

Introduction

Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY) scheme was launched in June 2011 by the Government of India to bring all existing slums, notified or non-notified within the formal system and enable them to avail the basic amenities that is available for the rest of the city. A Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) envisages the objectives of RAY. SFCPoA encompasses two major strategies (i) Curative Strategy, a plan to bring about the improvement of the existing slums through the participation of the existing slum dwellers and (ii) Preventive Strategy to prevent the formation of future slum. The concept of Slum Free City could be achievable only through inclusive approach in development or relocation with the slum dwellers. Hence detailed socio economic survey, has been carried out in Coimbatore city by NITTTR, Chennai, in accordance with the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. This executive summary reports the exact condition of slums in Coimbatore Corporation and suggestions to the upliftment of slum dwellers in terms of urban infrastructure development, way to overcome economic barrier and disaster risk.

Coimbatore Corporation

Coimbatore is a major industrial city in India and the second largest city in the state of Tamil Nadu. It is the administrative headquarters of Coimbatore District. It is known as 'Manchester of South India', situated on the banks of the Noyyal River and surrounded by the scenic Western Ghats. The city has a major industrial centre known for textile, engineering firms, automobile part manufacturers, and IT companies. In addition, it

has well developed infrastructure in the field of education, health care and tourism. In 2010 the Coimbatore Corporation area limit was extended from 105.6 sq km to 265.36 sq km, which is encompassing 100 wards. Three municipalities (Kurichi Municipality,

Year	Population	Increase	% of Variation
1971	356368	70063	24.5
1981	700923	344555	96.7
1991	806321	105398	15.0
2001	930882	124561	17.0
2011	1601438	670556	72.0

Kuniyamuthur Municipality, Gowndampalayam Municipality) and seven town panchayats (Sarvanampatti town panchayat, Kalappatti, Vellaloor, Vadavalli, Thudiyalur, Veerakeralam, Perur) and two village panchayat (Chinnayamplayam village panchayat, Villangurichi village panchayat) were added to the corporation. The total extent of the Local Planning Area is 1277 sq.km with a population of 21,51,466 as per 2011 Census. The population of Coimbatore city has grown from 47,007 in 1911, 16.01 lakhs in 2011. The population has increased 34 times from that it was in the year 1911. There had been some considerable fluctuations in population growth, during the past decades due to enhanced employment

opportunities. Influx people are denied essentials service such as clean water, electricity and health care – even though they may live close to these services because of economic background. Too many are forced to live in dangerous and exploitative place in ramshackle dwellings and overcrowded settlements that are highly vulnerable to disease and disaster and face a constant threat of eviction.

Methodology

The preparation of Slum-free City Plan will broadly involve Slum Redevelopment/Rehabilitation Plans based on (a) Survey of all slums – notified and non-notified; (b) Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology; (c) integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and (d) identification of development model proposed for each slum. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Redevelopment Plan/Slum-free City Plan. The following steps have been meticulously followed for the preparation of Slum-free City Plan for Coimbatore City.

→ Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of available data from TNSCB and the concerned corporation, along with the Google images.

→ Conduct of Slum Survey based on the detailed formats provided by TNSCB which was modified after few trials in the Slum survey with mutual agreement with TNSCB, after due training of trainers, training of survey personnel /canvassers and canvassing. For the purpose of community mobilization, the interaction with the Mayor and elected Ward Councilors was made. They have helped a lot in sensitization of the community problems through canvassers selected from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets.



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- Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (provided by Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports.
- Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide approach.
- For each slum identified as untenable, Slum Redevelopment Plan has been prepared based on models like PPP development, infrastructure provision only, community-based development etc. This decision-making has been done with the involvement of the community after community mobilization and dialogue for deciding the model to be adopted, through a well-organized consultative meeting.
- Inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum redevelopment/ rehabilitation development purposes.

Status of Slums in Coimbatore

Coimbatore Corporation is divided into five zones. Each zone is having 20 wards. Totally 215 slums have been identified for the enumeration purpose under RAY scheme. Coimbatore city has a total of 319 pockets of slums with 46650 households. Out of 319 slums 44 slums were developed already under various schemes by TNSCB and local body, and 60 slums are not taken for the survey due to non cooperation of slum dwellers. Hence, the investment is planned only for the surveyed slums.

S. No	Name of the Slum	No. of Slums	House Holds
1	Developed Slums by TNSCB	44	5964
2	Slums not surveyed under RAY due to non cooperation from Slum Dwellers	60	10749
3	Surveyed Slums under RAY	215	29937
Total		319	46650

Details of the slums in Coimbatore (both notified

and non-notified) have been collected from the Coimbatore Corporation through Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. The slum population of the Corporation constitutes nearly 16% of the total population of the Corporation. The largest slum of the city Nanjundapuram Ittery has a population of 4631 persons and is situated in ward No.

No of Slums	Slum Population	No. of HHs	Area in Sq.Km
215	110143	29937	3.42

95 of South zone. Because of IT, Educational institution and other Industrial growth, the migration to the city is high. High rents, prohibitive land prices, very limited or no access to credit facilities for the urban

poor, and lack of credit worthiness have been the important factors contributing to the growth of the slums in Coimbatore Corporation area. Estimated statistics from the socio economic survey shows there are 29937 slum households in Coimbatore Corporation of 3.42 sq.km area

Basic definition of Slum clearly categories based on the housing condition and surrounding environment. Housing disadvantage is a complex concept. It usually refers to the adequacy of the structure and associated services; but it may also include aspects of security of tenure and affordability. Three most common indicators of housing adequacy are: (a) Space per person, (b) Permanent Structures and (c) Housing in compliance with local standards. Main objective of the slum development programmes is to provide decent shelter and minimum acceptable size. Kutcha and Semi pucca households need to be transformed to Pucca structure with due consideration of the land ownership. In Coimbatore Corporation around 25000 households are Semi Pucca & Kutcha category which needs to be transformed to Pucca structure.

Sl.No	Type of Houses	No. of Houses	%
1	Pucca	5439	18
2	Semi Pucca	23689	79
3	Kutcha	809	03
	Total	29937	100

Water is one of the great necessities of human life. A supply of clean water is absolutely necessary for life and health. Yet many people of the world do not have access to clean water. Households in informal settlements use less than half of the amount of water as the average usage in the same cities, owing to poorer availability and greater costs. Irregular water supply leads to spend excess amount towards procuring water for potable purpose. The median water price in informal settlements is almost five times the average price. In Coimbatore Corporation 87.6 % of households are not having Individual water supply facility. There is a highest demand for water supply connection in the Central zone which is having 0.42%

Zone	Total HouseHold	Individual Tap Connection
North Zone	2599	431
East Zone	1628	374
West Zone	3765	388
South Zone	17826	2318
Central Zone	4119	125
Total	29937	3636

The difference among the levels of services largely owes to the availability of revenue. Cities in developed countries have 32 times as much money per person to spend on infrastructure and other urban services as

cities in least developed countries. In Coimbatore Corporation, the corporation made facility to collect the solid waste from the slums in different frequency namely daily, alternate days, once in fortnight. Totally 85 slums are not having the facility to dispose the solid waste. In Coimbatore Corporation slums 62% of households are not having the individual toilet facility. Infrastructure improvement with proper facility and uninterrupted water supply for sanitation is must for the improvement.

Tenability analysis for the Coimbatore Corporation slums has been carried out as per the standard procedure. Tenability analysis clearly shows the majority falls in the status of fitness of land for human habitation. A total of 99 slums are falling under the category of untenable.

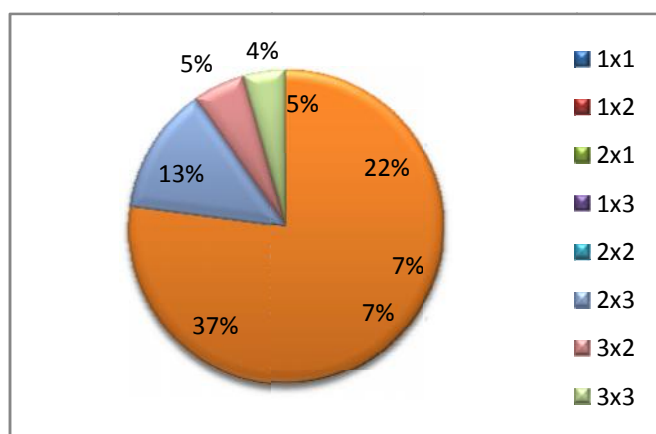
	North zone		East zone		West zone		South zone		Central zone		Total	
	No. of Slums	No. of Households	No. of Slums	No. of Households	No. of Slums	No. of Households	No. of Slums	No. of Households	No. of Slums	No. of Households	No. of Slums	No. of Households
Tenable	15	1498	13	1400	13	1589	69	13767	06	1097	116	19351
Untenable	11	1101	4	228	22	2176	44	4059	18	3022	99	10586
Total	26	2599	17	1628	35	3765	113	17826	24	4119	215	29937

Slum Categorization - Development of Matrix

The RAY guidelines stresses on the prioritization of slums on the basis of assessment matrices. The parameters used in matrix include BPL, SC/ST population and infrastructure. As per the RAY guidelines the slums of the Coimbatore Corporation are addressed by the three interrelated parameters namely (i)

Poverty, (ii) Vulnerability of housing and (ii)

Infrastructure deficiency. During the field survey the enumerators collected socio-economic data of each slum dwellers and slum profile data for each slum through respective questionnaire. Based on these field data, poverty, housing vulnerability and infrastructure deficiency for all tenable and untenable slums have been worked out and discussed in detail. This arrangement



would help authorities to prioritize interventions in slums for improving the observed deficiencies. Such a prioritization is all the more necessary because funds are limited and the limited funds when deployed on predetermined priority areas and services will maximize benefits. The matrix was developed on eight

parameters under two components and each parameter was given weights and the scores were generated. Around 5 % of the slums in Coimbatore Corporation come under the category of delisting and 28% of slums come under the category of less vulnerability and poor infrastructure. Hence focus need to be towards providing basic infrastructure to improve the environment of slums. There is a need for immediate attention in improving the housing condition for 20 slums.

S.No	Ward No	Slum Name	Tenability	Matrix/ Rank	No. of Household
North Zone					
1	002	Anna Colony -Thudiyalur	Tenable	2x2	154
2	003	PattathuArasimmanKovil Veethi Part -I	Tenable	2x2	30
3	003	PattathuArasimmanKovil Veethi Part - II	Untenable	2x2	7
4	004	Kalaingar Nagar	Untenable	2x3	128
5	026	Gandhi Veethi - Vattamalaipalayam	Tenable	2x2	38
6	026	MeenatchiAmman Koi lVeethi -Ambedkar Nagar	Tenable	2x2	279
7	028	Chinnametupalayam AD Colony	Tenable	3x2	38
8	028	Anna Nagar	Tenable	2x2	53
9	031	Kumaran Nagar	Tenable	2x1	31
10	031	KVK Nagar	Untenable	2x2	55
11	031	Periyar Nagar	Tenable	3x3	148
12	040	Avarampalayam - PattalammanKoil Street	Untenable	2x3	266
13	040	Chinnasamy Nagar Pallam	Untenable	2x2	62
14	040	Vivekananda Nagar	Untenable	1x3	94
15	041	AmbedkarVeethi	Tenable	2x2	53
16	041	IyyavuVeethi	Tenable	2x2	52
17	041	KakkanVeethi	Tenable	2x3	204
18	041	Rabindranath Tagore Street - Part I	Untenable	3x2	57
19	041	Rabindranath Tagore Street - Part II	Untenable	3x2	62
20	041	RajarathinamVeethi	Tenable	2x2	41
21	042	UdayampalaymHarijan Colony	Tenable	2x2	105
22	043	JeevaVeethiUrmandampalayam	Tenable	2x1	141
23	044	Karuppusamy Nagar	Untenable	2x1	212
24	044	V.O.C Nagar Ext and Velusamy Nagar	Untenable	1x2	114
25	046	Old Sathy Road	Untenable	2x3	44
26	047	Arthnur Amman KoilVeethi	Tenable	2x2	131
Total No. of HHS in North Zone					2599
East Zone					
27	032	Ambedkar Nagar	Tenable	2x2	239
28	032	Lenin Veethi	Tenable	2x2	90

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29	033	Pudhu Colony	Tenable	2x2	180
30	033	RathinagiriVeethi	Tenable	3x2	21
31	033	ShastriVeethi - Kalapatti	Tenable	2x3	85
32	034	Kalappatti Nehru Nagar	Tenable	2x2	11
33	034	Nehru Nagar PalliVeethi Part - I	Untenable	2x2	100
34	034	Nehru Nagar PalliVeethi Part - II	Tenable	2x2	114
35	034	Veeriampalayam Gandhi Veethi	Tenable	2x2	152
36	034	Veeriampalayam Nehru Veethi	Tenable	1x2	26
37	035	Kallimedu	Tenable	3x2	43
38	035	Stalin Nagar	Tenable	2x2	37
39	056	Anna Nagar - Peelamedu	Untenable	2x3	59
40	061	Anna Nagar - Ondipudur	Untenable	2x3	25
41	061	NoyyalBannari Amman Nagar - Ondipudur	Untenable	2x3	30
42	062	CMC Colony - Neelikonampalayam	Tenable	2x2	156
43	064	CMC Colony - Vardharajapuram	Tenable	2x3	260
Total No. of HHS in East Zone					1628
West Zone					
44	006	EdaiyarPalayam - Harijan Colony	Tenable	2x2	80
45	006	Gandhiji Nagar Near -Vivekandha Nagar Part-I	Tenable	1x2	28
46	006	Gandhiji Nagar Near - Vivekandha Nagar Part-II	Untenable	1x2	20
47	006	KamarajNagar - Harijan Colony	Tenable	2x2	66
48	007	Mullai Nagar	Untenable	2x2	136
49	007	Prabhu Nagar	Untenable	2x2	393
50	008	EdaiyarPalayam - Meenakshi Amman KovilVeethi	Tenable	2x2	103
51	009	Ambedkar Nagar	Untenable	2x2	57
52	009	Ashok Nagar East	Untenable	2x2	22
53	009	Ashok Nagar West	Untenable	1x2	198
54	009	Driver Colony	Untenable	1x2	193
55	009	Kamarajar Nagar	Untenable	1x2	109
56	009	Karunanidhi Nagar	Untenable	1x2	312
57	009	MariyammanKovilVeethi	Tenable	1x2	34
58	009	PN PudurKuttai	Untenable	1x2	37
59	010	Gohulam Colony 7 th Street. Pallam	Untenable	1x3	60
60	015	Balan Nagar PallaSalai	Untenable	3x3	26
61	015	Mullai Nagar PallaSalai	Untenable	2x3	30
62	015	New ThillaiNagar - Slum Area	Untenable	1x3	45
63	015	ValliammalKoilStreet - Maruthamalai	Untenable	1x3	35
64	016	Indira Nagar	Untenable	1x3	135
65	017	AjunurHarijan Colony	Tenable	2x3	25
66	017	ArunthathiyarVeethi - Veerakeralam	Tenable	2x2	50
67	017	Balaji Nagar Pallam	Untenable	3x3	55

68	017	VinayagarKovilVeethi - Kalveerampalayam	Tenable	2x2	47
69	018	Ajay Mugarji Street	Untenable	2x2	47
70	019	KalaingarKarunanidhi Nagar	Untenable	1x2	45
71	020	Anna Nagar Sugar Cane Main Road	Untenable	1x2	104
72	020	Ex Servicemen Colony	Untenable	1x2	34
73	020	MGR Nagar	Untenable	1x2	83
74	020	MuthumariammanKoil Street	Tenable	2x2	249
75	020	Tank bed line	Tenable	2x2	122
76	021	Kamarajapuram	Tenable	2x2	639
77	024	MacrikanRoad - R.SPuram	Tenable	1x2	90
78	024	SundaramVeethi	Tenable	2x3	56
Total No. of HHs in West Zone					3765
South Zone					
79	077	ChokkanpudurSelvapuram E.B. Colony	Untenable	2x3	31
80	077	ChokkanpudurSelvapuram MasaniammanKoilVeethi	Untenable	2x3	112
81	077	Jeeva Lane	Tenable	2x2	351
82	077	Karupannan Lane-1	Tenable	2x2	57
83	078	DevendrarVeethi North	Tenable	2x2	299
84	078	Kempatty Colony	Tenable	2x2	388
85	078	PonniVeethi	Tenable	2x2	27
86	078	Selvapuram - Perur Main Road	Tenable	1x3	16
87	078	SoliyaVellalar Street North	Tenable	1x2	67
88	085	ChettiVidhi Main Road	Untenable	1x2	90
89	085	KardikoilVeethi	Untenable	2x2	66
90	085	KuppannanThottam	Untenable	2x3	50
91	085	MGR Nagar - Sundamuthur Road	Tenable	1x1	62
92	085	PommanChettiVeethi	Untenable	1x3	27
93	085	South of Perur TNSCB Scheme and Road Slum	Tenable	1x2	1439
94	085	VaishiayalVeethi	Untenable	1x2	26
95	086	North of Perur TNSCB Scheme and Road Slum	Tenable	1x2	2171
96	087	Adisakthi Nagar	Untenable	2x2	45
97	087	Bharathi Nagar	Untenable	3x3	13
98	087	Gandhi Nagar	Untenable	2x3	100
99	087	Jeeva Nagar	Untenable	3x3	90
100	087	QuiathMillath Street	Untenable	3x2	104
101	087	Kurunchi Nagar	Untenable	1x3	66
102	087	Palakad Main Road	Untenable	1x2	17
103	087	Part of ward 21	Tenable	2x2	245
104	087	Periyasamy Street	Untenable	3x2	261
105	087	Satham Nagar	Untenable	2x2	100
106	087	Thiruvalluvar Extension	Untenable	2x2	227

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107	087	ThiruvalluvarNagar - Thirumoorthy Nagar	Untenable	2x2	231
108	088	AllagasiThottam	Tenable	1x2	96
109	088	Boer Street	Tenable	1x2	362
110	088	Dalfactory Street	Tenable	1x2	131
111	088	Grosscut - 1	Tenable	2x2	40
112	088	KaliyappaGounder Street	Tenable	1x2	49
113	088	Kottamedu	Untenable	2x3	33
114	088	Manikara Street	Tenable	1x1	43
115	088	Muventhar Nagar	Tenable	1x2	120
116	088	Upplithidu	Tenable	1x2	34
117	088	Vellaler Street	Tenable	1x2	94
118	089	Anna Nagar	Tenable	1x2	46
119	089	Harijana Colony 89	Tenable	2x2	116
120	089	Kamarajar Colony	Tenable	2x2	51
121	089	NTP_Street	Tenable	1x1	257
122	089	PajaniKoilVeethi	Tenable	2x2	108
123	089	Periyar Nagar	Untenable	3x2	43
124	089	Vaikkalpalayam	Tenable	2x2	104
125	091	Nethaji Nagar	Tenable	2x2	53
126	091	Parvathi Nagar	Tenable	2x2	72
127	091	Sathya Nagar	Tenable	1x1	105
128	091	ThottaRayanKoil Line	Tenable	1x2	21
129	092	Anna Nagar	Tenable	2x2	38
130	092	BatharakaliyAmmanKoilStreet	Tenable	1x1	35
131	092	Madurai VeeranKovilVeethi	Tenable	2x1	22
132	092	Narasimmapuram	Tenable	1x1	170
133	092	Senthazhail Nagar	Tenable	2x2	295
134	092	Sugunapuram East	Tenable	1x2	310
135	092	Sugunapuram Hills	Tenable	1x3	399
136	092	SugunapuramvinayakarKoil Street	Tenable	1x2	147
137	092	Vinayarkoil street	Tenable	1x1	127
138	093	BagavathiNagar - Periyar	Tenable	2x2	135
139	093	Amman Colony Part - I	Tenable	2x2	36
140	093	Amman Colony Part - II	Untenable	2x2	12
141	093	Gnanapuram	Tenable	2x2	91
142	093	MaduraiveeranStreet - Periyar	Tenable	2x2	122
143	093	MariyammanKoilVeethi	Tenable	2x1	260
144	093	Periyar Nagar	Tenable	2x2	256
145	093	Sriram Nagar	Tenable	1x2	23
146	094	Kurchi Boyer Veethi	Tenable	2x1	154
147	094	Machampalayam(Harijan Colony)	Tenable	2x1	316

148	094	MariammanKoil Street (Machampalayam Road)	Tenable	2x1	347
149	094	UppiliarThittu	Untenable	2x2	220
150	095	AnaimeduDharka Line	Untenable	3x3	31
151	095	Anaimedu	Untenable	3x3	386
152	095	Balusamy Naidu Street	Untenable	2x3	206
153	095	BhajanaiKoil Street	Tenable	1x2	64
154	095	KurchiGandiji Road	Tenable	3x2	480
155	095	Kurchi Silver Jubilee Street Part - I	Tenable	3x2	70
156	095	Kurchi Silver Jubilee Street Part - II	Untenable	3x2	180
157	095	NajundapuramIttery Part - I	Untenable	2x2	356
158	095	NajundapuramIttery Part - II	Tenable	2x2	695
159	095	PlaniyappaGounderStreet - Pudu Street	Tenable	2x2	31
160	095	Podanur Fish Market	Untenable	1x2	54
161	095	Polachi Main Road	Tenable	2x2	144
162	095	PollachiRoad 1. Anna Nagar West	Untenable	2x3	81
163	095	VannaraPettai	Tenable	2x2	68
164	096	Kurchi Round Road – KuriappanPalliVeethi	Tenable	1x1	252
165	097	Bharathi Nagar	Tenable	1x2	21
166	097	Gandhi Nagar Lower - KelPakuthi	Untenable	2x3	88
167	097	Gandhi Nagar Middle	Untenable	1x3	25
168	097	Gandhi Nagar Upper - MelPakuthi	Untenable	2x3	90
169	097	Indira Nagar	Untenable	2x2	25
170	097	J.J. Nagar East - KolapadiPakuthi	Untenable	2x3	71
171	097	J.J. Nagar West - KolapadiPakuthi	Untenable	2x3	334
172	097	KaruppurayanKovilVeethi	Untenable	2x1	8
173	097	Pillayarpuram	Tenable	1x3	714
174	097	Thirumurugan Nagar	Untenable	2x2	8
175	098	Noorpath Colony	Tenable	1x1	219
176	098	Panchayath Office Road Part - I	Tenable	2x1	30
177	098	Panchayath Office Road Part - II	Untenable	2x1	71
178	098	Uthami Nagar	Tenable	1x1	168
179	099	SupparayanMuthali Street	Tenable	3x2	127
180	100	Carmel Nagar Part - I	Tenable	2x3	10
181	100	Carmel Nagar Part - II	Untenable	2x3	51
182	100	Echanari - Harijan Colony	Tenable	2x2	92
183	100	EchanariPadasalaveethi	Tenable	1x2	57
184	100	Echanari Railway Gate	Untenable	1x3	27
185	100	J.J. Nagar - Ganesspuram	Tenable	2x1	26
186	100	KalluKuli	Untenable	1x2	43
187	100	KattuNayakkan Part (Part - I)	Tenable	1x2	25
188	100	KattuNayakkan Part (Part -II)	Untenable	1x2	11

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189	100	Madurai VeeranKoil Street - Metur	Tenable	2x2	57
190	100	MuthuMariyammanKovil Street	Untenable	1x2	27
191	100	ThannirThottam	Untenable	2x3	32
		Total No. of HHS in South Zone			17826
Central Zone					
192	045	Balusamy Nagar	Untenable	2x2	113
193	045	Damu Nagar	Tenable	2x2	52
194	045	Kamarajapuram Part - I	Tenable	2x2	100
195	045	Kamarajapuram Part - II	Untenable	2x2	105
196	045	Kannappa Nagar	Tenable	2x1	26
197	045	NarayanaGounder Street	Untenable	2x1	28
198	045	Teachers Colony	Untenable	2x2	26
199	048	Anna Nagar	Untenable	2x2	89
200	048	V.O.C Nagar	Untenable	1x2	66
201	048	Ex.Serviceman Colony	Untenable	1x3	41
202	049	Chinnaraj Nagar	Untenable	1x2	92
203	049	Kallukuzhi	Tenable	2x3	252
204	049	Sampath Street	Untenable	1x2	26
205	050	7 th Street Bridge Near Slum	Untenable	2x2	36
206	050	Hosimin Nagar	Untenable	1x2	437
207	051	Sastri Nagar	Untenable	1x3	294
208	052	Siddaputhur Part - II	Tenable	2x1	158
209	052	Siddaputhur Part - I	Tenable	2x2	509
210	053	Dhanalakshmi Nagar	Untenable	2x2	254
211	053	KarupakalThottam	Untenable	1x2	184
212	070	KulathumeduVaikkal	Untenable	2x2	67
213	071	Majeed Colony	Untenable	2x3	343
214	082	Ukkadam	Untenable	3x3	779
215	072	Kadalakarasanthu	Untenable	3x3	42
		Total No. of HHS in Central Zone			4119
		Grand Total			29937

Slum Development Options

i. Objectionable Slums

Out of 215 surveyed slums, 99 slums are found to be located in objectionable zone. This constitutes 10586 of the households. Around 32.02 acres of vacant lands are identified by TNSCB, Coimbatore for the resettlement of the untenable slums. Currently Tamil Nadu slum clearance board is constructing 13440 tenements for the slum dwellers under JNNURM scheme. These tenements will be

sufficient to accommodate untenable slums. Densification of low density slums will also help in creation of land vacated by resettled slums. Option of relocation depends upon the availability of land and number of slum dwellers. Residential density and FSI to analyse whether the slum would be able to take additional population that may be shifted in case of necessary resettlement of nearby untenable slums/ high density slums. As per the Guideline, around 100 housing units can be built in one acre land. Hence the requirement of the land for the curative measures is around 10 acres. The remaining land may be used for the preventive measure at Coimbatore region. The Resettlement phasing for un-tenable slums and Improvement of the infrastructure and livelihood have been indicated.

ii. Unstable Land Tenure

Only 99 slums are falling under the unstable land tenure thereby indicating that the remaining 116 slums have mostly patta.

iii. Livelihood status

Livelihood status is mainly depending upon the educational status of the slum dwellers. Education is not a problem especially in Coimbatore Corporation. The no. of educational institutions are quite high. However, only the supply of educational facility does not ensure the education of the children in the slum area. From the socio economic survey, it has been observed that the population of uneducated people in slum is varying from 20% to 30%. Only 10% of slum dwellers are having diploma and higher qualification. Due to the vulnerable and weak socio-economic status, school dropouts are more in Coimbatore slums. 40% of households in slum area of Coimbatore city are getting income of less than Rs. 5000 which is inadequate to fulfill their day to day requirements.

Type of Development Strategies

From the results of the deficiency matrix, the following facts have emerged which play a key role in formulating the strategies of slum development, in other words, the curative strategies for enhancing the slum-living environment:

- Improvement of livelihood of the slum dwellers.
- Infrastructure development.

The above two development strategies are playing the vital role to improve the status of living condition of slum dwellers to meet the basic amenities without any vulnerability.

To improve the livelihood of the slum dwellers, the data from the socio economic survey at Coimbatore city, further helped to evolve different schemes that would be needed to improve their livelihood income, living-environment, and their education. Based on the discussion with the slum community, the following three schemes have been evolved and proposed for implementation.

- ✓ Community development Training Institute
- ✓ Employment Web portal
- ✓ Community welfare schemes.

Further, the infrastructure development was analysed with the following parameters like

- ❖ Development of infrastructure without housing like roads, street light, sewerage, storm water drainage and Toilet facility.
- ❖ Development options of in-situ development of housing
- ❖ Remodelling of housing units, and
- ❖ Resettlement.

The parameters in the livelihood improvement and infrastructure development, improvement are represented with different schemes in curative measures for the formulation of slum development.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE

The proposed Community Development Training Institute (CDTI) is an Institute under the Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board, for the purpose of development of slum community through proper training on skills required to make them self sufficient to live a moderate life. Thus, major activities envisaged of CDTI are listed below:

- Poverty Alleviation (Supporting communities in savings, credits and loans and community development plan, etc.)
- Community Welfare Assistance in setting up of Community Development Organizations Councils throughout the State

- Promoting Skill Development, Sustainable livelihood and Environmental Management Solving land and housing disputes in slums to the extent possible.

Citywide slum upgrading the strategies or principles of CDTI are given below:

To play supporting role in community development process in Slums

Slum Dwellers, not CDTI, are the owners and key actors of the process

To coordinate with govt. agencies, NGOs, other civic groups

To promote Skill up-gradation, and community-based savings

To use finance as a tool for development

EMPLOYMENT WEB PORTAL

Technology has changed the way job seekers search for jobs and employers find appropriate employees. An employment portal has been developed to empower the slum dwellers to get the appropriate job within their ward or zone. It also help the employers to identify persons nearby places.

CONSULTATION AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

To prepare the Slum Free Action Plan, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board consults with appropriate public and private agencies and conducts consultative meetings to obtain inputs from elected people representatives as well as from progressive citizens. This assures that the document is comprehensive. This draft Slum Free Action Plan was made available to them for review and comment and a detailed presentation about the project was given in the consultative meetings.

Key Recommendations

The following key recommendations based on the detailed socio economic survey and interaction with slum dwellers in Coimbatore was made to evolve slum free city. It is observed that numbers of slums are increasing due to the urbanisation process. The slum people must be afforded with improved housing, amenities and opportunities they need to realise their rights and potential. The following actions must be taken to

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Plan out slum improvement strategies with respect to infrastructure in 116 slums under RAY in a phased manner.
2. Improve the livelihood conditions of slum people by properly trained in operation of earth moving equipments, Motor mechanic, Carpentry, Masonry, Office automation, and Tailoring.
3. Promote development of (a) Community Development Training Institute (b) Affordable Housing (c) Employment Portal
4. Develop slums with proper approach, local transport, water & electricity, proximity to schools, primary health centre.
5. Involve different private agencies, NGOs at national/ International level for the supply of housing to the slum people.

Financial Requirements

It reveals from the surveyed slum data, out of 29937 households, 16053 HHs need to be intervened at total cost of Rs.1913.20 crores. Housing is not an obligatory duty of the local body though planning of city is highly influenced by the housing sector and regulation mechanism. Housing reflects the economy & quality of life of any urban area. Poor planning mechanism leads to slums & illegal growth. Therefore it is necessary to form housing strategy for better city and reduce the proliferation of slums, other illegal developments. For the preventive strategy, based on 2011 census the future house demand has been arrived. The projected housing demand at the end of 2022 is 8345 households which require cost of Rs. 1010.02 crores. For Coimbatore City total cost is arrived to Rs.2923.22 crores for both preventive and curative measures.