC has not put its mind to this basic infrastructure need.

6) Communication Network:

The network within the complex is adequate. However, due to age some maintenance is needed.

7) Solid Waste Management

- a) There is no segregation of waste at source but the residents are aware of the need for segregation. The waste is carried in paper sacks and dumped into the collection bins located at the collection point near the gate. The bin collection is outsourced by BCC. The waste is carried to Solid Waste dumping site.
- b) It is also true that there is no segregation of waste even at the collection point and hence the residents have not bothered about it.



Image 7: Waste Collection

8) Cleanliness and Quality of Environment

- a) There are no issues on seepage in the apartments. Whenever there is one there is cooperation among residents and society to set it right.
- b) The social environment is conducive and everyone is happy.

9) Other Civic Amenities and Facilities

- a) Not happy with the exposed sanitary piping system. There are leakages and create problems. The KHB should have anticipated this.
- b) There are no community halls for social gathering/functions.

c) No space for indoor games, Library facility



Image 8: Exposed Pipes inside the House

9.11.2 Maintenance of the Apartment

- 1) Functioning of the Society: Satisfactory but women representation is poor.
- 2) Involvement in maintenance activities: Ladies are not members and hence not involved. If more women representatives are there, then there will be involvement. Moreover, women are the ones who stay throughout the day and they should be empowered.
- 3) Any other aspects
- a) All administrative problems between KHB and local administration should be solved at the earliest.
- b) During session, the vacant quarters are occupied by the personnel involved in the session. This creates lot of disturbance to the residents. At that time municipal water is provided through another line nearby.
- c) Compound wall should be raised.
- d) Pets are a nuisance. It is spoiling the atmosphere of the complex.
- e) Some tenants throw dust into the corridors and it is seen too. Society should look into this issue and inculcate civic sense.
- f) All the residents are happy with apartment culture and have blended with each other. They don't want to leave the apartment.

- g) Sewage disposal is not proper. KHB/ Society need to take appropriate measures in this regard
- h) Separate children play area is required, as playing in driveways, setback areas, parking areas is not safe.

9.11.3 Suggestions for Future Projects

KHB should think of providing:

- a) Large halls for social gathering.
- b) Swimming pool.
- c) Larger play space for children.

CHAPTER 10: REFLECTIONS AND CONCLUSION

In this chapter a brief reflection on the analysis based on the interviews with the respondents and FGD is brought out in four Sub-Chapters viz., effectiveness, socio-economic viability, technical compliance and environmental sustainability.

A. **REFLECTIONS**

10.1 Effectiveness

The apartment complex is in prime location and in proximity to the railhead. The main urban hubs are also within a radius of 2 Kms. Hence, there is no dearth for schools, medical care, shopping and transportation. Many of the residents have chosen apartments because of the above said reasons.

In fact, FGDs have also revealed that the residents are satisfied with the complex and have adapted to apartment culture and are now reluctant to leave the apartment complex. They feel secure in the apartments. They have some misgivings about the following aspects:

- i. **Issue of OC from Belgaum City Corporation**: Due to some technical reasons, dealt in therefore chapters, the OC has not been issued. The residents are confident that the OC will be issued as KHB project is a Government project and the onus on clear delivery is with KHB. However, it is felt, more than KHB, Government intervention is needed for issue of OC in this particular case.
- ii. Lack of some services: Some services like STP has not been provided for the complex though it is mandatory. However, KHB has informed during the interview that they are committed to provide STP and are in the process of initiating this.
- iii. Allotment of parking space: Parking spaces have not been allotted to the residents. This has created confusion. This aspect has to be dealt by KHB.
- iv. **Non-allotment of all apartments**: The KHB has not allotted all apartments as yet due to its own procedural rules. The residents would like to have the apartments allotted so that the society can decide on matters like revising the maintenance fee etc. as the building requires a facelift since it is six years old.

To sum up, the effectiveness of the complex will be 100% provided KHB addresses the above issues.

10.2 Socio-Economic Viability

There is not much to dwell on Socio-economic viability as the apartments have been disposed as per rules. The price of KHB for the apartments has been fair while allotting. The allotting has been on lottery basis which is as per the KHB norms. The category available for subsidized rates has been met. The residents themselves have no complaints. The auction procedure is also as per KHB norms.

However, as some of the quarters are yet to be allotted / auctioned. This means there would be a variation in cost from 2011 when the building was completed to now. Questions could be raised on this as it could be interpreted as speculation. Also, socio-economic conditions from 2011 to now have changed radically due to Government Development Schemes / reforms, escalations etc. Hence, it would be more plausible if allotments / auctions are done within a specified period after completion.

10.3 Technical Compliance

The result of the analysis shows that the Residential apartment constructed for single family apartments of 2-Bed rooms and 3-Bed rooms. The physical and structural characteristics of the building shows that they were designed and constructed based on Government approved specifications and were structurally sound. The study reveals that the respondents were generally satisfied with the buildings and opined that the buildings are generally meeting their needs and expectations to a reasonable extent.

It has been noticed in the DPR that while preparing the estimate for the project they have made certain assumptions for calculating the required steel quantity on thumb rule. This is not correct since, when the work has been entrusted on LS contract, the structural drawings for the project have to be prepared and the quantity steel has to be arrived based on structural drawings (Good for construction). But during discussion with the Architect the architect informed that the structural drawings (Good for construction) were handed over to the tenderer. But the department has not worked out the quantity and not compared with quantity kept in the estimate. This will not give clear picture of steel requirement and there is likely hood of some ambiguity in the cost of this particular item of work.

The main door, Balcony door and utility door are proposed with 35 mm thick Nandi/matti wood paneled shutters. But during spot visit, it is observed that flush shutters are provided in lieu of

paneled shutters. No records are available with us for changing the specification. No reduction of rate/increase of rate has be affected in the L.S. cost such deviation will result either loss to Department/contractor.

During inspection, it is observed that the fitting provided are not from reputed branded fixtures. The brand/make has to be clearly mentioned in the specification of particular item of work while calling LS Contract tender.

All the sewage lines have been taken down openly on wall and which will not look aesthetically pleasant. The STP has not been constructed even after insistence from pollution control board before giving clearance to the project.

The conditions laid by Belgaum City Corporation (BCC) while sanctioning the plan has not been complied which has affected in obtaining municipal water supply connection.

The precautionary measures on change of land from the competent authority has not been taken and which has affected on the cost of the project since the work was stopped for almost one year on PIL and the cost of LS contract was revised and which is increased.

10.4 Environmental Sustainability

The main issues in environmental sustainability are,

- i. Cleanliness of the apartment premises and surroundings.
- ii. Control of Air, Noise and water pollution.
- iii. Maintaining a healthy atmosphere among residents.

Each of the above is a process which cannot be accomplished without the mindset of the residents nor can it be sustained.

i. Cleanliness of the apartment premises and surroundings:

Every building, as it ages, requires maintenance. It could be daily, annual or once in 5 to 8 years. The premises have to be kept clean on a daily basis as dust accumulates. Annual maintenance of lifts, cleaning of water tanks, internal communication services etc. are much needed. A face lit by a coat of painting, replacement of pipes and accessories, wear and tear of flooring etc. are required at least once in 5 to 8 years. This requires a corpus fund which the resident association has to collect in installments, at least, as the costs will be quite high.

ii. Control of Air, Noise and water pollution:

As there is no proper sewage disposal, there is quite an amount of Air pollution and chances of water pollution as bore wells are being used for supply of water. There is a danger of seepage of sewage which can pollute the Borewell. Periodic quality checks of Borewell water is needed as there is a danger of water borne diseases to the residents. As there is scope of supplying Municipal treated drinking water, civic body should supply water as the venture of the housing is by a Government agency. The civic body cannot refuse on technical reasons like violation of ZR and building regulations. As a Railway line is passing in very close proximity, noise pollution is there to a certain extent. Low rise trees should be planted to arrest noise pollution and also dust pollution. Though there is awareness of SWM, segregation is not provisioned.

iii. Maintaining a healthy atmosphere among residents:

The social relationship among residents is a primary requirement for environment sustainability. There should be a sense of co-operation and co-ordination among the residents especially when seepages and leakages from upper floors occur.

iv. The Do's and Don'ts should be brought to the attention of the residents by the KHB while allotting the apartments. The Welfare association should be made aware of the issues so that there is co-operation and co-ordination among the residents. It is only then there can be an environment sustainability of building complexes.

B. CONCLUSION

10.5 SWOC Analysis

Based on the above factors and analysis a SWOC chart is prepared which forms the basis for the above suggested recommendations.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
• The project site is	• No change of land use	• There are still	Violations of
centrally located.	has been effected.	15 apartments	norms by KHB
• All civic amenities	• The plan sanctioned	vacant. It is	will cause
and infrastructure	violates the then	viable to sell	problems to the
is available within	prevailing ZR and	them at the	buyers.

CHAPTER 10	0: REFLECTION	NS AND CONC	LUSION
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Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
walking distance.	also the present	earliest.	• Land share has not
• It is about 1 kms	revised ZR.		been made part of
from the bus	• No NOC from the		the sales deed. This
station and 1 km	Railways has been		may cause
from the Railway	obtained.		problems at a later
Station. The	• There is no CFO from		stage.
Airport is about	KSPCB as STP has		• Adopting a <i>"lump</i>
18.1 kms away.	not been constructed.		sum fixed price no
• The allottees/	• All the apartments		variation" contract
residents have	have not been sold		for execution leads
adapted to	even though the		to complications.
apartment culture	project was completed		
and have taken a	on 21.12.2011.		
liking to it.	• Maintenance cost for		
	the complex has not		
	been revised.		

10.6 Limitations of the study

- \checkmark The analysis is based on the sample approved by KEA..
- ✓ The findings of the study cannot be taken as a replication for other Highrise buildings as conditions may differ there.

CHAPTER 11: RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Short Term

- The land use from P/PG/OS should be changed to residential use by Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) from the Urban Development Department (UDD). This pertains to objective 1 of the evaluation.
- 2. The sanction to group housing plan by Belagavi City Corporation (BCC) violates the then prevailing Zonal Regulations (ZR). The claim of the KHB that the violation is compensated if the present ZR is considered as far as FAR is concerned also does not fall into place. On examining the now prevailing ZR provisions for group housing, in the now prevailing ZR, regularization appears difficult for the following reasons:
 - i. Road width should be min 15 M but on spot is less.
 - ii. Civic Amenities (CA) sites have to be handed to the authorities. The details of the CA sites are not known.

Hence, it has to be examined if the violation comes under the purview of the proposed Akrama Sakrama rules, if it is promulgated. Either way, KHB should take steps to get the complex regularized, if needed, as a onetime regularization from the State Government itself or that the residents get the Occupancy Certificate (OC) and are entitled to Municipal Corporation benefits.

- 3. As per a circular dated 03 august 2015 issued by the railway board in GoI, NoC is required for any construction within 30 M from the railway property. The No Objection Certificate (NOC) or declaration by the Railway Authorities to the effect that there is No Objection for the existing complex has to be obtained to avoid complication. This pertains to objective 1 of the evaluation
- STP should be constructed and Consent for Operation (CFO) should be obtained from Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB). This pertains to objective 3 of the evaluation.
- 5. Steps may be initiated to dispose the remaining flats as per KHB norms. This pertains to objective 3 of the evaluation.

11.2 Long Term

- 1. While planning for housing, in urban areas especially where masterplans are approved by the govt. under Karnataka Town and Country Planning (KT&CP) act, lands earmarked for residential use should be identified to avoid complications. In other areas, the details such as:
 - i. Location of land;
 - ii. Full details of the surroundings;
 - iii. Approach road with width and classification of road;
 - iv. Kharab land details and surrounding land use including tanks and nalas and
 - v. ZR applicable.

There should be a database to finally select the land for development. This pertains to objective 1 of the evaluation.

- Co-ordination between KHB and the concerned local authorities should be there to avoid delay/refusal in obtaining the necessary NOC and final OC. This pertains to objective 3 of the evaluation.
- 3. No project shall be taken up without proper NOCs and permissions from the concerned authorities. This pertains to objective 1 of the evaluation.

11.3 Policy Related

- 1. Co-ordination between various govt agencies connected to public housing should be a priority before taking up of such scheme. This pertains to objective 1 and 2 of the evaluation.
- 2. The KHB should function as a local authority till the OC is issued to the buyers and then handed over to the concerned local body. This is provided for, in the act itself. This pertains to objective 3 of the evaluation.
- 3. If there is any dispute for taking over the completed scheme from the concerned local body for any technical/ administration reasons, accountability may be fixed. This pertains to objective 1 and 2 of the evaluation.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Tor for the Evaluation Study

ToR for Evaluation of Residential Highrise Project Constructed at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi District by Karnataka Housing Board

1. Title of the Study:

The title of the study is Evaluation of the "Residential Highrise Project Constructed at Jakkare Honda. Belagavi District by Karnataka Housing Board".

2. Department implementing the scheme:

Karnataka Housing Board Bengaluru has implemented the project by a Architectural & Engineering Firm Viz M/S Mahesh Chandra Associates Bengaluru.

3. Background and the context:

The 12th Five Year Plan outlay of the State is Rs. 9102.57 crores, of which Rs. 8574.05 crores is the anticipated expenditure in the first four year of the 12th Five Year Plan. Karnataka Housing Board was established under Karnataka Housing Board Act 1962 as a successor to Mysore Housing Board, which was constituted in the year 1956. The primary objective of KHB is "to make such schemes and to carry out such works as are necessary for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need of housing accommodation". With this directive **Karnataka Housing Board** is endeavoring to meet the rise in housing demand by undertaking layout formation. construction of houses, land development scheme and housing projects under joint venture.

KHB is providing affordable housing to various sections of the Society. There is no budgetary support of the Government to the housing schemes of the Board and the projects are implemented on its own financial arrangements/with the assistance of financial institutions.

The Detailed Project Report are prepared by qualified Architects & Engineering Firms and monitored by expert Project Management Consultants. There is a Project Monitoring Committee headed by the Executive Engineer incharge of the project. The works are entrusted on turn key basis to the prequalified Turnkey Contractors in KHB. The turn key contract insist for 2 years defect liability period and simultaneously 1 year contract for maintenance for civic services. The Board has undertaken several initiatives to ensure a greater efficiency in the implementation of its projects. Further, the Board has effectively used modern construction technology, and has been awarded for its time bound and quality construction. The Government of Karnataka vide the Result Frame Document (RFD) 2015-16 has set the mandate for the independent valuation of the projects completed by the departments. Hence, the Commissioner vide letter No. Board has requested KEA Karnataka Housing KHB/CE/ToR/427/2015-16, dated: 16.12.2015 for evaluation of the project.

Project Description in brief

The Karnataka Housing Board has constructed a Residential Highrise complex in an extent of 2 acres 10 guntas of land at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi. The land was allotted by the Revenue Department of the Government with a memorandum of understanding to allotment apartments constructed as quarters to the employees of the Revenue Department in lieu of the cost of land. The details of the project are as under:

- Name of the project: Construction of Residential Apartments and Quarters for Revenue Employees at Jakkere honda in Belagavi District.
- 2. Original cost of the project: Rs. 33.00 crores
- 3. Final Cost of the project: Rs. 40.83 crores
- Name of the Architectural & Engineering Firm: M/s. Mahesh Chandra Associates, Bangalore
- 5. Name of the Contractor: M/s. Krishna Constructions, Bangalore.

- Approval to the tender proceedings from the Government vide the order No.DOH/333/KHB/2007, Bangalore dated: 21-10-2008.
- 7. Final Entrustment amount to the Contractor: Rs.31.10 crores.
- 8. Original Entrustment amount to the Contractor: Rs.24.96 crores.
- 9. Date of commencement of the project: 22/12/2008.
- 10. Due date of completion as per original contract :21.06.2010
- 11. Actual date of completion of the project: 21/12/2011.
- 12.Statutory Approvals obtained from:- 1) Belagavi Urban Development Authority for the development plan 2) Belagavi City Corporation for the building plan and 3) NOC from Pollution Control Board.
- 13.Number of apartments sanctioned for construction: 204
- 14.Number of apartments actually constructed: 210

4. Objective of the Project:

Karnataka Housing Board is implementing the housing schemes under its Act at various places throughout the State to provide housing to various sections of the society at affordable price. The Board is also implementing the construction of building works to the various departments/agencies of the Government on deposit contribution basis. The objective of the project is to provide housing facility to various sections of the society.

5. The Scope and Objective of the Study

The scope of the project is the project area 2 acres and 10 guntas of land Jakkere Honda, Belagavi. The objective of the study is to assess the compliance of all the mile stones under the project in the stipulated time. The evaluation study also intends to assess the achievement of objectives of KHB with the implementation of this housing project. Further, the process of allotment, perception and satisfaction of the occupants and services provided and violations of agreements signed with KHB by the occupants of houses to be evaluated.

6. Monitoring of the scheme

Doaru

The project was monitored by the Commissioner and the Chief Engineer Karnataka Housing Board regularly every ----- . In addition to this there is a Project Monitoring Committee headed by the Executive Engineer in-charge of the project at Belagavi to review the project periodically.

7. Present Status of the Project

So far, 210 apartments have been constructed in 2 blocks (Block-I named as Ghataprabha with 102 apartments and Block-II named as Mallaprabha with 108 apartments) 192 have been disposed. 6 flats of the block-II have been allotted to officers of Revenue Department. The housing complex is yet to be handed over to the local body for maintenances.

8. Sampling and Evaluation Methodology

- a. Inspection of all apartments to done.
- b. Interview to be done of all allottees living in the apartment.
- c. Interview at least 50% of those who are not allottees but living in the apartment.
- d. Focus group discussion to held to elicit the views of allottees with respect to overall quality of the work such has water supply, sewerage, street lighting, storm water drainage, road network and communication network including environmental aspects considered for planning and implementation.
- e. FGDs to be held with Residential society, officers of Town Planning, Revenue Department (Land acquisition) to elicit their views on civic amenities provided to the residents and overall benefit of the scheme to the society.

9. Evaluation questions (Inclusive not exhaustive)

a) Was the project being evaluated conceived on the demand of people who insisted that the Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) develop a housing colony in the project area? If not, what were the factors that conceived the project?

- b) Has the project been implemented as per plan in terms of (a) Cost, (b) Timelines and conformity with the project document (DPR)? If not, where have been the overruns? How can these be avoided in future?
- c) Has the surrender of 2 acres 10 guntas of land at Jakkere Honda, which is acquired for the housing project been in accordance with the objective of mandate of KHB?
- d) What was the land rate at the time of purchase of land from owner? Was it below or above the guidance value prevailing at that time? Please elaborate.
- e) Has the acquisition of land done for this project been fair, transparent, judicious and fully in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act? If not, were does the process err?
- f) Was there any law and order problem or litigation that hindered the process of land acquisition? If yes, what were its causes? How can these be minimized in future?
- g) Are the persons whose lands were acquired satisfied with the process of land acquisition and the compensation that they received? In cases where they are not satisfied, what is the complaint? Is the complaint justified or not in principle or law or both?
- h) Have the Neighborhood Planning Principles that were followed in the project including its effectiveness and organising spaces for residential, commercial, parks, playgrounds, civic amenities/community centers etc. been followed in the project? What is the perception of allottees about It?
- i) What are the health, safety and convenience facilities of the project? What is the perception of allottees about it?
- j)What is the preference allottees with regard to getting a fully constructed house from KHB vis-à-vis getting a developed site?
- k) How were the apartments in the project allotted? Was it fair and transparent? Was the reservation policy followed in allotment?
- I)How many of the 210 houses completed have been occupied? How many of the occupied once have been done by the allottees and in how many the residents are relatives, lease holders or tenents of allottees?

- m) Amongst the houses that have been occupied by allottees only, how many have been occupied after altering, dismantling and building or improving the structure handed over?
- n) Why did they go for alteration, re-building and improvement?
- o) What is the opinion of the residents of the houses with regard to the quality of construction, and design of house, infrastructure services viz. water supply, sewerage, street lighting, storm water drainage, road network and communication network including environmental aspects considered for planning and implementation? Are the houses seepage and leakage free? If not, in how many houses the problem persists?
- p) What suggestion can be given for future projects to be smooth in execution and meet the expectation of all the stake holders including those whose lands are acquired?

10.Deliverables time schedule:

Karnataka Housing Board will provide the detailed project report of the project, details of the properties developed and allotted/disposed in the layout, and the available information/data to the Consultant Organisation appointed. Instruction to be given by the Commission KHB to the officers concerned in Belgavi office for providing necessary details and co-operate with the consultant organization in completing the study in the stipulated time. It is expected to complete the study in 3 months time, excluding the time taken for approvals. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

a.	Work plan submission	:	Fifteen days after signing the agreement.
b.	Field Data Collection	:	Fifteen days from date of work plan approval.
c.	Draft report Submission	:	One Month after field data collection.
d.	Final Report Submission	:	One Month from draft report submission.
e.	Total duration	:	3 Months

.

11. Minimum Qualifications of Core team members:

The core team should comprise of the following members (the list is inclusive not exhaustive) should have technical qualifications/experience as stated below-

- i. A masters in Civil Engineering with minimum 10 year's experience in handling construction projects. (*Principal Investigator*),
- ii. A masters in Architecture with at least 5 year's experience in designing of Architecture projects (*Member 1*), and,
- iii. A masters in Social Science (Member 2).

Or more/better, and in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.

Consultant Evaluation Organizations who do not meet these criteria will not be considered for doing the evaluation.

12. Agency for evaluation:

The evaluating agency should be finalized as over provision of the Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules, but without compromising on the quality.

13. Contact person to get further details about the study:

Sri. V.Yeshwanth, Commissioner, Karnataka Housing Board, Bengaluru 9480685314 email mobile number 22213592, number Phone commissionerkhb@gmail.com and Sri. M. Ganesh, KES, Chief Engineer, 22100077/9482467561 email numbers Phone (Technical), cheifengineerkhb@gmail.com and Sri. B.B.Gurav, Executive Engineer, KHB, Belagavi, Phone number 08312-45341, mobile number 9448053516 will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

APPENDIX 2: Data Collection Instruments

Evaluation of the Residential Highrise Project at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)



Sponsored byConducted byKarnataka EvaluationCentre for Symbiosis ofAuthority (KEA),Technology, Environment &Government of Karnataka,Management (STEM),BangaloreKoramangala, BangaloreEmail: keagok@karnataka.gov.inEmail: stemb@vsnl.com



Interview Schedule 1 (IS-1): KHB Officials

Respondent Profile

Name:		Designation:
Contact	Phone:	Mobile:
Details:	Email:	Address:

1.	Name of the Apartment Complex:					
a)	Location:					
b)	Site dimensions (in Mtrs):					
c)	Number of Floors:	Floors				
	Stilt + G +					
d)	Size/Area of Apartment/Flat:	Sq.Ft.				
e)	Original Cost of the Project :					
	(Rs.in Crores)					
f)	Final Cost of the Project :					
	(Rs.in Crores)					
g)	Name of the Architectural & Engineering F	irm:				
h)	Name of the Contractor:					
i)	Name of the Project Management Consulta	nts:				
j)	Project commenced in: (Month & Year)					
k)	Project to be completed by: (Month &					
	Year)					
1)	Actual Project Completion: (Month &					
	Year)					
m)	Number of apartments sanctioned for					
	construction :					

	Naie nonua, i			18 4 1	nau		using	DUa	i i u		
n)	Number of apartme	ents act	tually								
	constructed :										
2.	Was Demand Surv	ey con	ducted for	the pr	ojec	t envisaged	l before	taking	g i. Yes	5 i	i.No
	it up?										
a)	If YES, what was t	he	i. Positiv	ve ii.	Neg	gative	b) If N	O, sta	te reason	IS:	
	response?										
i.	-										
ii.											
a)	Was Project taken	un hy I	KHB on ir	nsisten	ce of	Revenue		i. Y	es	ii	No
<i>u)</i>	Department	upoji		10100011		110 / 01140			•5		110
b)	Has it been taken o	n Den	osit Contr	ibution	fro	n Revenue		i. Y	es	ii	No
0)	Department?	n Dep		loution	110	II Ite venue		1. 1	05	11.	110
	If NO , how was the	nroio	at financa	42							
-					1	- 4- D:1-		: .	7	::	N.
3.	Is the land converte	ed from	1 Agricuit	ure / H	ona	a to Reside	nuai	i. 1	Yes	11.	No
	use?			•					<u></u>		
4.	Source of Land?		- D1			rnment	1 1		Private		
5.	As per the prevailing										
a)	Was the Change of	land u	ise i. Ye	es	11	. No	b) If	NO, §	give reas	sons:	
	obtained?										
i.											
ii.											
6.	Indicate whether th										
a)	Belagavi Urban De	evelopr	nent Auth	ority fo	or D	evelopmen	t/ Layou	ut i.	Yes	ii.	No
	Plan?										
b)	Licence from Belag				or th	e Building	Plan?	i.	Yes	ii.	
c)	NOC from the Poll		Control Bo	oard?				i.	Yes	ii.	No
d)	NOC for fire safety							i.	Yes	ii.	No
7.	Details of Features	surrou	inding the	Proper	rty:						
i.	Bus Stand	ii. Rail	lway line		iii. l	Hospital/Cl	inic	iv	. Schoo	ls	
V.	Parks/Play	vi. An	y Others								
	grounds	(Speci	fy)								
8.	Is there any Centra	l Gove	rnment Pr	operty	in t	ne surround	lings?	i.	Yes	ii.	No
a)	If YES , is it:	i	. Defence	Land		ii. Railwa	y land	ii	i. Herita	ige la	nd
b)	Was NOC obtained	d from	relevant	i. Ye	es	ii. No	c) It	f NO,	state rea	sons:	
	authority?										
i.							ł				
ii.											
9.	Provide the details	on the	following	costs	for t	he Project:					
a)	Land value Prevail	ing		b) La	and v	alue Arriv	ed (Per	SqM)	:		
	(Per SqM):	-						- /			
c)	What was the mode	e of pa	yment of	and	8	. Book Tra	ansfer		b. Otł	ners	
,	acquisition?	1	-								
d)	If OTHERS, speci	fy			-				1		
i.	· 1	-									

ii.								
e)	Total amount spent on Rs							
	the project :							
f)	Total amount recovered Rs							
	from sale :							
g)	Whether the amount recovered	d in terms	s of fina	ince was:				
	i. Balanced ii.	Deficit			iii.	Surplus		
h)	Has building and other constru	uction wo	rker's v	velfare	i.	Yes	ii.	No
	cess Act, 1996 and amendmer	nts thereaf	ter and	therein				
	addressed							
i.	If YES , What was mode							
	adopted?							
ii.	What was the % cess							
	collected?							
iii.	The % was based on what							
	amount?							
iv.	What was the amount remitted							
	Building and other construction	on worker	's welfa	ire				
	Board? (Rs.)							
V.	What was the amount credited	()						
vi.	Was it through challan / cross	ed			vii. If	NO, state	reason	18
	cheque / DD?							
10	T (1 1 () 1		1.0	0		• • • •		··
10.	Is the complex constructed as	-		an?		i. Ye	S	ii. No
a) i.	If NO , what were the violation	ns / deviai	10ns?					
11. 11.	Was FAD years lations have	i. Yes		ii. No			C the	
11.	Was FAR regulations been violated?	1. 1 es	b	II. INO		a) If YE	s, mer	1.
i.	Who took the decision to viola	ata						
1.	FAR?	alc						
ii.	Why was such a decision take	n?						
12.	Has the project been impleme		r Zonir	o Regulat	ions of	the i.	Yes	ii. No
12.	time?	nica as pe	1 20111	5 Regulat	10115 01		105	II. 100
a)	If NO , provide details of the r	egulations	s violate	ed?				
i.		- 8						
ii.								
13.	Has the land earmarked for Pa	arks, Plays	grounds	and open	spaces	i. Ye	es	ii. No
	in the Development/Layout Pl	, ,	-	1	1			
a)	If NO , state reasons	1				1		
i.								
ii.								
14.	Give details of the health, safe	ety and co	nvenier	ce faciliti	es prov	ided in th	e proje	ect.

	kare Honda, Belagavi		<u>arnat</u>	aka	Housing	Boa	r d	
a)	Health Facilities: i. First Aid		Any Oth					
b)	Safety Facilities: i. Security		Any Oth		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
c)	Conveniences/ Shops for daily		-	-				
15.	Indicate whether the following	g Civic A	Amenitie	s are p	rovided in th	1		-
a)	Park/ Children Play Area:						Yes	ii. No
b)	Play Ground/ Open Space:					i. `	Yes	ii. No
c)	Community hall:					i. `	Yes	ii. No
d)	Sitting Benches in the open sp	aces/ se	tbacks:			i.	Yes	ii. No
e)	Swimming pool					i.	Yes	ii. No
f)	Are plants/ trees planted for sh	nade?				i.	Yes	ii. No
g)	Is solar lighting provided?					i.	Yes	ii. No
16.	Is corporation facing strain in residents?	providi	ng any se	ervices	to the	i.	Yes	ii. No
a)	If YES, then for which service	e?						
i.								
ii.								
17.	Whether the Fire Safety measu	ures are	provideo	l as per	NBC	i. Ye	es	ii. No
	Norms?							
a)	If YES , what are the measures provided?							
1.								
ii.								
b)	If NO, give reasons.							
i.								
ii.								
c)	Has final clearance from FFD	obtaine	d?			i. Y		ii. No
18.	What is the source of water supply?	i. Mun	icipal Su	pply	ii. Bore w	ells	iii. C	Others
a)	Whether water storage facility	' is	i.	Sump	ii. OH	Т	iii. C	Others
	provided?							
b)	If YES, give the capacity of the	ne storag	ge facilit	y/ies.				
c)	What is the frequency of water	r i.	24x7	ii.	Once in a I	Day	iii.	Others
	supply?							
d)	What is the per capita supply of			partmen	nts?			
e)	Is the water meter provided to		-			i.	Yes	ii. No
19.	How is the Solid Waste collec	ted fron	n the	i. D	oor-to-door		ii. Du	ist bins
	apartment?							
a)	Is the solid waste segregated a	t source	?			i.	Yes	ii. No
b)	How is solid waste collected f	rom apa	rtments	and cor	nveyed to the	e colle	ection po	int?

APPENDICES

20.	Is the Complex provided with underground drainage system?			Yes	ii. No	
a)	If NO , Mention the type of system provided?					
i.						
ii.						
b)	Is STP provided as part of DPR?		i.	Yes	ii. No	
c)	If NO , has it been omitted wilfully?		i.	Yes	ii. No	
d)	Is STP mandatory as per environment regulations?		i.	Yes	ii. No	
e)	Has space been reserved for STP?		i.	Yes	ii. No	
f)	If YES , how much area is provided for STP?					
g)	How much will it cost for recycling units - piping/tank/motor	etc.	Rs.			
h)	Who has to bear the cost of STP? i. Resid	ents		ii. I	KHB	
i)	Indicate whether the treated water is being utilized.		i.	Yes	ii. No	
j)	If NO , how is it being disposed?					
i.						
ii.						
21.	Is the storm water disposal facility provided for the apartment	?	i.	Yes	ii. No	
a)	If NO , how is the storm water disposed from the site?					
i.						
ii.						
22.	Whether the lighting facility is provided for the common areas of i. Yes ii. No					
	the apartment complex?					
a)	Is solar system provided for street lighting?		i.	Yes	ii. No	
b)	If YES , indicate if there are any maintenance issues?					
i.						
ii.						
23.	Was the PMC engaged from start to finish of the Project?		i.	Yes	ii. No	
a)	Has the PMC conducted necessary tests as per IS Code for		i.	Yes	ii. No	
	materials?					
b)	If YES , furnish details:					
c)	Was the satisfactory Completion Certificate obtained from the PMC?	;	i.	Yes	ii. No	
d)	If YES , furnish the copy:					
24.	Have all procedures completed for apartment allotment/ transf	er to th	ie a	llottees	(Ves/	
<u> </u>	No)?	v i to ti	10 u		(100)	
a)	If NO, state reasons:					
i.						
ii.						
25.	Has Occupancy Certificate obtained from Competent Authorit	y?	i.	Yes	ii. No	

a)	If YES, furnish the copy.							
b)	If NO , on what basis the apartments were allotted?							
i.	,	1						
ii.								
26.	What is the process adopt	ted for allotment	of apartments	s?				
	i. Auction i	i. Lottery		iii.Others				
a)	Was any reservation poly	icy followed in all	otment of apa	artments?	i. Yes	ii. No		
b)	How may apartments are	e allotted to public	??		-			
c)	Number of apartments ir	which the allotte	es are					
	staying?							
d)	Number of apartments re	ented/ leased by th	e allottees?					
27.	Indicate the maintenance cost for the apartment per annum (Rs./ Sq.ft) :							
28.	Is the Society formed for	the apartment co	mplex?		i. Ye	s ii. No		
a)	If YES , whether society	is taking up the m	aintenance of	fapartment	? i. Ye	s ii. No		
b)	Is the apartment complex	x provided with se	curity system	n?	i. Ye	s ii. No		
c)	Is the apartment complex	x provided with lif	ft arrangemer	nts?	i. Ye	s ii. No		
d)	Is the apartment complex	c provided with D	G Set in case	of power	i. Ye	s ii. No		
	failure?							
e)	If YES, furnish areas with	th DG sets connec	ted (Commo	n areas/ lift/	flats):	I		
29.	Is the parking space prov	vided residents/	i. Yes	ii.No a)	If YES, is	it:		
	visitors?							
	i. Adequate	ii. Inadeq	uate	iii. F	Provided as	s per ZR		
a)	Is parking space included	as part of the apa	artment allotr	nent cost?	i. Ye	es ii. No		
b)	If NO, state reasons:							
i.								
ii.								

Interviewer Name	Designation	Date of Interview	Signature

INTERVIEWER NOTES:

Evaluation of the Residential Highrise Project at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)



Sponsored byConducted byKarnataka EvaluationCentre for Symbiosis ofAuthority (KEA),Technology, Environment &Government of Karnataka,Management (STEM),BangaloreKoramangala, BangaloreEmail: keagok@karnataka.gov.inEmail: stemb@vsnl.com

Interview Schedule 2 (IS-2): Revenue Department Officials

Respondent Profile

Name:		Designation:
Contact	Phone:	Mobile:
Details:	Email:	Address:

1.	Was the project taken up by KHB on insistence of Revenue Dept .? i. Yes ii. No								No	
a)	If NO, give reasons f	If NO , give reasons for taking it up:								
i.										
ii.										
2.	Was the project taken up on deposit contribution from Revenue i. Yes ii. No									
	Dept.?									
a)	If YES , what is the co	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
b)	If NO , how was the p	2	l? Who y	1						
	i. Revenue departme				n by Revenue d	epartn	nent			
	iii. Deposit from Ben	5			er Sources					
3.	Was the land handed		2		<u>.</u>	i.	Yes	ii.	No	
a)	If YES, What was the			()						
4.	What was the prevaili	0			· · ·	s.) ?				
5.	How was the cost of l	and disbursed		-						
	i. Cash	ii. Cheque	ii	. Demar	nd Draft	iv. Ot	thers			
a)	If Others, specify:									
i.										
ii.										
6.	What was the market				/					
7.	As per prevailing Mas	ster Plan, what	is desig	nated lar	nd use for the lan	nd?:				
a)	Has the change of lan	d use	i. Yes	ii. No	b) If NO , give	reasor	1S:			
	obtained?									
i.										
ii.										
8.	How may apartments	were allotted a	as quarte	rs to the	Revenue					
	Dept.?		L							
	- F									

a)	Provide the details of the apartments/ quarters allotted				
i.					
ii.					
9.	Are you satisfied with the apartments/ quarters handed over by the	i.	Yes	ii.	No
	KHB?				
a)	If NO , what are your issues and concerns				
i.					
ii.					
10.	What are your suggestions for taking up similar projects?				
i.					
ii.					

Interviewer Name	Designation	Date of Interview	Signature

INTERVIEWER NOTES

Evaluation of the Residential Highrise Project at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)



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Questionnaire (Q): Allottees / Non-allottees

A. Respondent Details

1.	Name:								
2.	Contact Details:	a) Mobile No:		b) Email:					
3.	House/Flat Num	iber:	4.	Area of F	lat:				
5.	House Type:	i. 2 BHK	ii	3 BHK					
6.	Ownership :	i. Owner	ii	Tenant		iii. C	Others	•	
7.	7. If Owner , Cost of flat including Registration Charges: (Rs.)								
8.	r.	being paid: (Rs.):							
9.	Number of perso	ons in the house:	Α	dults:		Chi	ldren:		
10.	Are you a Nativ	e of this city?				i.	Yes	ii. No	
a)	If No, from whi	ch place you have migr	ated to	his city?					
b)	Reasons for Mig	gration:							
	i.Marriage	ii.Parent's Transfer	iii.Em	oloyment	iv.Ch	nildre	n's Edu	cation	

B. Household Socio-Cultural Data

[Circle the answer]

1.	Do you enjoy the apartment	i. Yes	ii. No					
a)	If NO, is it because of the la	ck of	?					
	i. Privacy	iii.	Other Rea	asons				
b)								
c)								
2.	Are there social gatherings i	n the ap	partment during:					
	i. Festivals	ii.	Occasionally	iii.	Regularly	r		
3.	Is there sufficient area availa apartment?	i. Yes	ii. No					
a)	If NO, what type of spaces y	ou wis	h to have:					
i.								
ii.								
4.	Are you satisfied with the cost paid for the apartment? i. Yes ii. No							
a)	If NO , give reasons?							
i.								
ii.								

5.	What is the Annual Maintenance cost being paid?							
	i. 12,000 to 15,000 ii. 15,000 to 18,000 iii. > 18,000							
6.	What was the process of apartment allotment? i. Lottery ii. Auction iii. Others							
7.	Have all requisites assured in allotment notification been i. Yes ii. No							
	fulfilled?							
a)	If NO , what are the short comings?							
i.								
ii.								

C. Construction and Infrastructure

[Circle the answer]

1.	Provide your perception/s	atisfaction levels o	n the following	aspects							
a)	Design of Apartment/Flat	i. Highly	ii. Modera	tely	iii. Not						
a)		Satisfied	Satisfie	d	Satisfied						
b)) If Moderately Satisfied or Not satisfied, give reasons:										
	i. Improper Planning	ii. Poor Ventilati		iii. Narrow	Toilets						
	iv. Units un-organized	v. Improper door	rs position	vi. Vastu Is	sues						
c)	Quality of Construction	i. Highly Satisfied	d ii. Modera	tely	iii. Not						
()			Satisfie	d	Satisfied						
d)											
	i. Poor quality material		orkmanship		ngs not good						
	iv. Finishing n			v. Any O							
e)	Water Supply Quantity	i. Highly Satisfie		•	iii. Not						
•••			Satisfie		Satisfied						
f)	Water Supply Quality	i. Highly Satisfie			iii. Not						
			Satisfie		Satisfied						
g)	Sewerage System	i. Highly Satisfie		•	iii. Not						
6)			Satisfie		Satisfied						
h)	Storm Water Drainage	i. Highly Satisfie			iii. Not						
			Satisfie		Satisfied						
i)	Circulation Network	i. Highly Satisfie			iii. Not						
		·	Satisfie		Satisfied						
j)	Electricity Supply	i. Highly Satisfie			iii. Not						
	Q4 4 T 1 1 4		Satisfie		Satisfied						
k)	Street Lighting	i. Highly Satisfie		2	iii. Not						
	Communication Notes d	: II: -1-1 0-4:-6:-	Satisfie		Satisfied iii. Not						
1)	Communication Network	i. Highly Satisfie	d ii. Modera Satisfie		Satisfied						
	Are there any Seepage / I	oolvaga/ Damnnag									
2.	flats?	eakage/ Dampnes	s nouceu ili yo	ui 1. 1							
a)	If YES , Mention and show	v the snaces									
<i>a)</i>	i. Hall		chen	iii. H	Bed room						
	iv. Bath room			ers							
3.	Were any Alterations or A	Additions made to			(es ii. No						
a)	If YES, is it because of :			·	1. 110						
<i>u)</i>	i. Poor quality ii	. Did not suit	iii. To hav	e iv.	others						
		2121000410	i o nu v		0						

		your taste	better c	quality					
b)	Are all the requirements agreed to be given by KHB while				i. Yes	ii. No			
	handing over been fulfilled?								
c)) If NO , detail what was not fulfilled.								
d)	Have you provided / altered the position of;								
	i. Wardrobes	ii. False	e Ceiling	iii	. Kitchen (Cabinet			
	v. Inte	rnal Walls	vi.	Any	Others				
e)	Have you covered the	balcony?			i. Yes	ii. No			
f)	If YES , is it with the knowledge of KHB?				i. Yes	ii. No			

D. Civic Amenities & Facilities

[Circle the answer]

1	D	· 1 1	• • 1	1.1.1	1	0		· • • •		··
1.	Does your apartment have designated children play area?							i. Ye	S	ii. No
a)	If NO , indicate which areas are being used for this purpose.									
	i. Setback areas ii. Parking area iii. Circulation area iv. Any other space									
2.	Are you satisfied			vided	in the apa	rtment	i	i. Ye	S	ii. No
a)	If NO, what issue	es you are fa	cing?							
i.										
ii.										
3.	Have you been pr		<u> </u>	-	king space	e?	i	i. Ye	S	ii. No
a)	If NO , where do	you park yo	ur vehicle	es?						
	i. Stilt area as			i	ii. Setbacl					r areas
b)	Where do your vi			-	. Setback			. Out	side	Boundary
4.	Indicate the available		llowing fa	acilitie	es near you	ır apartme	ent			
a)	Daily needs & gr				1 km	ii. <	2km			> 2km
b)	Education Facilit	ies			1 km	ii. <	2km		iii. >	> 2km
c)	Hospitals/ Clinics	5		i. <	1 km	ii. <	2km			> 2km
d)	Transport facilitie	es		i. <	1 km	ii. <	2km		iii. >	> 2km
e)	Banks/ Civic ame	enities			i. $< 1 \text{ km}$ ii. $< 2 \text{ km}$		2km	m iii.		> 2km
f)	Recreational facil	lities		i. <	< 1 km ii. < 2k		2km		iii. >	> 2km
5.	Are your children	1 & other far	nily mem	bers s	afe in the	apartmen	t?	i. Ye	S	ii. No
a)	If NO, give reaso	ns:								
i.										
ii.										
6.	Has provision bee	en made for	different	ly able	ed individu	ials?		i. Ye	S	ii. No
7.	Do you prefer sta	ying in apar	tment as	agains	st individu	al house?		i. Ye	S	ii. No
a)	If YES , reasons:									
	i. Cost Effe	ctive			ii. So	ecurity &	Safe	ety		
	iii. Good mai	ntenance	iv. S	Social	gathering	V.	. 1	Any o	thers	
8.	Any other specifi	c facilities y	ou would	l have	preferred	in the Ap	artm	ent?		
	i. Gym ii.	Club house	iii.	Party	area	iv. Any	othe	ers ple	ease s	pecify
a)			1							

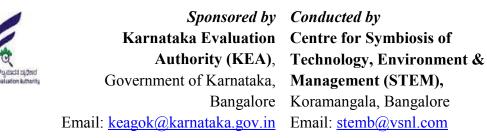
9.	Any specific suggestions to improve the living and environment of your apartment?								
i.									
ii.									
10.	Are restroom facilities been provided for security personnel / housekeeper personnel?i. Yesii. No								
a)	If YES , has it been provided in	i. Basement	ii. Els	ewhere					
b)	If ELSEWHERE , where has it been provide	ed? Specify?							
i.									
ii.									

c)	If NO , Please explain how the issue can be solved?
i.	
ii.	

Interviewer Name	Designation	Date of Interview	Signature
NITEDVIEWED NOTES.			11

INTERVIEWER NOTES:

Evaluation of the Residential Highrise Project at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)



Inspection Checklist (IC): Inspection of Apartment

A. Apartment and Neighbourhood

[Circle the answer]

1.	Circulation pattern	i. Good ii. Bad	
2.	Public transportation:	i. Convenient ii. Inconvenient	
3.	Distance from apartment to working place		
	(KM):		
4.	Width of the approach road (Meters):		
5.	Mode of transportation using:	i. Public ii. Private iii. Own	
6.	Availability of parking area:	i. Inside ii. Outside	
7.	Availability of parking area :	i. Sufficient ii. Not Sufficient	
8.	Approach towards parking area:	i. Convenient ii. Not	
		Convenient	
9.	Approach to main road:	i. By Service Road ii. Direct	

B. Natural and Environmental Data

[Circle the answer]

1.	Any nuisance around /the house due to :								
	i. Traffic	ii. Commercial Activity	iii.	Industries	iv. Im	prop	er Sew	age	
					Di	sposa	al		
	v. Nei	ghbourhood activities	vi.	Industry	vii. Ar	ny oth	ner		
2.	Type of fire safety measures taken by the authority.								
i.									
ii.									
3.	Is there any emergency exit provided for the apartment? i. Yes ii. No			No					
4.	Security servi	ces	i.	Satisfied		ii.	Not s	satisfi	ied

C. Other Observations/ if any:

Interviewer Name	Designation	Date of Interview	Signature

Evaluation of Residential Highrise Project constructed at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board Evaluation of the Residential Highrise Project at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka

Housing Board (KHB)



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FGD Checklist 1 (FGD-A): Allottees

A. Opinion on overall quality of Services and Amenities provided.

- 1) Water Supply
- 2) Sewerage System
- 3) Street Lighting
- 4) Storm Water Drainage
- 5) Road Network & Circulation
- 6) Communication Network
- 7) Solid Waste Management
- 8) Cleanliness and quality of Environment
- 9) Other Civic Amenities and Facilities

B. Maintenance of the apartments and their role.

- 1) Functioning of the Society
- 2) Involvement in maintenance activities
- 3) Any other aspects

C. Any Suggestions for taking up similar Projects.

Evaluation of the Residential Highrise Project at Jakkare Honda, Belagavi by Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)



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FGD Checklist 2 (FGD-S): Stakeholder Departments

A. Major Benefits of the Project to the Society in General.

- 1) Housing facilities
- 2) Affordable price
- 3) Any other, specify

B. Opinion on Civic Amenities Provided in the Apartment.

- 1) Entry-Exit
- 2) Security
- 3) Lift
- 4) Parking Facilities
- Infrastructure Facilities (Water supply, Sewerage System, Storm Water Drainage, Solid Waste Management, Street Lighting, etc.)
- 6) Open Spaces and Children Play Areas
- 7) Other amenities in the vicinity

C. Process of Allotment of apartments/ flats and Maintenance of Apartment

D. Any Suggestions for taking up similar Projects.

APPENDIX 3: Copy of the High Court Judgement

(ouset order 4045-1yB H.g. Valatha km 1 IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BANGALORE Dated this the 2nd day of November 2010 P PRESENT THE HON BLE MR.J.S.KHEHAR, CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON BLE MR.JUSTICE A.S. PACHHAPURE W.P NO.22456/2009 (LB-PIL) BETWEEN: Sri.Ganesh S/o.Jotiba Oulkar Aged about 36 years 3355. Gondhali Galli Belgaum. ...Petitioner (By Sri.G.Balakrishna Shastry, Adv.) AND: 1. The Karnataka Housing Board, K.G.Road, Bangalore By its Commissioner. 2. Belgaum Urban Development Authority Belguam By its Commissioner 3. The Corporation of the City of Belgaum by its Commissioner. 4. The State of Karnataka. By its Secretary to Revenue Department, M.S.Building, Dr.Ambedkar Road, Bangalore-560 001. ...Respondents (By Sri.H.G.Vasantha Kumar, Adv. for R.1 Sri. Basavaraj Kareddy, Prl.G.A. for R.2 & R.4 Sri.Niranjan Kumar, Adv. for R.3.) This Writ Petition is filed under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India praying to quash the order dated 4.7.2008 passed by the communication of the second This certified corv contains? . 1' ge

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This Writ Petition coming on for orders this day, Chief Justice made the following order :

ORDER

J.S.KHEHAR, C.J. (Oral) :

The instant writ petition, which has been styled as cause in public interest. It has been filed by the petitioner to assail, firstly, the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner, Belgaum, dated 12.12.2006, by which R.S.No.219 of Jakkeri Honda, Belgaum, measuring 2 acres 10 guntas has been handed over to the Karnataka Housing Board. Secondly, the petitioner assails the purpose for which the land is to be utilised. Out of the aforesaid land, 62010 Sq.ft. of land has been reserved for a housing project to be constructed by the Karnataka Housing Board, whereas, 3600 Sq.ft. of land has been earmarked for constructing quarters/flats for the staff of the Revenue Department.

2. In addition to the aforesaid, the petitioner has also assailed the approval granted by the Commissioner, Belgaum Urban Development Authority on 24.07.2008, approving the layout plan in respect of

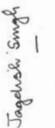


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RS No.219.

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3. In order to raise a challenge to the two orders referred to herein-above, the learned counsel for the petitioner has placed reliance on the provisions of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as 'the 1961 Act'). Pointed attention of this Court has been drawn to Sections 12 and 14 of the 1961 Act. The aforesaid provisions are extracted hereunder for facility of reference.



~12. Contents of Master Plan – (1) The Master Plan shall consist of a series of maps and documents indicating the manner in which the development and improvement of the entire planning area within the jurisdiction of the Planning Authority are to be carried out and regulated, such plan shall include proposals for the following, namely-

- (a) zoning of land use for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, educational and other purposes together with Zoning Regulations;
- (b) a complete street pattern, indicating major and minor roads, national highways, and state highways, and traffic circulation pattern, for meeting immediate and future requirements with proposals for improvements;
- (c) areas reserved for parks, playgrounds, and other recreational uses, public open spaces, public buildings and institutions and area reserved for such other purposes as may be expedient for new civic developments;
- (d) areas earmarked for future development and expansion;
- (e) reservation of land for the purposes of Central Government, the State Government, Planning



Authority or public utility undertaking or any other authority established by Law, and the designation of lands being subject to acquisition for public purposes or as specified in Master Plan or securing the use of the landing in the manner provided by or under this Act: (f) declaring certain areas, as areas of special control and development in such area being subject to such regulations as may be made in regard to building line, height of the building, floor area ratio, architectural features and such other particulars as may be prescribed; (g) stages by which the plan is to be carried out. Explanation- (i) "Building Line" means the line up to which the plinth of a building adjoining a Jagelish Sing street may lawfully extend and includes the lines prescribed, if any, in scheme: (ii) "Floor Area Ratio" means the quotient of the ratio of the combined gross floor area of all the floors, excepting areas specifically, exempted under the regulations, to the total area of the plot. (2) The following particulars shall be published and sent to the State government through the Director along with the master plan, namely-(i) a report of the surveys carried out by the Planning Authority before the preparation of such plan: (ii) a report explaining the provisions of the Master Plan; (iii) regulations in respect of each land use zone to enforce the provisions of such plan and explaining the manner in which necessary permission for developing any land can be obtained from the Planning Authority: (iv) a report of the stages by which it is proposed to meet the obligations imposed on the Planning Authority by such plan.

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(3) Master Plan shall indicate "Heritage Buildings" and "Heritage Precincts" and shall include the regulations made therein for conservation of the same."

14. (enforcement of the Master Plan and the Regulations)- (1) On and from the date on which a declaration of intention to prepare a Master Plan is published under sub-section(1) of Section 10, every land use, every change in land use and every development in the area covered by the plan subject to Section 14-A shall conform to the provisions of this Act, the Master Plan and the report, as finally approved by the State Government under sub-section (3) of Section 13.)

(2) No such change in land use or development as is referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made except with the written permission of the Planning Authority which shall be contained in a commencement certificate granted by the Planning Authority in the form prescribed:

(Provided that where the use or charge of land use under this section needs the diversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes, such use or change of use shall not be permitted, unless permission is obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act. 1964 for such diversion.)

Explanation_ For the purpose of this section.-

- (a) the expression "development" means the carrying out of building or other operation in or over or under any land or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land;
- (b) the following operations or uses of land shall not be deemed to involve a development of any building or land, namely.-
- the carrying out of works for maintenance, improvement or other alternation of any



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building, being works which affect only the interior of the building or which do not materially affect the external appearance of the building:

(ii) x x x x x

(iii)x x x x x

- (iv) the use of any building or other land within the curtilage of a dwelling house for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling house as such;
- (v) when the normal use of land which was being temporarily used for any other purpose on the day on which the declaration of intention to prepare the (Master Plan) is published under sub-section (1) of Section 10 is resumed;
- (vi) when land was normally used for one purpose and also on occasions for any other purpose, the use of the land for that other purpose on similar occasions.

(3) Every application for permission under subsection (2) shall be accompanied by a plan. drawn to scale showing the actual dimension of the plot of land in respect of which permission is asked, the size of the building to be erected and the position of the building upon the plot and such other information as may be required in this behalf by the Planning Authority."

4. Based on the mandate of Section 12 extracted herein-above, it is the submission of the learned counsel for the petitioner, that R.S.No.219 of Jakkeri Honda, Belgaum, was earmarked as a public open place, the same therefore falls (in so far as the master plan is concerned) under Section 12 (1)(c) of the 1961



Jagelish Singh

7 Act. It is the submission of the learned counsel for the petitioner, that once an area has been earmarked as public open space in the master plan, it cannot be used for any other purpose whatsoever. In order to substantiate the instant contention, learned counsel has also placed reliance on clause(d) of Section 12(1). which provides, areas earmarked for future development and expansion. It is submitted, that the contemplated activity could only have been carried out in land falling under Section 12(1)(d) of the 1961 Act. The project under reference, emerging out of the impugned orders dated 12.12.2006 and 24.07.2008, according to the learned counsel for the petitioner, being in the nature of future development and expansion, refer to use of land for the said purpose could be only out of such land, as had been earmarked under Section 12(1)(d) of the 1961 of the Act.

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5. In so far as reliance of the petitioner on Section 14 of the 1961 Act is concerned, it is the submission of the learned counsel for the petitioner, that the master plan has to be enforced as it is, specially when, there has been no change thereto. Accordingly, on a

> collective reading of Sections 12 and 14 of the 1961 Act, it is asserted at the hands of the learned counsel for the petitioner, that R.S.No.219 having been earmarked as public open space, cannot now be used either for construction of houses by the Karnataka Housing Board or for the development of residential quarters for the staff belonging to the Revenue Department.

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6. We have given our thoughtful consideration, to the solitary contention advanced by the learned counsel for the petitioner. The submissions advanced by the learned counsel for the petitioner have to be examined in the background of Section 14-A of the 1961 Act. Section 14-A of the aforesaid Act is being reproduced hereunder;

* 14-A. Change of land use from the (Master Plan).- (1) At any time after the date on which (Master Plan) for an area comes into operation, the Planning Authority may, with the previous approval of the State Government, allow such changes in the land use or development from the (Master Plan) as may be necessitated by topographical or cartographical or other errors and omissions, or due to failure to fully indicate the details in the plan or changes arising out of the implementation of the proposals in (Master Plan) or the circumstances prevailing at any particular time, by the enforcement of the plan:

Provided that.-



Jagetick Sing

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(a) all changes are in public interest;

- (b) the changes proposed do not contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any other law governing planning, development or use of land within the local planning area; and
- (c) the proposal for all such changes are published in one or more daily newspapers, having circulation in the area, inviting objections from the public within a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of publication as may be specified by the Planning Authority.

(2) the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 14 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the change in land use or development from the (Master Plan).

(3) Notwithstanding anything contrary contained in the Act, if the change in land use or development is from commercial or industrial to residential or from industrial to commercial and the stipulated fee is paid and the Local Planning Authority is informed prior to effecting the change, the permission for such change of land use or development shall be deemed to have been given."

It is apparent from Section 14-A, that it is open to the State Government, to allow changes in land use or development by adopting measures, different from those

earmarked in the original master plan.

7. From the record of the case, learned counsel for respondent No.1 has invited our attention to the Government order dated 17.07.2006 (Annexure-R.4).

10

Relevant part of the aforesaid order is being extracted

hereunder;

"With reference to the subject and reference cited above, I am directed to convey the sanction of government for transfer of 2.10 acres of land in Sy.No.210 in Belgaum to Karnataka Housing Board for the construction of Staff Quarters subject to the following conditions.

Deputy Commissioner with the Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing Board, Belgaum shall prepare and send detailed layout plan for 98010 sq feet area clearly demarcating.

- a) 62010 sq feet reserved for Karnataka Housing Board.
- b) 3600 sq feet reserved for Revenue Department quarters.
- c) Number of each type of houses, which are proposed to be built on the area, reserved for Revenue Department.
- d) Type designs and site plan.
- e) Cost of each house and total cost all inclusive (including escalation, if any).
- f) Completion period not more than 18 months from the date of land transfer (or handing over).
- g) No payment of any kind in any manner for any item of cost shall be payable by the Revenue Department/Government of Karnataka to Housing Board."

8. Based on the Government Order dated 17.07.2006, it is the contention of the learned counsel for the respondents, that the State Government, has, in exercise of the power vested in it, under Section 14-A of the 1961 Act, approved change in land use, from the



one contemplated in the original master plan. It is submitted, that even though R.S.No.219 was earlier earmarked as public open space, the same could be changed and altered under Section 14-A by the State Government. The aforesaid change had indeed been ordered by the State Government on 17.07.2006. The order passed by the State Government has already been extracted herein-above. It is submitted, that the petitioner having not assailed the order dated 17.07.2006, has no right to challenge the consequential orders, impugned through this petition.

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9. We have no hesitation in accepting the contention of the learned counsel for respondent No.1, on the basis of the Government order dated 17.07.2006, extracted herein-above. The State Government sanctioned the transfer of 2.10 acre of land in Sy.No.210 (R.S.No.219) in Jakkeri Honda, Belgaum, to the Karnataka Housing Board for construction of staff quarters. Out of the aforesaid land, 62010 Sq.ft. have been earmarked for a housing project to be constructed by the Karnataka Housing Board, whereas, 3600 Sq.ft



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has been reserved for construction of quarters for the staff of the Revenue Department.

10. Thus viewed, we are satisfied, that there is no infirmity in the determination rendered by the respondents, for the use of the land in R.S.No.219 for the purpose mentioned in the order dated 17.07.2006. It is the aforesaid determination of the State Government, which was sought to be implemented through the impugned orders dated 12.12.2006 and 24.07.2008. In sum and substance, the orders dated 12.12.2006 and 24.07.2008 are merely consequential orders of the Government order dated 17.07.2006. Since we have already arrived at the conclusion, that the order dated 17.07.2006 passed by the State Government was legal, as the same was permissible under Section 14-A of the 1961 Act, it necessarily emerges, that the consequential orders based thereon are also valid and legal. Moreover, the order dated 17.07.2006 having not been assailed by the petitioner, there is really no basis to assail the consequential order.



11. For the reasons recorded herein-above, we find no merit in this petition and the same is accordingly dismissed.

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Sd/-Chief Justice

Sd/7 Judga

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mv* Index: Y/N

ANNEXURE 4: Copy of the Government Order of 2006 by the Revenue Department

ł. GOVERNMENT OF SAMEATAKA Government Secretariat. No RD/5/LGL 1005 M.S.Building, Bangalore, dated:17-7-2006. FROM: The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bangalore-1. To: The Deputy Commissioner, Belgaum District, Belgaum. Sir, Sub: Transfer of land to K.H.Board, Ref: Your letter No.kumsha/LBP/CR-92/2005-06, dated:7-2-2006. With reference to the subject and reference cited above, I am directed to convey the sanction of government for transfer of 2.10 acres of land in sy no 210 in Belgiann to Karnataka Honsing Board for the construction of Staff Quarters subject to the following conditions: Deputy Commissioner with the Fremutive Engineer, Karneteka Housing Board, Belgaum shall prepare and send interied layout plan for 98010 sq feet area clearly demarcating. a) 62010 sq feet reserved for Kanataka Housing Board. b) 3600 sq feet reserved for Revenue Department quarters. c) Number of each type of houses which are proposed to be built 6 on the area reserved for Revenue Department. d) Type-designs and site plan. e) Cost of each house and total cost all inclusive (including escalation if any). f) Completion period not more than 18 months from the date of land transfer(or handing over). g) No payment of any kind in any manner for any item of cost shall be pay abie by the Revenue Department/Government of Kamataka to Housing Board. Yours faithfully, E 19/1/16 (Kempaveeraiah) Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department(Land Granis•3) 6 22 SO-LG3



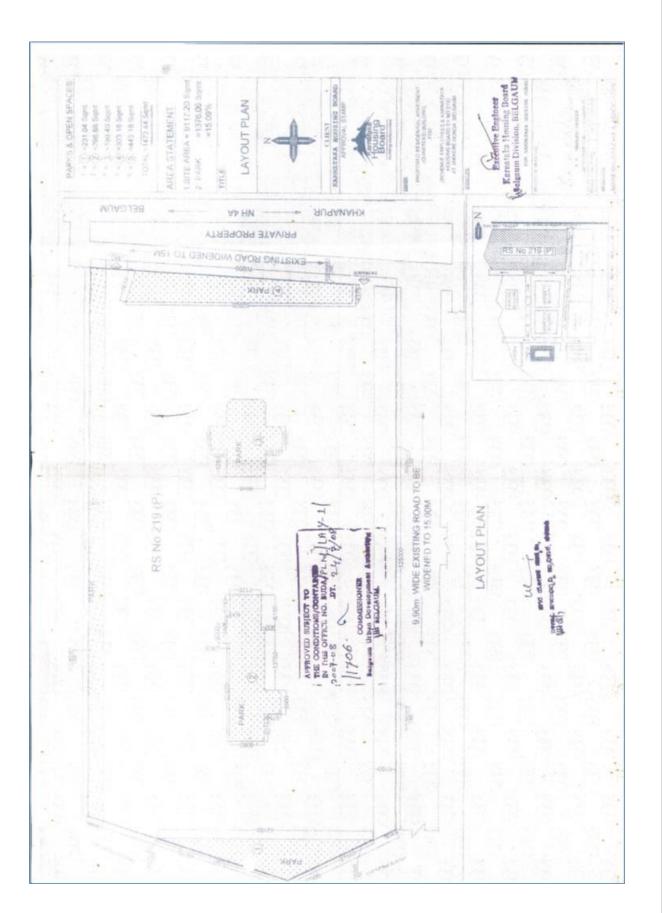
APPENDIX 6: Copy of the approved Layout Plan

35 ಪಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ನಗರಾಭಿವ್ಷದಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ವಿಷಯ: ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ. 219 ರಲ್ಲಿ 02 ಎಕರೆ-10 ಗುಂಟೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನೌಕರರ ವಸತಿ ಗ್ರಹಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಕುರಿತು. ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ:-1) ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಅಭಿಯಂತರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಇವರ ಅರ್ಜಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16.06.2007 conta 23.11.2007. 2) න්රිව්පෙනා ಶುಲ್ಡ ಪಾವತಿ ಚಲನ ನಂ. 1408 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.06.2008. 1706 · ವಿನಾಂಕ: 24 - 07.2008. ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬೆನಪಾ/ಯೋ/ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ-ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಅಭಿಯಂತರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಇವರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ. 219 ರಲ್ಲಿಯ 02 ಎಕರೆ-10 ಗುಂಟೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನೌಕರರ ವಸತಿ ಗ್ರಹಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ನಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಗಟಾರು, ಒಳಚರಂಡಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ತೆ, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ವಿದ್ಯುದ್ದೀಪ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರು ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಷವಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನದ ಜಾಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಥಾವತ್ತಾಗಿ ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಿ, ಅದೇ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿ, ಕಾಪಾಡತಕ್ಷದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ್ತೆಳಗಾವಿ ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ. 曲(8)7 ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು 1) ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಅಭಿಯಂತರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ

 ತಹಶೀಲದಾರ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ ಭೂ ಮಾಪನ ಶಾಖೆ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ನಕ್ತೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ.

ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.





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APPENDIX 7: List of Allottees/ Occupants interviewed at the Apartment Complex

Owners list

Sl.No	Name	House
1	Hanumareddy P Naganur	B1001
2	Shankargowda G Patil	B1011
3	Chandrakanth A Magdum	B1102
4	Sangamesh	B1105
5	Sahas Chandra	B1106
6	Soumya Shekhadar	B1007
7	Hanumappa V Neeralaki	B1108
8	Pandit Inamdar	B1111
9	Kausar Junedi	B1116
10	Raj T Kammar	B1202
11	Ujwala Satyanaik	B1203
12	Jugal Bothra	B1209
13	Sm Harale	B1210
14	Mallikarjun	B1212
15	Vinayak Patil	B1215
16	Suraj Mogi	B1217
17	Prithviraj Salunke	B1307
18	Leena Kutre	B1312
19	Sd Patil	B1314
20	Sunil B Patil	B1404
21	Sidram R Chongul	B1408
22	Vijay Kadolkar	B1409
23	Vivek Gupta	B1413
24	Ratnamma	B1508
25	Ajay L Melge	B1509
26	Vinayak G Muthalik Desai	B1510
27	Vg Kulkarni	B1511
28	Beena J Patil	B1512
29	Jagdeesh Galagi	B1517
30	Basalingappa	B2002
31	Sachidanand R Revankar	B2008
32	Shrinivas V Guddad	B2012
33	Anant Joshi	B2017
34	Dr Sandeep S Sagare	B2018
35	Namrata Manjwadi	B2103
36	Rao Saheb Pawar	B1107

37	Lalitha S	B2111
38	Ashok Pawle	B2112
39	Dr Savita Angadi	B2210
40	Praveen	B2211
41	Kalappa Janawad	B2127
42	Vinod Krishna	B2409
43	Sanjeev Kulkarni	B2505
44	Abhinandan Darashetti	B2508
45	Somashekar Tangoli	B2413
46	Sarvesh R Tadakod	B2418

Tenants list

Sl.No	Name	House
1	Rajesh Heremth	B1009
2	Delsad Begum	B1017
3	K R Bhat	B1101
4	Abhijeet Badigar	B1114
5	Kaushal Chakroborty	B1117
6	Dr Ravindra Rao	B1204
7	Anil Kumar	B1207
8	Sreeraj R Chotar	B1211
9	Vijaykumar Gurav	B1213
10	Vinod V Pilankar	B1301
11	Sadashiv Rama Umarane	B1302
12	Anil Bagati	B1303
13	Syed Samer	B1308
14	Vishwanath Chikkodi	B1316
15	Sunil Kumar	B1401
16	Malatesh Kulkarni	B1406
17	Kamala Murali	B1410
18	Phani Sreedhar	B1412
19	Sachin K	B1503
20	Venkata P	B1513
21	Prashanth Malge	B1515
22	Jaikishore Pai	B2003
23	Balachandra S Kappalkar	B2006
24	Suresh B	B2010
25	Vikas Singh	B2011
26	Rahul S Gude	B2015
27	Sidhart Avalaki	B2016
28	Rp Singh	B2101

29	Dr Vinay R	B2102
30	Laxmi Rajshekar	B2104
31	Devraj Mn	B2109
32	Ramesh Somappa	B2114
33	Ishwar Katti	B2115
34	Abhijeet Shintre	B2116
35	Gr Somashekar	B2118
36	Appasaheb Sg	B2201
37	Kj Cherian	B2202
38	E Bhaskar	B2203
39	Savio Fernandez	B2205
40	Shivanand Chavan	B2209
41	Siddharao Sangolli	B2213
42	Basavraj Pujar	B2214
43	Raghavendra Kalal	B2216
44	K Pradeep	B2301
45	Shivkumar Awati	B2306
46	Bahubali	B2312
47	Sanjay Borwage	B2313
48	Dharmesh Kumar	B2314
49	Mazaralli Kittur	B2316
50	Milind A Chowdry	B1317
51	Dr Pratiksha Grampurohit	B2401
52	Rahul Sharma	B2404
53	Santosh H Gokavi	B1407
54	B Dapanna	B2408
55	Salman Kotwal	B2410
56	Venkanna	B2411
57	Seema Rathore	B2502
58	Mhd Shafiq Tigdi	B2504
59	Pranav R	B2506
60	Kishan Jambur	B2507
61	Sarita Nagarali	B2414

	Name	Designation	Mobile	Email	Signature
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APPENDIX 8: List of Participants attended FGDs of Stakeholder Departments and Allottees

FGD-A: Allottees - Evaluation of Residential Highrise Project at Belgaum by KHB Participants' List - FGD with Allottees SI. Flat No. Mobile Signature Name Mrs. Kavita J. Galogali B1-517 9916311460 (10) 45 1 Mrs. Sumangala 5. Patil B1-314 8123163103 2 Naymolonolly mrs. Nayona Sornashekhar 3 9448161934 B2-118 SPOAD 4 Sazoja Dandomvar. 131-108 8867238090 5 B1-105 8197282095 hahre yazaganasi nos 6 p 9483934899 - Naganwi B1-101 mrs. Lee 7 Viwala-R.S B1-203 9480539636 8 B1-312 9741165342 0 9 σ BI-116 imed 10 RHM RI-202 94836 mmagi 11 B1111 94803330 0.0 tham duy Prol 12 B, 103 9844257799 13 131-102 magadum 9448214033 B Bhana nasadar 14 B1 -410 OP(gung) Deepanjali Gauraj 9481421076 15

APPENDIX 9: Short Biographies of the Principal Investigator and Core Professionals

• Principle Investigator: Mr. Shivanand Hiremath

Mr. shivanand Hiremath has a degree in Bachelor of Engineering (B.E) from Bangalore University in Civil.

He has Accomplished & goal oriented professional with 36 years of experience in executing various complex civil engineering & Infrastructure projects across India for Karnataka State government. Excellent knowledge of construction, infrastructure management technologies & consistent in completing projects on time. Constructed various types of laboratories & multi storied residential quarters for staff all IIsc campus. Retired from Govt service on 30th Sep 2013.

• Technical Expert: Mr. K. Narasimha Murthy

Has more than 30 years of experience in Urban Planning, Infrastructure Planning, Development and Housing. Has substantial exposure to various aspects of urban planning process (including general town planning, urban master planning, transportation planning, infrastructure development & investment planning), urban development policy formulation, and sectoral capacity building & training.

During the professional assignment, he has carried out several Master Plans for the Urban Development including Bangalore and also various housing development projects.

• Architect: Mr. B. Nischal

Nischal B is an architect and urban designer with Masters in Urban Design - University of Sydney, Australia.

Has more than 10 years of experience in planning and designing several architectural and urban design projects in different states in India which covered housing projects, residential projects, institutional buildings, layout plans, industrial buildings, etc.

• Sociologist: Mr. B.V. Suranjan Reddy

Mr.B.V.Suranjana Reddy is a specialist in Community Development, Participatory Management & Capacity Building, with over 25 years' experience. He has been closely associated with a variety of developmental projects pertaining to agricultural extension, education, environmental sanitation, health & hygiene, resettlement & rehabilitation, and watershed development, employing participatory approaches and involving mobilization/ mainstreaming of marginalized communities. He holds an MBA in Human Resources from Bangalore University and a Master's in Sociology from Mysore University.

Observation	Compliance	Reference
1. Executive Summary		
Executive Summary has been given chapter wise	Executive Summary chapter	
with chapter number, which is unusual.	wise is given as this is an	-
	evaluation report.	
Unnecessary details are provided in the I & II	Chapter I & II have been	
chapters of the executive summary, which may be	trimmed appropriately to	De No 11
trimmed, so that, it is crisp and to the point to give	provide clarity.	Pg. No. 11
clear idea for the readers.		
Location of the project site requires more	The location of the project site	
explanation regarding how far from bus stand,	and its surrounding details are	
railway station, airport, commercial and other	now shown in a Location Map	Do No 12
prominent places. In addition to this, the		Pg. No. 13
topography of the project site needs to be		
mentioned.		
Some of the TOR questions need to be answered,	The TOR questions are	
which are a,b,d,f,h,n of evaluation questions here.	answered and included as Table	Pg. No. 16
However, TOR needs to be carefully looked into	no. 2	rg. No. 10
and provide information accordingly.		
The recommendation part needs to be oriented to	The recommendation part has	
short term, long term and change in policy.	been oriented to short term,	Para 1.11
Conclusions may be separately given.	long term and change in policy.	Pg. No.
	The conclusions are separately	23,24
	given.	
Other than these points mentioned above, the draft	No comments.	
report has covered majority of the points		-
adequately.		
2. Introduction, Objectives and Methodology		
• Introduction:		

APPENDIX 10: Compliance on Observations by Independent Assessor of KEA

Observation	Compliance	Reference
i. The chapter is too elaborate and running to	The chapter has been reduced	
number of pages. It requires trimming and	to include needful details only.	
avoiding unnecessary and irrelevant details in		
this chapter. For example, review of previous		Pg. No. 25-
evaluations, objectives of KHB, policy matters,		35
findings of the previous studies, conclusion,		
need for the evaluation etc. These details may		
appear appropriately in subsequent chapters.		
ii. There is a need for adopting chapter scheme	The chapter scheme as	
provided by KEA in this report. If due care is	provided by KEA has been	
exercised in the following the guidelines of	followed.	-
KEA in this respect, many irregularities in the		
report will be taken care with minimum effort.		
Objectives		
Adequately covered	No comments	-
Methodology		
Adequately covered	No comments	-
Overall observation is scope and objectives in	The scope and objectives in	
chapter 5 and methodology in chapter 7 are	Chapter 5 and methodology in	
separately given. These two chapters can be	Chapter 7 are given separately	
merged in one chapter comprehensively. In	as per the guidelines of KEA.	
between chapter 5&7, chapter 6 is given, which	The sequence of chapter 6 also	-
deals with Evaluation process. It is observed that	is as per KEA guidelines.	
chapter scheme is distorted in this report, which		
needs to be re-oriented.		
3. Area of Study		
Adequately covered but coverage regarding	The housing scheme has been	
details of each block – Malaprabha and	visaged as a single block	
Ghatapraba separately is missing in the report.	though they are in 2 units. The	-
The samples covered in each block, problems,	TOR also specifies samples for	
allotment, tenant, etc. aspects of each block	the entire block of 2 units.	

Observation	Compliance	Reference
need to be highlighted in the report. It is		
observed in Annexure – 7 in Page No. 156		
shows that, the samples are not bifurcated block		
wise.		
• Another layout map is given in Annexure – 5	The coloured map is included	
page No. 151 shows only site and does not give	now along with legend.	Annexure 5
the idea of surrounding areas.	(Annexure-5).	
• The site plan provided in Annexure – 6, page	The map Annexure – 6 shows	
No. 154, is not clear and does not serve any	that the Development plan only	
purpose.	has been approved by the	-
	BUDA and not building plan.	
	Hence, it has been included.	
• Sub Registrar guidance rate for the land at the	As the rate for land has been	
time of transferring the land by the Revenue	fixed by the D.C, no comments.	
Department to KHB is missing in the report.		-
However, the land rate ordered by Deputy		
Commissioner, Belagavi in the report.		
4. Hypothesis	I	
Basic hypothesis is acceptable	No comments.	-
5. Limitations		
Not provided in the report.	Now provided in the report.	Chapter 11
		(11.6) Pg.
		No. 113
6. Review of Literature		
It is covered adequately	No comments	-
7. Analysis and Discussion		
• It is done elaborately in the report. However, the	The conditions in each block	
study has been oriented to both the blocks as	are the same. The allotment	
one. It is necessary to give analysis of each	procedure is combined.	-
block separately. The conditions are different in	However, need be, differences	
each block. There are only two blocks and it is	are highlighted which is	

Observation	Compliance	Reference
necessary to give analysis separately or	minimal.	
highlighting the differences wherever necessary.		
The graphic presentation in the analysis chapter	The charts and graphic	
pertaining to all Pie charts, do not serve any	representation are in colour	
purpose. The reason being, the hatching /	now for clarity and easy	
highlighting each part of the pie chart is hazy /	representation and	
unclear and it is difficult to correlate percentage	understanding.	
data with details provided in the chart. All these		
graphs / pie charts are from Chapter – 10. This		
kind of problem appears in the graphs when,		
coloured graphs / charts are printed in black and		-
white or colour printed charts are taken black and		
white photocopies. So these graphs may be		
removed / printed in colour and inserted as		
coloured charts in the report / hatch each part of		
the pie chart clearly to match with the details		
provided in each chart / graph, if printed black and		
white.		
8. Conclusions & Recommendations		
• There are no conclusions and suggestions given	Reflections and Conclusions	Chapter 11;
in the report separately.	are now provided in Chapter	Pg. No.108
Conclusions, suggestions and recommendations	11.	
are given jointly in Chapter 13 page No. 106 in	Recommendations are provided	Chapter 12;
the report. There is no emphasis / importance	in Chapter 12	Pg. No.113.
given to deal with these three aspects separately.		
It is all in one.		
• The recommendations need to be given under	The recommendations are	Chapter 12;
heading of short term, long term and change in	modified as suggested	Pg. No. 113
policy. The given recommendations need to be		
re-oriented to suit KEA requirement already		
mentioned above.		

Observation	Compliance	Reference
The recommendations based on study &	No comments	
analysis of field data is very well studied.		-
9. Importance of Study & Limitations		
The importance of the study is covered adequately	The limitations are included	Chapter 11;
but limitations of study are missing.	now.	Pg. No 113

APPENDIX 11: Compliance on Observations by KHB

Compliance on observations by KHB

KHB has stated that a demand survey was undertaken to ensure the success of the housing project. KHB has also proposed the following issues and suggestions for evaluation of the project.

Sl.	Observation	Compliance
No	Chapter 9: Analysis and Findings: Interview	
1	The change of land use from P/PG/OS as earmarked in	This has been brought out in the
	the master plan, is not yet changed to Residential	report.
	purpose as required under the KT&CP Act.	
2	KHB had applied to obtain permission for construction	This has been brought out in the
	of group housing complex to BUDA. But BUDA has	report.
	approved only the Development Plan and building	
	permission was sanctioned by Belgaum City Corporation	
	based on BUDA approval.	
3	Subsequently, the Master Plan then in force was revised	This has been brought out in the
	by BUDA, but the land use which was in P/PG/OS is still	report.
	unchanged. In this regard KHB has requested the Govt.	
	as well as BUDA vide letter dated: 29.01.2010 for	
	change of land use, but no action has been taken.	
4	While approving development plan Railway boundary	This point also has been brought
	was verified by BUDA authorities. Accordingly, KHB	out in the report. However, a mere
	had taken up the construction of compound wall and	no objection being raised by
	apartment without any abjection from authorities.	railway authority may not be
		sufficient. Any written form of
		NOC would have been
		appropriate.
5	KSPCB has issued CFE stipulating the condition that	This aspect has been brought out
	STP has to be provided. In this regard provision is made	in the report. The earlier the
	in the DPR. KHB is intending to construct STP after full	stipulation by KSPCB is adhered
	occupation, so that optimum use of the STP can be made.	to, the better it will be for the

Sl.	Observation	Compliance
		resident's hygiene.
6	Though the road width is not proposed in the	At present, the road width is not
	development plan, but there is scope for widening of	there. Without the road width, the
	road in future.	construction ought not to have
		been started as it would be a
		violation of Development Plan.
	Chapter 10. Analysis and Findings: Residents interview	v and Inspection.
	As far as the quality of construction is concerned 86%	No comments. This has been
	were satisfied due to poor finishing and poor quality	brought out in the report.
	furnishings. Generally, the residents are happy with the	
	borewell water supply and not with the sewage disposal.	
	As explained above after construction of STP, UGD	
	disposal problems would be solved.	
	SWD is good, but during heavy floods on account of	
	heavy rains there is clogging of drains and causing some	
	concern to the residents, due to entry of reptiles into the	
	residential complex. Approximately, about 85% of the	
	residents have changed some of the internal fittings and	
	as well made some internal alterations as per their taste	
	and requirements. But no major changes have been made	
	such as dismantling wall etc.	
	There are leakage problems in the upper floors due to	
	usage of bathroom for cleaning utensils and washing	
	clothes. Resident's co-operation can avoid such	
	complaints. The parking places have not been allotted	
	because of limited occupation in the allotted flats and as	
	such parking space is being used on first come first basis.	
	Las per KHB allotment rules, now, KHB is planning to	
	allot the parking place to the allottees, as per their	
	request. In respect of space for children to play, the KHB	
	has developed children play space as per sanctioned	

Sl.	Observation	Compliance
	development & building plan. The construction of Ramp	
	for disabled persons will be considered as per availability	
	of space.	
	Chapter 11: Analysis and Findings: FGDs	
	The residents are satisfied with the location as it is within	This aspect has been brought out
	the proximity of city limits & civic amenities such as	in detail in the report.
	shops, health clinics, bus stand, railway station,	Even if present ZR is applied, still
	community halls are in a reachable distance. The	there is no scope for regularizing
	residents are not happy with the usage of C.I. Pipes for	the violations.
	sewage conveyance. They prefer PVC pipes. But the CI	
	pipes are more durable and less maintenance as	
	compared to PVC pipes. Considering these facts the	
	DPR was prepared. The majority of owners have not	
	paid property tax due to misguidance as KHB was not	
	obtained OC, from BCC so far, because of violation in	
	building plan.	
	As explained in par 8 of 9.3 Development Planning	
	Compliance, if the building plan is violated more than	
	5% of the occupancy certificate will be denied. But as	
	per approved plan violation not exceeding 5%. But as per	
	present zoning regulations (FAR is increased from 2 to	
	2.5) Hence there is no violation. In this regards letter has	
	been addressed to Commissioner, Belgaum City	
	Corporation vide letter dated 07.05.2016 stating that as	
	per the approved Belgaum City Development Authority	
	Zonal Regulations, the FAR for the said place has been	
	increased to 2.5. Due to increase in FAR, there is no	
	violation in the building plan. Considering this fact KHB	
	has requested for revised approval for building plan as	
	per current zoning regulations. Hence as recommended	
	in the Chapter -11 BCC has to provide basic	

SI.	Observation	Compliance
	infrastructure in public interest.	
	Chapter 12: Reflections (now chapter 11)	
	There is not much to dwell on the socio-economic	In fact, KHB has recognized the
	viability as the allotment has been done according to	issues in this chapter and have
	norms and pricing is also fair as the KHB is a no profit	stated that they would be taking
	no-loss agency. Now KHB is allotting/auctioning the	care of the suggestions and
	flats duly giving advertisement for transparent allotment	recommendations.
	as per KHB rules and regulations periodically.	
	As per as technical compliance is concerned, the physical	
	and structural characteristics of the building shows that	
	they are designed and constructed based on Government	
	approved specifications and building is structurally safe.	
	However, it is observed that,	
	i. As explained above provision is made in the DPR	
	for construction of STP. Once the occupancy is	
	full, action will be initiated to construct STP.	
	ii. There has been violation of sanctioned plan, but as	
	per current zoning regulations there is no violation	
	in building plan. Hence requested for approval of	
	building plan (Reasons and actins is already	
	explained).	
	iii. Change of land use has not been obtained Action	
	is already initiated by KHB and BUDA, but it is	
	yet to be approved by the Government.	
	The KHB we take care of your Techno / Environmental /	
	Socio related suggestions, recommendations in future	
	projects.	

APPENDIX 12: Compliance to Comments Received In the 36th TCM of KEA

Sl. No	Observations of TCM	Compliance
1	Key stakeholders of the scheme to be clearly identified. { Revenue Department, Karnataka Housing Board and General Public}	Key stakeholders have been identified as Revenue Department, Karnataka Housing Board and General Public. (Ref. Pg. 72.) [Rev. Pg. 62, 63]
2	SWOT analysis to be revised without any bias to a single stakeholder.	SWOT analysis has been suitably modified. (Ref. Pg. 112) [Rev. Pg. 102]
3	Whether allocations of houses /apartments to the target populations are as per scheme guidelines and deviations taken are to be clearly brought out.	Details of Allocations of apartments are dealt with. No deviations are visible. (Ref. Pg. 73.) [Rev. Pg. 63- 65]
4	Impact of price differential of houses between allotment and auction on stakeholders to be explored.	Impact of price differential is dealt with (Ref. Pg. 74)[Rev. Pg. 64- 65]
5	Recommendations to be synchronized with the objectives. (Eg; cost effective constructions of staff quarters for Revenue Department) of the scheme and analysis of evaluation questions.	Recommendations have been revised and synced with objectives. (Ref. Pg. 113) [Rev. Pg.103,104]
6	A part of the limitations of the study to be revised.	Limitations have been revised (Ref. Pg. 113) [Rev. Pg. 103]

APPENDIX 13: Auction Proceedings

x0.まけ。これでの、おちので、までのと、14−15./143& ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರವರ ಕಚೇರಿ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳ. ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 5.2.2015. ಗೃಹ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳ. ಕಾವೇರಿ ಭವನ. ല്ഠറ്റിളിന്റെ. ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ, ವಿಷಯ: ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನ/ಮನೆ/ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ಕುರಿತು. ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕರು ಕಗ್ಬಮಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಈ ಕಜೇರಿ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖೈ ಕಗ್ಬಮಂ.ಸಕಾ.ಹರಾಜು.14-15.1147 ದಿನಾಂಕ 9.12.14. Б¢ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು /ಮನೆ/ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಾಜುಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ನೀಡಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ. 1. 100 ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಗೋಕಾಕ. (ಮೂಲೇ ಸಿವೇಶನಗಳು) SI.No. Category Corner Site No Measurment Area in sft MIG 44 8.90x15.24 1459.38sft 38 MIG 8.90x15.24 1459.38sft MIG 50 3 8.90x15.24 1459.38sft LIG 35 -9x12.20 1181.45sft ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಲಂಡ ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 23.11.2011 ರಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂದಿಸಿದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಜಡ್ಡದಾರರು ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳದ 75% ರಷ್ಟು ಜಡ್ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾರಣ ಸದರಿ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಸದರಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳಗೆ ಸಂಬಂದಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಜಿಡ್ಡದಾರರು ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವ ಶೇ 25 ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ 6,68,541.00 ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಮುಬ್ಬಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 22.1.2015 ರಂದು ಮರು ಹರಾಜಗಿಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳಗೆ ಹರಾಜನ ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಮಂಡಳ ದರ ರೂ 1000.00/ಚದರ ಅಡಿಯಂತೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಯಾರು ಹರಾಜನಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸದರಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಕಚೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದಲ್ಲಯ ಪತ್ರದನ್ನಯ ರೂ_500.00/ಚ.ಅಡಿಯಂತೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಶಿಪಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ದರ ನಿಗಡಿಪಡಿಸಿದಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಸಿದೆ. 2. 100 ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಸವದತ್ತಿ.(ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳು) SI.No. Site No. Category Measurments Area in sft. HIG 1 1 Т 1/2(9.50+12)x1/2(13.50+17.50) 1619.93sft 2 HIG 13 1/2(18+18.05)x1/2(8.95+10.75) 1911.05sft 13 HIG 12 18x1/2(10.75+12.50) 1 2252.29sft ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಲಂಡ ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 9.11.2012 ರಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು. ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂದಿಸಿದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಐಡ್ಡದಾರರು ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳದ 75% ರಷ್ಟು ಐಡ್ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾರಣ ಸದರಿ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಸದರಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳಗೆ ಸಂಬಂದಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಜಡ್ಡದಾರರು ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವ ಶೇ 25 ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ

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Karnataka Evaluation Authority... | 187

> 12.20.023.00 ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 22.1.2015 ರಂದು ಮರು ಹರಾಜಗಿಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಸದರಿ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳಗೆ ಹರಾಜನ ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಮಂಡಳ ದರ ರೂ 600.00/ಚದರ ಅಡಿಯಂತೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಯಾರು ಹರಾಜನಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸದರಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಕಚೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಬದಲ್ಲಯ ಪತ್ರದನ್ವಯ ರೂ_400.00/ಅಡಿಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಶಿಪಾರಸ್ವು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು. ಸದರಿ ದರ ನಿಗಡಿಪಡಿಸಿದಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಸಿದೆ.

<u>100 ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಸವದತ್ತಿ. ಮನೆಗಳು</u>

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SI.No.	Category	House No.	Measurement	Amount
1	MIG	3	9x15	735588.00 /
2	MIG	4	9x15	735588.00 /
3	MIG	7	9x15	735588.00
4	MIG	9	9x15	735588.00 /
5	MIG	10	9x15	735588.00 -
6	MIG	11	9x15	735588.00

ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ 2008-2009 ನೇ ಸಾಅನಲ್ಲ ಲಾಟರಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹಂಚಿಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾರಣ ಮನೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಮನೆಗಳು ಐಡಿ ಮನೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, (ಸ್ಟ್ರೇ ಮನೆಗಳು) 6 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಖಾಅ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೇ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಸುಣ್ಣ ಬಣ್ಣ ವಗೈರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸುಸ್ಥೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಅನವಶ್ಯಕ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಹೊರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸದರಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದಾಯ ದೊರಕಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಸದರಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಐಡಿ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಹರಾಜುಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಿದ್ದು. ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾದ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಸಿದೆ.

ಕೆ.ಹಜ್.ಐ.ಹೆರಿಟಿಜ, ಜಕ್ಕೇರಿಹೊಂಡಾ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ. (ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳು)

ಜಕ್ಕೇರಿಹೊಂಡಾ ವಸತಿ ಸಮುಚ್ಚಯದಲ್ಲ ಒಬ್ಬ 35 ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂದಿಸಿದ ಹಂಚಿಕೆದಾರರು ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾರಣ ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದತಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 10 ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 18.9.2014 ರಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲ 8 ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳ ಮೈಕಿ 10 ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 18.9.2014 ರಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲ 8 ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಚೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ವಸತಿ ಸಮುಚ್ಚಯದಲ್ಲಯ ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇದ್ದು. ಕಳೆದ ಬಾರಿಯ ಹರಾಜಿನಲ್ಲ ಗರಿಷ್ಟ 3300.00 /ಚದರ ಅಡಿ ರವರೆಗೆ ಹರಾಜಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ರದ್ದತಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ಸದರಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳನ್ನು 9ಎ, 9ಜ, 9ಸಿ ಪ್ರವರ್ಗದಡಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಅದರಂತೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ 10 ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿರುವಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 18.9.2014 ರಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿರುವಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 18.9.2014 ರಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ನಿರಿಕ್ಷೀಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದ್ಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥೀತಿಯ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜಗಾಗಿ ಶಿಪಾರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಪನಿದೆ.

SI.No.	Block	Category	Flat No.	Area in Sft.
1	Ghataprabha	2BHK	4/B1	980.00 -
2	Ghataprabha	2BHK	13/B1	980.00
3	Ghataprabha	3BHK	5/B1	1200.00
4	Ghataprabha	3BHK	205/B1	1200.00

Ghataprabha	3BHK	417/B1	980.00
Malaprabha	2BHK	the second se	960.00
Malaprabha	2BHK	and the second se	840.00
Malaprabha	2BHK	the second se	960.00
Malaprabha	3BHk		1200.00
Malaprabha	3BHK	Torrest and the local data and t	1200.00
	Malaprabha Malaprabha Malaprabha Malaprabha	Malaprabha2BHKMalaprabha2BHKMalaprabha2BHKMalaprabha3BHk	Malaprabha2BHK9/B2Malaprabha2BHK218/B2AMalaprabha2BHK311/B2Malaprabha3BHk105/B2

<u>100 ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಕಣಬರ್ಗಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ.</u>

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	House No.		Amount
LIG House	5/3	Measurement	Amount
ದ ಮನೆಯನು ದಿನ	1208 200 2014	19X12	13.00 Lakhs
	20.9.2014	റായ മക്കാവ ഇവങ	ು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಯಶ್ಯ
) ಐಡ್ಡು ಮಾತ್ರದ ಶ	e 25 ರಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವ	ನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿತ ಅವಧಿಯ	ಅ ಪಾವತಿಸದೇ ಯಾ
ವಣಿ ಹಣ ರೂ 250	00 00 dioded =	hunderen	a mononour and
	00.00 20000011 2	ಎಸ್ಟೆಲೋಕು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳ	ಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಸದರಿ
ರಾಜು ಹಾಕುವ ಕುರಿ	ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಸಿದೆ		
	ದ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ದಿನ ು ಐಡ್ಡು ಮೊತ್ತದ ಶೆ ವಣಿ ಹಣ ರೂ 250	ದ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 20.9.2014 ರ ು ಜಡ್ಡು ಮೊತ್ತದ ಶೇ 25 ರಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವ ವಣಿ ಹಣ ರೂ 25000.00 ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ವ	LIC House 5/3 9x12 ಸದ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 20.9.2014 ರಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜ ು ಐಡ್ಡು ಮೊತ್ತದ ಶೇ 25 ರಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿತ ಅವಧಿಯ ವಣಿ ಹಣ ರೂ 25000.00 ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಮುಬ್ಬಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ರಾಜು ಹಾಕುವ ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸಜ್ಞನಿದೆ.

<u>100 ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಕಿತ್ತೂರ ಮೂಲೇ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳು</u>

Category	Site No.	Measurments	A
HIG			Area in sft.
HIG	48	15x24	4506.29
MIG	26	1/2(13,10+11 50) × 18 50	3873.60
MIG	30	1/2(15.70+17.30)x 13.00	3195.72
	HIG HIG MIG MIG	HIG 4 HIG 48 MIG 26	HIG 4 ½(17.50+17.40)x24.00 HIG 48 15x24 MIG 26 ½(13.10+11.50) × 18.07 MIG 30 ½(15.70+17.30)x 13.07

SI.No.	Category	House No.	Measurement	Amount
+1	LIG House	167	9x12	
-2	LIG House	169	9x12	10.89 Lakhs
3	LIG House	168	9x12	10.89 Lakhs
14	LIG House	119	9x12	10.89 Lakhs

ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಲಾಟರಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಹಂಚಿಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾರಣ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಸದರಿ ಮನೆಗಳು ಇಡಿ ಮನೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು. (ಸ್ಟ್ರೇ ಮನೆಗಳು) ಹೇಗೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಹರಾಜುಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಿದ್ದು. ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಸಲಾದ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಞನಿದೆ.

ಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ. 2015 ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು. ರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳ. 7 ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ. A

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು(ಗ್ರಾಸೇ) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಂತೆ ತಿಳಸಲಾದ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಹರಾಜಗಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕಟನೆ ನೀಡಲು ವಿನಂತಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಚಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳ ನಂ.ಕಗೈಮಂ.ಕಾಪಾಅ.ಹರಾಜು.ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ/2016-17/751 ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರ ಕಛೇರಿ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳ. ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ. ದಿನಾಂಕ]7-10-2016 ðri. ಗೃಹ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳ. ಕಾವೇರಿ ಭವನ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560009 ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ ವಿಷಯ: ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಕ್ಕರೆ ಹೊಂಡ ಬಡಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ರದ್ದತಿಯಿಂದ ಖಾಅ ಇರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗದ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23–9–2016 ರಂದು ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಹರಾಜು ನಡುವಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಹರಾಜು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ; -1 ಮೇಅನ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂದಿಸಿದಂತೆ.ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಕ್ತರೆಹೊಂಡ ಬಡಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ರದ್ದತಿಯಿಂದ ಖಾಅ ಇರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗದ (12) ಪ್ಲಾಬ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ:23-9-2016 ರಂದು ಕಛೇರಿ ಅವರಣದಲ್ಲ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು. ಹರಾಜು ನಡುವಳಗಳ ಸತ್ರ. ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಜಿಡ್ಡುದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಲನ್ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೂಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಣ್ಣಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ó ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ. ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಟಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು. ್ಷ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳ. ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ೆಕೆಗಾವಿ ಹಲ್ಲೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಾವಿ ಜಕ್ಕೆರೆ ಹೊಂಡ ಬಡಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲ ಹಿಂಜಿಕ ರದ್ದತಿಯಿಂದ ಖಾಅ ಇರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗದ ಫ್ಲಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23–09–2016 ರಂದು ಕಛೇರಿ ಅವರಣದಲ್ಲ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಡುವಳಗಳು.

ಕ್ರಮ.ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		ಫ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವರ್ಗ
1~	ಜಕ್ಕೆರೆಹೊಂಡ. ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ (ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ√ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್)	004/B1~	2BHK 、
2.		013/ B1 *	2BHK ~
3./		016/ B1	2BHK J
4		005/ B1 -	зВНК -
5-		007/ B1 -	зВНК ->
6 '		008/ Bt.	эВНК
	ಜಕ್ಕೆರೆಹೊಂಡ. ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ (ಮಲ - ಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್)	09/ B2 -	2BHK -
8		218/B2~	2BHK ~
9		05/ B2 🗸	зВНК -
10		105/B2 -	зВНК -
11		305/B2~	зВНК -
12		307/B2.	эВНК -

1) ಜಕ್ಕೆರೆ ಹೊಂಡ ಬಡಾವಣೆ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಲ್ಲೆ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ಹರಾಜನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ 14 ಜನರು ಬಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಂದ ರೂ: 50.000/– ಠೇವಣಿ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವಂತೆ ದರ ತಿಳಸಿ ಬಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಲು ಹರಾಜು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಜಸುವ ಮುನ್ನಾ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂ. 07/ ಜ1 ಮತ್ತು 08/ಜ1 ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಚಳಗಾಲದ ಅದಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲ ಬಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಬರುವ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಸತಿ ಸಚಿವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು/ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಅತಿಥಿ ಗೃಹಗಳು ಎಂದು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಕವಾಗಿ ಕಾಯ್ದರಿಸಲು ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಸದರಿ 2 ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳದ 10 ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಗಳ ಹರಾಜು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತ್ತು

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1) ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 004/B1 (ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್) 🗸

ರವರು ಮಂಡಳ ದರ 2750-ಕ್ಕಿಂತ (26,95,000-00.) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರ ರೂ: 3400/-ಕ್ಕೆ (33,32,000.00) ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.23.63% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಡಳಯ ದರಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಜಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸದರಿ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಿಂದ ಶೇ.25% ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ: 8,33,000-00 ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಚಲನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಿಗಧಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅದರೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಸದರಿಯವರ ಠೇವಣೆ ಹಣ ರೂ:50,000/- ಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

2) <u>ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ</u> 13/Bi (ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್) /

ಫ್ಲಾಲ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 013/ B1 ಕೈ ಒಬ್ಬ 5 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 5 ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿ ಶ್ರೀ.ಜ.ಆರ್.ಸೋಮಸೇಖರ ರವರು ಮಂಡಳ ದರ 2750/– ಕ್ಕಿಂತ (26,95,000–00.) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರ ರೂ: 3215/–ಕೈ (31,50,700) ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ. 16.91%% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಡಳಯ ದರಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಡ್ಡುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಿಂದ ಶೇ.25% ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ:7,87,675.00 ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಚಲನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಿಗಧಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಜಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

3)<u>ಪ್ಲಾಚ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 0</u>16/B1 (ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್)

ಪ್ಲಾಬ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೦16/ B1 ಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ 4 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 4 ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಬಸವರಾಜ.ವೀರಭದ್ರಯ್ಯ ಮಳಮಠ, ರವರು ಮಂಡಳ ದರ 2750/– ಕ್ಕಿಂತ (26,95,000) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರ ರೂ: 3035/– ಕ್ಕೆ (29,74,300) ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.10.36% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಡಳಯ ದರಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಡ್ಡುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಬಡ್ಡುದಾರರಿಂದ ಶೇ.25% ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ: 7,43,575–00 ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಚಲನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಿಗಧಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಬಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

4) ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 05/B1 (ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್)

ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೦5/ B1 ಕೈ ಒಟ್ಟು 5 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 5 ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿ ಡಾ.ವಿಜಯಕುಮಾರ. ಎಸ್.ಕೊಟ್ಟಣ್ಣವರ ರವರು ಮಂಡಳ ದರ 2750/– ಕ್ಕಿಂತ (33,00,000–00) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರ ರೂ: 3130/– ಕೈ (37,56,000) ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.13.45% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಡಳಯ ದರಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಡ್ಡುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಿಂದ ಶೇ.25% ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ: 9,39,000.00 ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಚಲನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಿಗಧಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಬಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

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5) ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 09/B2 (ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್) -

ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೦9/ B2 ಕ್ಕೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 3 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 3 ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಎಂ.ಮದುಸೂದನ್ ರವರು ಮಂಡಳ ದರ 2750/– ಕ್ಕಿಂತ (26.40.000) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರ ರೂ; 3060/– ಕ್ಕೆ (29.37.600) ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.11.27% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಡಳಯ ದರಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಜಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಿಂದ ಶೇ.25% ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ: 7,34,400/– ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಚಲನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಿಗಧಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಜಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

6) ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಸಂಶ್ಯೆ 218/B2A ಕೈ ಒಬ್ಬ ಯಾರು ಬಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

√7 ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 5/B2 (ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್).

ಶ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 5/ B2 ಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ 3 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 3 ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿ ಶ್ರೀ.ಸಂದೀಪ ಸುಭಾಷ್ ಸಗರೆ ರವರು ಮಂಡಳ ದರ 2750/– ಕ್ಕಿಂತ (33,00,000) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರ ರೂ: 3010/– ಕ್ಕೆ (36,12,000) ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.9.45% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಡಳಯ ದರಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಜಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಿಂದ ಶೇ.25% ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ: 9,03,000/– ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಜಲನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಿಗಧಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಜಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

B) ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 105/B2 (ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್)

ಶ್ಲಾಬ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 105/ B2 ಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬು 4 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 4 ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿ ಶ್ರೀ.ಇಸ್ಮಯಿಲ್.ಆರ್.ಶೇಠ್ ರವರು ಮಂಡಳ ದರ 2750/– ಕ್ಕಿಂತ (33.00.000) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರ ರೂ; 2860/– ಕ್ಕೆ (34.32,000) ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.4.%ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಡಳಯ ದರಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಜಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಿಂದ ಶೇ.25% ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ: 8,58,000/– ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಚಲನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಿಗಧಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಜಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

9) <u>ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 305</u>/B2 (ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ಪ್ಲಾಕ್)

ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 305/ B2 ಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ 3 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 3 ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಪ್ರೀಯಾ.ಗಿರೀಶ. ಭೂತೆ ರವರು ಮಂಡಳ ದರ 2750/- ಕ್ಕಿಂತ (33,00,000) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರ ರೂ; 2805/- ಕ್ಕೆ (33,66,000) ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.2% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಡಳಯ ದರಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಡ್ಡುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಬಡ್ಡುದಾರರಿಂದ ಶೇ.25% ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ: 8,41,500/- ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಚಲನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಿಗಧಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಆದರೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಆರಂಭಕ ಠೇವಣೆ ರೂ:50,000/-ಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಬ್ಬಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

10) ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 307/B2 (ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್)

ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 307/ B2 ಕೈ ಒಬ್ಬ 2 ಜನರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 2 ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ರಾಗುಲ್ ರಾವಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಾಲಾಲ ರವರು ಮಂಡಳ ದರ 2750/– ಕ್ಲಿಂತ (33.00.000) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದರ ರೂ: 2855/– ಕೈ (34,26,000) ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ.3.82% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಡಳಯ ದರಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಜಡ್ಡುದಾರರಿಂದ ಶೇ.25% ರಷ್ಟು ರೂ: 8,56,500/– ಮಂಡಳಗೆ ಚಲನ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಿಗಧಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಜಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬಾರೆ ಹರಾಜು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೇ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಜಕ್ಕೇರೆ ಹೊಂಡದಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ ಕೆಎಚ್ಜ ಹೆರಿಬೆಜ ಅಪಾರ್ಟಮೆಂಬ್ ರಲ್ಲಯ ಬ್ಲಾಕ ನಂ 1 ಅಂದರೆ ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕದಲ್ಲರುವ ಫ್ಲ್ಯಾಬ್ ಗಳಗೆ ಇಡ್ಡುದಾರರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಇಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕ ಲೆಔಟದರ ಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಬ್ಲಾಕ 2 & 2ಎ ಅಂದರೆ ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕ ಲೆಔಟದರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲ ಅಂದರೆ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಫ್ಲ್ಯಾಬ್ ಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಕೆಲವು ಫ್ಲ್ಯಾಬಗಳು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲರುವ ರೇಲ್ಟೆ ಹಳಗೆ ಹತ್ತರದಲ್ಲರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ಬ್ಲಾಕದಲ್ಲರುವ ಫ್ಲ್ಯಾಬಗಳಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ದರ ಜಡ್ಡು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಲ್ಲಾಸಿರುವ ನಡವಳಗಳಲ್ಲ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಇಡ್ಡುದಾರರ ಜಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅದುದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಕ್ಕೆ ದೆಹೊಂಡ ಬಡಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲ ಲಭ್ಯರುವ ಫ್ಲಾಬ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ; 23-09-2016 ರಂದು ಕಛೇರಿ ಅವರಣದಲ್ಲ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ನಡುವಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಘಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೃಹ ಮಂಡಳ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ವಿಭಾಗ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

Observation of KEA (Existing)	Observation of KEA (Required)	Compliance
Executive Summary 11 pages	Standard 3-5 pages	Executive Summary has been condensed to the requisite.
This is numbered as 1 Chapter	The standard pattern is Executive Summary is not numbered as Chapter.	Chapter numbering has been rectified.
It is called Chapter 1and each para is numbered as 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	This is also not correct.	Chapter numbering has been rectified.
Sampling Table and Design is included in Executive Summary – 1 page	It is only given in brief – one para.	It is now in brief.
Evaluation Matrix is given – 1.5 page	Evaluation matrix not required only sources of data and brief methodology – 1 para	Evaluation Matrix is deleted. Sources of data are mentioned. Methodology is given in brief.

APPENDIX 14: Compliance on Observations by KEA

APPENDIX 15: The KHB Regulations, 1983

The Karnataka Housing Board Regulations, 1983 [1963 : KAR. ACT 10

Explanation.- For the purpose of this rule 'authority' means the Bangalore Development Authority, City Improvement Boards constituted under the Karnataka Improvement Board Act, 1976 Municipal Corporations, Municipal councils or any other local authority.

9. Procedure for Allotment.-All the applications for particular category of house/sites such as Higher Income Group Middle Income Group, Low Income Group of Economically Weaker Section received for allotment of a house/site in each area shall be classified into the following categories;

a. Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe and Backward Tribe;

b. Defence Personnel/Ex-serviceman;

c. Physically handicapped persons;

 d. State Government servants (including employees of Local Bodies, Employees of State Government undertakings, University);

e. Central Government servants (excluding defence personnel but including employees of public sector undertakings, L.I.C., etc.); and

f. Others

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The notified houses/sites, after reserving the Boards discretionary quota as specified in Rule 4(1) in each area for each category of house, shall be earmarked to the above categories as follows.-

(a)	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Backward Tribe	18%
(b)	Defence Personnel including Ex-servicemen	5%
(c)	Central Government Employees	5%
(d)	State Government employees	15%
(e)	Physically handicapped persons	2%
(f)	Others	55%

Where the number of applications under each category exceeds the number of house reserved for them as indicated above, the allotment shall be made by drawal of lots in public by the Housing Commissioner or any other Officer authorized by him in this behalf. The manner of drawal of lots will be decided by the Housing Commissioner. If the number of applications received

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for any category is less than the number of houses earmarked for that category, the number of houses exceeding the number of applications will be included in the quota earmarked for others.-

(a) the Housing commissioner shall make arrangements for drawal of lots among all the eligible applicants. Notice of not less than 7 days specifying the date, time and venue of the drawal of lots shall be given to all the applicants by publication in the Local News Papers;

(b) Lots shall be drawn separately for the houses/sites earmarked for each category scheme wise in the Office of the concerned Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing board Division or any other suitable place, in the presence of eligible applicant s, who may wish to be present at the time of drawal of lots;

(c) Lots shall be simultaneously drawn and recorded in respect of houses/sites and applicants and the number of applicants who have succeeded in the lots shall be arranged indicating the house number/site which has been drawn by lots against that applicant;

(d) After drawal of lots under Clause 'C' further lots may be drawn to an extent of 10% of the number of houses/sites available for allotment and selected persons shall be kept under waiting list. Persons kept under waiting list will be allotted house/site, in case the persons selected under clause (c) fail to pay the Initial Deposit or take possession of the house/site as the case may be.

The lists as per lots drawn up shall be placed before the Board and the Board shall approve the same. The approved list shall be published at the Office of the board or such other places as may be specified by the board.

¹[9A. Allotment of stray sites/houses:- The Karnataka Housing Board shall dispose of stray site/house to the following categories as per the quantum fixed against each category.

Category	Description	Percentage	
Α.	By public auction	40%	
B(i)	Eminent persons from Karnataka including Non- resident Indians whose service have been recognized at the International, National or State level	30%	
(ii)	Persons who have special recognition in the field of Art, Science, Education and Medicine at the National and International levels		
(iii)	Ex-servicemen and service personnel of the armed forces residing in Karnataka		
(iv)	Freedom fighters residing in the State for not less than 10 years		
(v)	Dependents of the State Government Employees who expire while in service		
C	Allotment at the discretion of the Government	30%] ¹	

1. Inserted by PD 80 w.e.f. 25.7.2002

10. Revocation of Proposal for Allotment of Sites/Houses.-(1) The Board or any Officer authorized by it, may at any time for reasons to be recorded, revoke or cancel or modify any proposal to dispose of any site/house, if it is necessary to do so.

(2) When a revocation or cancellation or modification is made under clause (1), the applicant concerned shall be given the option to apply for other sites/house and any application made accordingly shall be considered along with the other applications for sites/houses.

11. Revision of Price.-The Board is competent to revise the price of the site/house at any time, for any reason which discloses that the price fixed provisionally is less than what it should be. The decision of the Board in this behalf is final.

APPENDIX 16: References

- 1. Watson (1996);
- 2. Shen, Shen and Sur (2012);
- 3. Riley, Kokkarinen and Pitt, (2010);
- 4. Douglas, (1996);
- 5. Royal Institution of British Architects (RIBA) (1965);
- 6. Gray, Isaacs, Kernohan, & McIndoe, (1996);
- 7. The Building Performance Research Unit (BPRU);
- 8. USA Federal Facilities Council (2001) in Wheeler et al. (2011);
- 9. Khan & Kotarkar (2012);
- 10. Jaafar & Hasan (2008);
- 11. Shafie, Zahari, Yusoff & Pawi (2011);
- 12. Ibem, Opoko, Adeboye & Amole (2013);
- 13. Habraken: (1962), P.21;
- 14. Bosma: (2000), p.44;
- 15. 'De Dragers en de Mensen' in (1962);
- 16. http://www.bmtpc.org/DataFiles/CMS/file/Matrix_multi_attributes_BMTPC.pdf
- 17. The BREEAM Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006 Buildings and environment
- The GB Tool Method Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006 Building, Environment and sustainability;
- 19. The LEED method Fernandez-Solis et al. 2011 National standard for developing sustainable buildings (LEED-H for homes);
- 20. Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006 Framework for selecting performance Assessment Tools for Achieving LEED 3.0 Credits;
- 21. The CASABEE method Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006 Environmental labeling method for buildings, based on environmental performance;
- 22. The HQE method Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006 Integrates parameters with management of the building life operations;
- 23. The VERDE method Sinou & Kyvelou, 2006 Environmental performance of buildings;
- 24. COPRAS Vieikiene & Zavadskas, 2007 Evaluating the Sustainability Residential Areas.