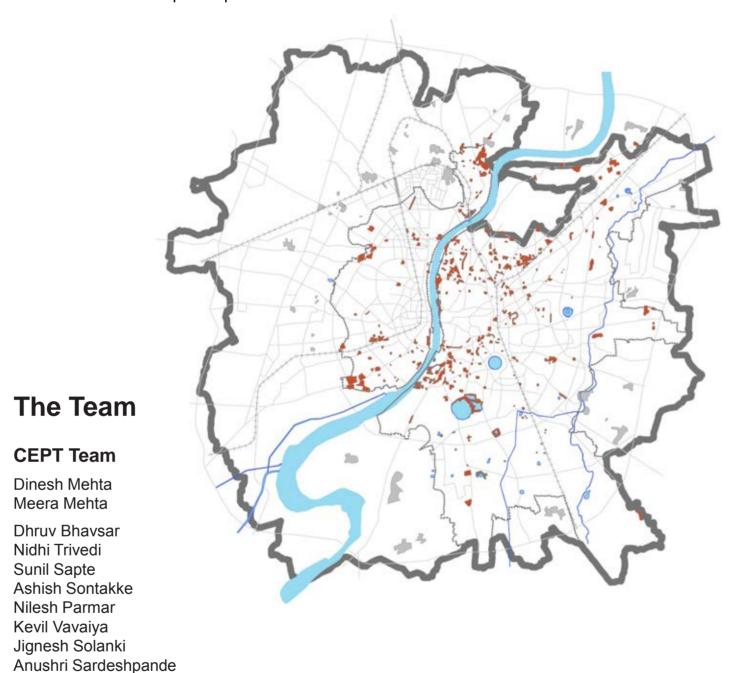


Ahmedabad Slum Free City Action Plan

September 2014

This report has been prepared by CEPT University's Centre for Research and Development Foundation for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.



Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

Office of the Slum Networking Programme Housing Department

Mahila Housing Trust Team

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1 Introduction and City Profile

Ahmedabad is one of the largest cities in Western India, located in the highly industrialized and urbanized state of Gujarat. The city is the hub of industrial, trade and commerce activities in Western India. It is often considered a model urban centre due to its improved infrastructure and services. In December 2011 a leading market research firm, IMRB, declared it the best megacity in India to live in.

Ahmedabad is one of the few cities in India that has a pro-poor policy for the provision of water and sanitation to slums. The Slum Networking Programme (SNP) of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) has won many accolades and is recognized globally as a model for such a programme.

Urban poverty alleviation has been at the forefront of urban development agenda in the State. The State government had declared the year 2005 as the Urban Development Year. A comprehensive and holistic urban vision was formulated in the **Urban Year 2005**. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (**JnNURM**) of the Government of India, launched in 2005 was helpful in achieving a part of this vision. In the year 2009, a holistic framework under the Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana (**SJMMSVY**) was put in place to support and sustain urban livelihoods and liveability for the poor. This involved skill upgrading of urban youth, construction of shelter for slum dwellers, provision of safe drinking water and toilets, and improving mass transport facilities.

A state level policy framework also supports pro-poor urban development. Under the Gujarat Town Planning Act, there is a provision for reservation of up to 10 per cent of land for EWS housing. The State government has also enacted policies for slum rehabilitation and involvement of the private sector. At local level, since 1971, when a slum census was carried out, AMC has adopted policies to provide services to slum dwellers.

The present document is part of the overall strategy of AMC's Slum Free City Action Plan under the Rajiv Awas Yojana. Slum Free City was one of the important goals of AMC in its Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP). This action plan, being prepared for RAY support, would help AMC to achieve the goal of making Ahmedabad a city without slums.

1.1 About Rajiv Awas Yojana

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisages a Slum-free India by encouraging States/ Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner. The President of India, in his address to both houses of Parliament on 4th June 2009, declared the resolve of the government to usher in a Slum-free Urban India in five years through the launching of RAY. This is an important instrument to implement to national strategy of Inclusive Growth as well as the National Urban

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Housing & Habitat Policy (2007). It is an instrument for making cities slum-free by extending policy level and financial support to states and cities. It calls for a multi-pronged approach focusing on

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of similar level of basic amenities as the rest of the town/ city;
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that underlie the creation of slums; and
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and compel them to resort to extralegal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.

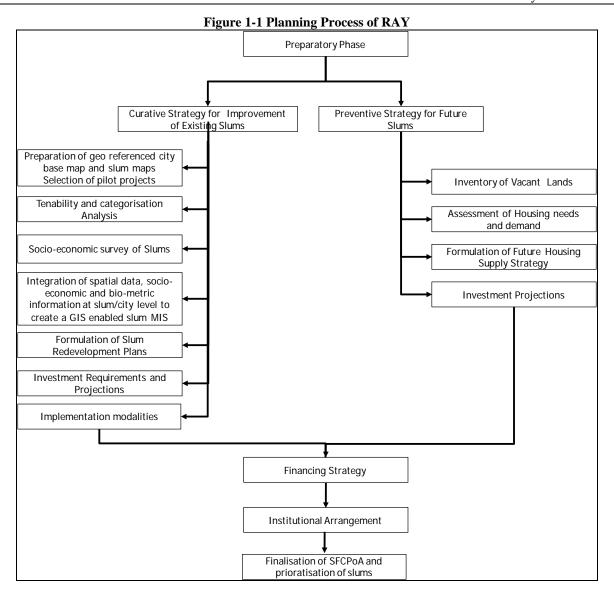
A Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) is an important instrument and foundation for cities to attain the objectives of RAY. It is a citywide plan of action, which consists of a plan to bring about the improvement of existing slums and strategies for prevention of future slums. In doing so, the SFCPoA takes into consideration not only the present status and priorities of slum dwellers but also the resources and capabilities of the city in improving the quality of life of the urban poor and their capacity to be partners in the development process.

1.2 Methodology Adopted for Preparation of Slum Free City Planning

- AMC has adopted a 'whole city' approach to ensure that all slums in the city will be covered, irrespective of size of settlement, land ownership etc.
- The present report identifies a slum based on AMC's definition, used in its slum related programmes, as "A compact settlement of at least 10 houses built mostly of non-durable materials and poor construction, temporary in nature, crowded together with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities".
- A detailed socio-economic survey of all slum households and total station survey of all slum pockets was carried out in 2009.
- The slum household survey, carried out by agencies hired by AMC, was validated through a process of community consultation with the help of CEPT and Mahila Housing Trust (MHT) teams visiting each slum pocket. They corrected the survey forms where necessary and submitted a verification report with signatures of slum households for each settlement.

• In adopting a 'whole-city, 'whole-slum' approach, for slum upgrading, the focus has been on in-situ upgrading with minimum displacement. A key focus is on provision of water and toilets to all slum houses, and supporting shelter upgrading in slums where basic services have been provided through the SNP. Private sector participation is sought under the policy framework laid down by the State government.

The choices of slum redevelopment options presented in this report emanate from consultations with various slum communities. Their views and opinions have been incorporated in identifying upgrading strategies for each slum.



1.3 City Profile

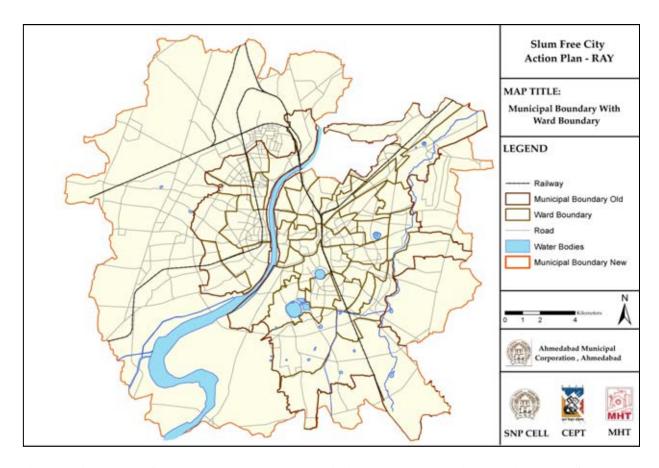
Ahmedabad was founded in the year 1411 by Sultan Ahmed Shah to serve as the capital of the Gujarat Sultanate. Historically it has been a major commercial, financial and industrial centre. It was called the 'Manchester of the East' because of its large number of cotton textile mills, the first of which started in 1861.

Today, Ahmedabad is the seventh largest city of India. It is a major industrial and commercial centre of Western India. The city contributes significantly to the economy of the state and the country. Within municipal limits, it is administered by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC); outside these limits village Panchayats are responsible. Urban planning and infrastructure development in the area outside AMC limits is done by the Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority (AUDA).

AMC derives its legislative basis from the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (BPMC) (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1999. It carries out obligatory and discretionary functions as incorporated in the said Act.

In 2006-07 the AMC area was increased from 190 to of 466 km². It is divided into six administrative zones and 64 wards. The area within AMC limits consists of

- 1. the old city centre within the gates with relatively high-density development, large concentration of commercial activities and narrow streets;
- 2. the area east of the Sabarmati River accommodating large and small industries and low-income residential areas;, and
- 3. the area west of the river, accommodating major educational institutions and middleand uppe- income residential areas.



Map 1-1 Municipal Boundary with Ward Boundaries

The zonal system of administration, mentioned above, envisages decentralization of activities and a more responsive administration closer to the people. Each zone is headed by a Deputy Municipal Commissioner who has the responsibility of health and engineering for the respective zone. The zonal administration is further decentralized into wards. Each of the 64

Ward Offices mentioned is headed by a Ward Officer. The major responsibilities at this include minor engineering, health and sanitation.

1.3.1 Demography

Ahmedabad city population increased from 1.58 million in 1971 to 5.5 millions in 2011. During the 2001-11, the decadal population growth declined to 27.6%. This is partly due to the fact that the population in the peripheral area has increased significantly. The decadal growth in

Ahmedabad urban agglomeration was 40% in the same period. Thus, the aggregate growth of Ahmedabad's population has been high.

The congenial environment and surroundings, with good water, sanitation, and road facilities has encouraged the growth of commerce and manufacturing in and around Ahmedabad.

Census Year	Population	% Decadal Growth Rate
1971	1,585,544	37.88
1981	2,548,000	29.91
1991	3,312,200	30.00
2001	4,362,900	31.70
2011	5,570,585	27.68

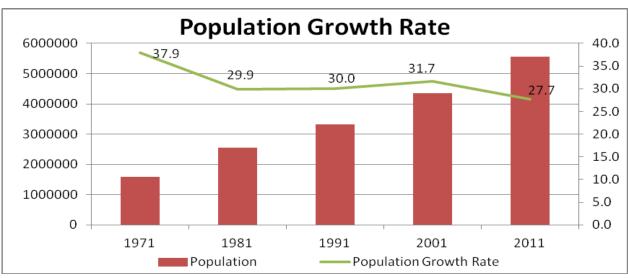
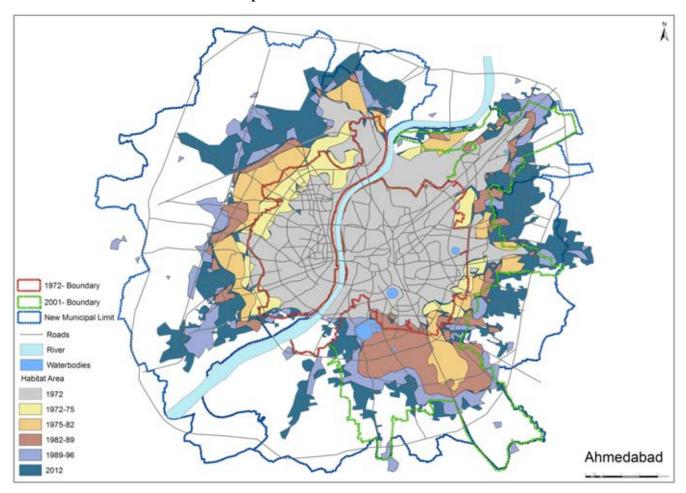


Figure 1-2 Population Growth Rate

The city is expected to grow at a moderate rate and stabilize by the year 2035 with a population of 11 million. The plan for a city without slums will have to take cognizance of this projected growth and ensure that new slums do not occur in the future. This would happen only when all households have access to affordable shelter options.

The greater Ahmedabad area has grown at a moderate rate. Growth rates have declined from 3.2 and 2.2 per cent (compounded per annum) during the past two decades. However, the rates vary across different spatial units. The population within the AMC limits appears to approach a stabilization level. The areas adjoining AMC, falling within AUDA limits, have shown rapid growth.

As stated above, the population growth in the peripheral areas is more rapid than in the areas within city limits. This is partly due to the saturation of population within the city area and the consequent large-scale housing development in the peripheral areas. The contrasting spatial patterns observed in the eastern and western areas of AMC have extended into the peripheral areas in similar manner. The western part is experiencing more rapid growth than the eastern part. Rapid ribbon development was witnessed along the Sarkhej-Gandhinagar highway during the 1990s (see Map 1.2). These trends are likely to intensify further in the coming decades. It is also noteworthy that Ahmedabad's spatial expansion is largely contiguous and relatively compact.



Map 1-2 Ahmedabad Growth Pattern

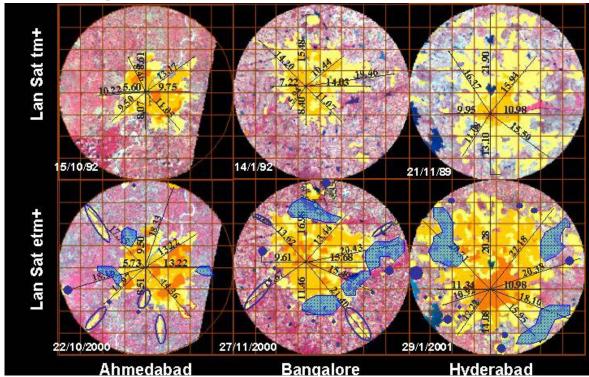
1.3.2 Population Density

The density pattern presented below indicates that spatial expansion is limited to contiguous areas around AMC limits. The walled city is one of the most densely populated areas in the study area, and it has reached saturation levels. The new outgrowths have been in the western parts of the city in the AUDA jurisdiction, with people preferring to stay in the peripheral areas where they can avail of better infrastructural facilities. The zones along the 132-ft. Ring Road and Naroda-Narol Highway have seen a higher level of physical development in the last few

years. It also appears that most of the eastern part and a few parts in the southwest and northwest have higher densities.

Box-1: Ahmedabad – A Compact City

In terms of spatial expansion, as may be seen from the satellite images below, unlike Bangalore and Hyderabad, the city during the past ten-year period has expanded in a contiguous manner and remained compact.



A comparative analysis of three cities in terms of spatial expansion over a decade has been carried out based on Lan Sat Image. From the above it is evident that Hyderbad is the most spread out city followed by Bangalore. The blue patches indicate low-density sprawl type of development.

The study referred to below analysed planning mechanisms and concluded that the Master Plan/ Development Planning and Town Planning Scheme mechanisms have been effective in Ahmedabad in keeping the city compact. Further, it concludes that the effect of urban sprawl is also evident in terms of acute traffic and transport problems in Bangalore, and to some extent in Hyderbad.

Source: Desai Sowmya (2005), *Urban Spatial Structures & Land management Mechanisms*. (Unpublished M. Tech. Planning Dissertation, CEPT University, Ahmedabad).

1.4 Existing Infrastructure

1.4.1 Water Supply

AMC provides piped water to 85% of the households through 124 water distribution stations situated in various zones. The total length of piped water distribution network is approximately 3000 km. At present, AMC supply is 750 MLD of treated water at the rate of 140 lpcd. The main source of surface water is the Sabarmati River and Narmada Main Canal. AMC plans to stop the use of groundwater completely by the year 2015. Construction of new Water Distribution Stations is underway and nearing completion. AMC plans to cover 100% population by piped water supply. All slum dwellers, irrespective of their tenure status, are eligible for water connections. Where this is not possible, public taps are also provided to ensure access to water for the poor.

1.4.2 Sanitation

AMC has adoped a strategy of "sanitation to all". A major component of this plan is to provide a toilet to each slum house. During 2005-8, nearly 29,000 individual toilets were constructed under various schemes of AMC and the state government. The pace of construction was accelerated during the period 2008-2011, when 31,561 toilets were built. Where provision of toilets was not possible, community toilets and pay-and-use toilets were provided. There are 956 community toilet blocks in Ahmedabad. In addition, 254 pay-and-use toilet blocks are functioning and another 80 are under construction.

1.4.3 Status of Social Amenities and Services at City Level

AMC runs pre-school centres (*anganwadi*) in all slums. It also runs primary schools in or near many slum areas. It has drawn up an action plan for increasing enrolment of slum children to municipal schools and to reduce the dropout rate.



There are urban health centres run by AMC and its partners. These centres provide a range of services, ranging from immunization, prenatal and postnatal care, and services under the Anti-

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Malaria Programme and Integrated Child Development Scheme. AMC also runs the municipal hospitals to cover the major heal care facilities. Urban poor's are the major beneficiaries of these services.

A. Municipal Schools:

AMC runs 464 municipal primary schools for educating urban poor families. In 2010-11, about 1.5 lakh students were enrolled in these schools, which offer education, in Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Sindhi and Tamil and English medium besides Gujarati. The numbers of of teacher-students is given below in table:

Table 1-1 Status of Municipal Primary Schools in AMC as of 2010-11

Sr No	Medium of School	No. of	Teachers	Students	Student-
		Schools			Teacher
					Ratio
1	Gujarati	294	2,659	1,02,802	38.66
2	Urdu	75	551	21,335	38.72
3	Hindi	67	615	22,661	36.85
4	Marathi	16	74	2,129	28.77
5	Sindhi	02	09	207	23.00
6	Tamil	05	19	559	29.42
7	English	05	22	949	43.14
	Total	464	3,949	1,50,642	38.66

Source: AMC budget documents

AMC also runs five girls' high schools for higher secondary studies. As of 2010-11, there were 1,340 girls enrolled in them.

B. Municipal Libraries:

Table 1-2 List of Municipal Libraries in Ahmedabad

Sr No	Name	Address
1	Nanhalal Kavi Municipal Library	Opp. Parsi Agiyari, Ahmedabad
2	Manishankar Ratanji Bhatt Municipal Library	Opp. Bajkhedavala Society, Khokhra, Ahmedabad
3	Pannalal Patel Municipal Library	Opp. Gomtipur Darwaja, Ahmedabad
4	Dadabhai Navroji Municipal Library	Opp. Pankor Naka, Ahmedabad
5	Bhikhubhai Chavda Municipal Library	Opp. Liladharbhai Hall, Behrampura, Ahmedabad
6	Bhaishankar Nanalal Municipal Library	Panditjini Pole, Raipur, Ahmedabad
7	Govardhanram Tripathi Municipal Library	Opp. Fire Brigade, Rambaugh, Maninagar
8	Mahatma Gandhi Municipal Library	Ramnagar Chowk, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad
9	V N Shah Municipal Library	Rakhial Char Rasta, Ahmedabad
10	Jyotindra Dave Municipal Library	Opp-Lalakaka Hall Shahpur Ahmedabad
11	Patel K K Municipal Library	Naroda Gam Na Nake, Ahmedabad
12	Koutilya Municipal Library Dayanand	Asarwa Chakla, Asarwa, Ahmedabad

Sr No	Name	Address
	Sarswati Municipal Library	
13	Chimanlal Purshottamdas Gajjar Municipal Library	Jivankadashi Ni Pole, Shahpur, Ahmedabad
14	Surendrabhai Patel (Daskaka) Municipal Library	Astodia Chakla, Dhalni Pole
15	Shekhadam Abuvala Municipal Library	Opp. Jamalpur Pagathiya, Tangarvad, Ahmedabad
16	Shree Ramanlal Nilkhanth Municipal Library	Opp. Joseph School, Rajpur, Mansuri ni Chali, Ahmedabad
17	RBGU Municipal Library	Kalupur Municipal Gujarati School No. 22, Khodi Aambali Ahmedabad
18	Suny Palanpuri Municipal Library	Sodagar Ni Pole, Opp. Jamalpur Darwaja, Ahmedabad
19	Radhakishan Sharma Municipal Library	Opp. Police Chowki, Ambavadi, Sardarnagar Ahmedabad
20	Kavi Nanhalal Municipal Library	Opp. Fire Brigade, Dharmanagar, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad
21	Swa. Lalbhai Kundivala Municipal Library	Opp. Anjuman High School, Chipavad, Jamalpur, Ahmedabad
22	Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Municipal Library	Thakorvas, Ghatlodiya, Ahmedabad
23	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Municipal Library	Kundavadi Chali Gomtipur Darwaja Bahar Ahmedabad
24	Kavi Narmad Municipal Library	Hajipura Garden Madhupura Bardolpura Ahmedabad
25	Tirthankar Udyan Municipal Library	Tirthankar Udyan, Opp. Rajashthan Hospital, Ahmedabad
26	Jethabhai Garden Municipal Library	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad
27	Ishawarlal Kachrabhai Parmar Municipal Library	Opp. Shreeji Vidyalaya Bapunagar Ahmedabad
28	Vasantbhai Rami Municipal Library	Opp. Jodhpur Grampanchayat, Jodhpur Ahmedabad
29	Sakriben Chaturbhai Sr. Citizens' Municipal Library	Shahibaugh Dafnala Ahmedabad
30	Vir Savarkar Municipal Library	Sport Compound, Memco Ahmedabad
31	Kavi Ramanlal Vashantbhai Desai Municipal Library	Opp. Krishnapark Tubewell Fa Plot No28 Nikol Ahmedabad
32	Chandrakant Bakshi Municipal Library	Bh. Devpath Flat Urban Health Centre, Nava Vadaj Ahmedabad
33	Kavi Dalpatram Municipal Library	Opp. Calico Dome, Relief Road, Ahmedabad
34	Kanaiyalal Nathuram Bhil Municipal Library	Opp. Gurulrupa Pumping Station Kubernagar Ahmedabad
35	Makrandbhai Desai Municipal Library	Opp. Amiraj Park Garden Judges' Bungalows Rd. Bodakdev
36	Umashankar Joshi Municipal Library	Opp. Circuit House, Gayatri Temple, Ahmedabad
37	Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi Municipal Library	Bhilvada Road, Bhaipura
38	Narsinhrao Divetia Municipal Library	Opp. P M Gyanmandir, Amraivadi, Ahmedabad
39	Kavi Suresh Hariprashad Joshi Municipal	Old Malaria Office, Khokhra, Ahmedabad

Sr No	Name	Address
	Library	
40	K K Shastri Municipal Library	Dhrnidhar Derasar Char Rasta, Paldi, Ahmedabad
41	Kaka Kalekar Municipal Library	CTM Char Rasta, Ahmedabad

Source: http://www.egovamc.com/Citizens/LibraryList.aspx

C. Urban Health Centres:

There are 57 urban health centres available across the different wards of Ahmedabad. Based on population, urban health centres are distributed across the city limit.

The following is the ward wise list of urban health centres in Ahmedabad.

Table 1-3 List of Urban Health Centres in Ahmedabad

Sr	Ward Name	Address
1	Khadia	Desai Ni Pole Gujarati School No. 23, Opp. Bala Hanuman
2	Kalupur	Sanjuba Hospital, 2nd Flr., Relief Rd. Kalupur
3	Dariyapur	Parvati Prasuti Gruh, Jordan Road, Dariyapur
4	Shahpur	Shahpur Chakla Maternity Home, Shahpur Chakla
5	Raikhad	Nr. Raj Hospital, Opp. Gaikwad Haveli Police Station, Raikhad
6	Jamalpur	Jamalpur Dispensary, Jamalpur Panch Pipli, Opp. Police Chowki
7	Dudheswar	Kirannagar Prasuti Gruh, B/h Lalkaka Hall, Dudheshwar
8	Madhupura	Bardolpura Prasuti Gruh Building
9	Gridharnagar	City Civic Centre, 1st Floor, Girdharnagar
10	Paldi	Gujarat Sanshodhan Mandal
11	Vasna	Nr. Vasna Cancer Hospital Compound Opp. Pravinnagar Bus Stand
12	Gandhigram	Gandhigram Urban Health Centre, Bhudarpura Road, Ambavadi
13	Navrangpura	AIDS Control Society, Lal Bungalow
14	Stadiuam	Karuna Trust Building, Usmanpura Char Rasta
15	Naranpura	Naranpura Muster Station Building, Opp. Ankur Bus Stand
16	Nava Vadaj	Parth Tower, Punam Party Plot, Nava Vadaj
17	Juna Vadaj	Khadi Gramodyog Building, B/h Juna Vadaj Bus Stand
18	Sabaramati	Ramangar Prasuti Gruh Building, Sabarmati
19	Asarwa	Asarwa Dispensary Building, Asarwa Gam
20	Naroda Road	New. Commercial Mill Dispensary Building
21	Sarashpur	P.P. Unit Sha. Chi. La. Hospital
22	Potaliya	Opp. Chandra Prasad Desai Hall Near Shriji School Hall, Bapunagar
23	Kubernagar	Kishansinh Tomar Building, Bhargav Road, B.J. Row Houses, Kubernagar
24	Sardarnagar	Sardarnagar Muster Station Building, Opp. Police Station
25	Saijpur	Opp. Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan, Naroda Road, Opp. Indian Oil Petrol Pump
26	Thakkarbapanagar	Thakkarbapanagar Muster Station
27	Naroda Muthiya	Naroda Prasuti Gruh Building, Naroda Gam
28	Bapunagar	Viratnagar Road, Opp. Marghi Farm, Bapunagar
29	Rakhiyal	Rakhiyal Dispensary Building, Rakhial Cross Road
30	Gomtipur	Gomtipur Referral Hospital, Gomtipur Darwaja
31	Rajpur	Rakhiyal Dispensary Building, Rakhial Cross Road

Sr	Ward Name	Address
32 Amraiwadi UHC Centre Building, Amraiwadi		UHC Centre Building, Amraiwadi
		AMTS Stand, Opp. Ekta Apartment CTM Road Hatkeshwar
34	Nikol	Nikol Road Muster Station Building
35	Odhav	Old Karshanagar Muni.Gujarati School, Rabari Vasahat
36	Khokhara	Rukshmaniben Prasuti Gruh Building, Khokhara Cross Road
37	Maninagar	P.P. Unit, L.G. Hospital
38	Kankaria	Kankariya Dispensary Building, Nr. Parsi Agyari
39	Behrampura	Behrampura Referral Hospital
40	Danilimda	Danilimda Prasuti Gruh
41	Bagh-e-Firdaus	Muster Station Building, Opp. Baroda Express Highway
42 Vatva Vatva Road Prasuti Gruh, Vatva Gam		Vatva Road Prasuti Gruh, Vatva Gam
43 Isanpur Opp. Ramvadi Bus Stand, Water Tank Building		Opp. Ramvadi Bus Stand, Water Tank Building
44 Kali Nr. Kali PHC Building		Nr. Kali PHC Building
45	Ranip	Ranip PHC Building
46	Chandlodiya	Chandlodiya PHC Building
47	Ghatlodiya	Ghatlodiya Nagarpalika Building
48	Thaltej	Thaltej Samajwadi, Thaltej Gam
49	Bodakdev	Memnagar PHC Building
50	Jodhpur	Jodhpur Bore Building Opp. Kameshwar School Sikshan Sankul
51 Vejalpur PHC Building		Vejalpur PHC Building
52 Sarkhej Sarkhej Corporation Office, Sarkhej Gam		Sarkhej Corporation Office, Sarkhej Gam
53 Lambha Old Lambha Panchayat Build		Old Lambha Panchayat Building, Lambha Gam
54	Vastral	Ramol PHC Building
55	Nava Naroda	Nava Naroda Building
56	Ognaj	Ognaj PHC Building
57 Chandkheda Chandkheda Gam, Juna Panchayat Building		

Source: http://www.egovamc.com/Citizens/UrbanCenterList.aspx

There were 6,91,767 new cases and 5,12,406 old cases registered at the end of financial year 2010-11 in these Urban Health Centres. A majority of the cases were from BPL families residing in slums and chawls.

D. Municipal Hospital:

AMC runs 26 municipal hospitals in addition to 57 urban health centres in Ahmedabad for critical health care facilities. Urban poor families avail the benefits of various health services through municipal hospitals. The following is the list of municipal hospitals of AMC:

Table 1-4 List of Municipal Hospitals in Ahmedabad

Sr No	Name	Ward	Address
1	Chepi Rog Hospital	Behrampura	Pirana Road, Jamalpur Darwaja Bahar, Ahmedabad
2	Public Health Laboratory	Ellisbridge	343 NHL Medical College VS Hospital Compound Ahmedabad

Sr No	Name	Ward	Address								
3	Physiotherapy Centre	Navrangpura	Nr. Navrangpura Bus Stand Ahmedabad								
4	Physiotherapy Centre	Astodiya	Opp. Mandvi Ni Pol, Astodiya								
5	RNTCP	Astodiya	TB Hospital Compound, Opp. ST Bus Stand, Astodiya Darwaja								
6	TB Clinic	Astodiya	TB Hospital Compound, Opp. ST Bus Stand, Astodiya Darwaja								
7	Shahpur Prasuti Gruh Building	Shahpur	Municipal and Chandulal Municipal Prasruti Gruh, Opp-Shahpur Chkla								
8	AG Hava Hospital	Kalupur	Kalupur A.G.Hava Municipal Hospital Sodagar ni pole								
9	Prasuti Gruh	Bardolpura	Bardolpura municipal Hospital and Padmavati Jayantilal Prasuti Gruh Madhupura Muster Station								
10	Municipal Hospital	Mirzapur	Municipal Hospital Dinbai Tower								
11	Shahpur Prasuti Gruh	Shahpur	New Municiapal Hospital and Prasuti Gruh, Kirannagar Shahpur Darwaja								
12	Municipal Hospital	Danapith	Municipal Hospital Municipal Bank Danapith								
13	Aruvedic Hospital	Kalupur	Municiapal Aruvedic Hospital Raja Mehta Pol								
14	Municipal Shahpur Aruvedic Hospital	Shahpur	Municipal Ayurvedic Hospital Kirannagar								
15	Prushurti Gruh	Khokhra	Khokhra Mehmdavad Municipal Hospital, Shree Rukshmaniben Balabhai Prasuti Gruh, Khokhra Circle								
16	Dental Hospital Rakhial		Rakhial Municipal Dental Hospital, Rakhial Char Rasta								
17	Prasuti Gruh	Gomtipur	Shree Revabhai Prabhubhai Bidivala Municipal Prasuti Gruh, OppFire Station, Gomtipur gam								
18	Referral Hospital Gomtipur		Gomtipur Referral Hospital								
19	Referral Hospital	Sabarmati	Sabarmati Referral Hospital Ramnagar								
20	Prasuti Gruh	Sabarmati	Shree Hiralal Hargovandas Municipal Prasuti Gruh, Dharmanagar								
21	Arogya Kendra	Chandkheda	Chandkheda Samuhik Arogya Kendra								
22	Prasuti Gruh	Naroda	Naroda Municipal Prasuti Gruh, Naroda Gam								
23	Prasuti Gruh	Danilimda	Danilimda Municipal Prushurti Gruh Danilimda Gam								
24	Prasuti Gruh Vatva		Municipal Hospital Prushurti Gruh Kashiba Muni.Ganeral Hospital Dnilimda gam								
25	Prasuti Gruh Behrampura		Behrampura Referral Hospital Untvadi Chali								
26	Referral Hospital	Behrampura	Behrampura Referral Hospital Untvadi Chali								

Source: http://www.egovamc.com/Citizens/HospitalList.aspx

2 Slum Survey, Mapping and Community Consultation Process

Ahmedabad Corporation carried out the last slum census during 1974-76. Subsequently, it has been doing a settlment level survey once each decade. Therefore, as of noe no accurate information is available regarding estimation of slums, their characteristics, or a key basic slum profile for AMC. This has resulted in a poor slum database and an absence of slum infrastructure-related information. The lack of a robust slum information system is a barrier to effective decision making for slum redevelopment.

Need of Slum Information System:

- The primary obstacle to planning/ development of slums is a lack of accurate data on size and characteristics of slum settlements.
- Data are scattered across various municipal departments without proper collation and with poor inter-departmental communications.
- Lack of information on levels of access to basic services and available infrastructure network in slum settlements obstructs assessment of infrastructure gaps and design for better infrastructure

Basically, lack of information results in poor decision making and increases service inequities. Therefore, AMC has recognized the need for a GIS-enabled slum information system for effective decision-making. In order to develop such a system, AMC has carried out a socio-economic slum survey and a total station survey for all slums at household level.

2.1 Slum Survey

AMC commissioned a detailed socio-economic survey of slum households for all slums in Ahmedabad in 2009. A total station survey was also undertaken, outlining all housing units in each slum pocket. These total surveys are synchronised with GIS map of Ahmedabad. These surveys have been completed for the all slum pockets identified in the Old AMC limit of 190 km² area. In the extended area, household and total station surveys were carried out in 2012.

The questionnaire used for household survey in slums was as per the guidelines issues by Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. The checklist suggested by the National Buildings Organisation was used. It captures family details, livelihood details, housing condition, and infrastructure facilities and services available at slum and cluster level. A slum information system was prepared for this database. Field verification of the household survey was done by CEPT and MHT teams.

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Figure 2-1 Format for Socio-economic Slum Survey

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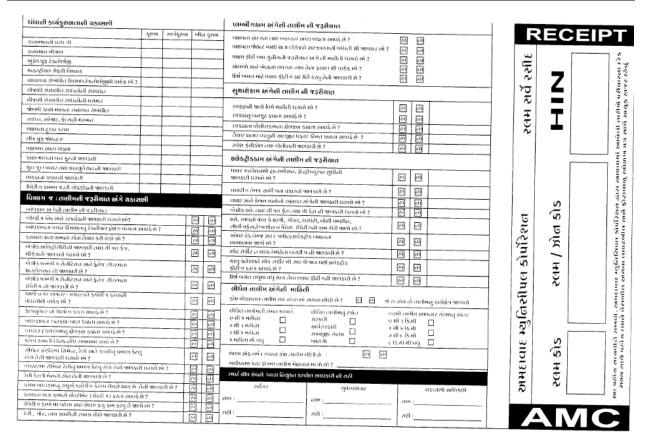
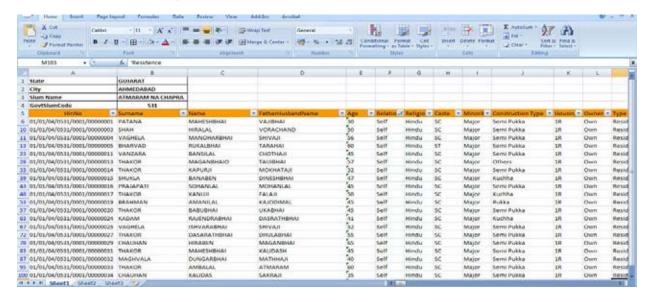


Figure 2-2 Computerized Socio-Economic Database for Slums of Ahmedabad



2.2 Management Information System for Slums

2.2.1 Total Station Survey

The total station surveys provide geo-coded references of slum pockets, and layout features like buildings, roads, electric poles, streetlights, water supply points, manhole locations and storm water drains.

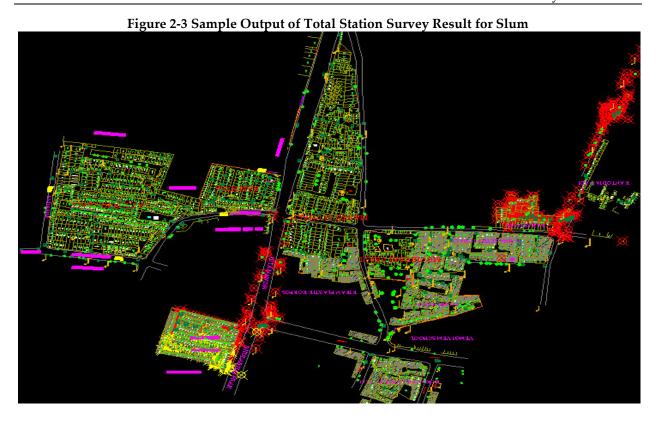


Figure 2-4 Bringing CAD Information into GIS

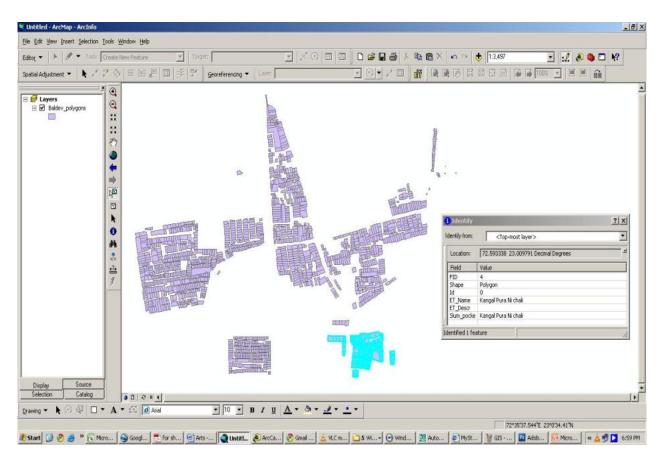




Figure 2-5 Linking with Satellite Image and Google Earth

All the information collected is being collated into a management information system (MIS) for slums. A location map of all slums on a GIS platform was prepared, and being updated with Google Earth images and Satellite images. This map was used for linking the total station surveys and household surveys. Efforts were made to collect information from various departments of AMC, e.g. Engineering Department for water and drainage services, Town Planning Department for land ownership and plot reservations, and Health Department for community toilets.

All slums survey results are collated in a base map of Ahmedabad. Based on this, AMC now has a well-functioning MIS of slums that is used to carry out detailed plot level analysis for slum upgrading strategy.

With the help of slum mapping, it has been possible to identify changes in slums over time. See below for examples of slum pockets that were listed in the 2001 survey, but do not exist or have changed completely in built form in ten years.

Slum Code: 413 – Khatrawala Bhangaria Ni Chali (Central Zone, Dudheshwar)



Map 2-1 Slum on Ground (Google Image 2001)



Map 2-2 Slum Does not Exist (Google Image 2010)

Slum Code: 319 – Sukhipura Na Chhapara (South Zone, Maninagar Ward)



Map 2-3 Slum on Ground (Google Image 2001)



Map 2-4 Only a Part of Slum Remains (Google Image 2010

2.2.2 GIS based Slum MIS System

All the information related to slum pockets, e.g. the digital maps of total station survey, land ownership information, socio-economic surveys etc. is integrated in the GIS database. Maps for various infrastructure networks, viz. water supply, drainage, storm water have been integrated

as GIS layers. AMC has procured a satellite image of Cartosat-II, which has enabled fine-tuning of the maps prepared using Google Earth. The MIS linking the socio-economic data to GIS maps provides a basis for evolving slum-specific strategy.

2.2.3 MIS for Slums

AMC has developed a web-based MIS for Slums. This helps retrieve all physical and social information related to slums. A GIS-based MIS system is developed and customised on Map server platform. In this system, front-end management is through PHP and back-end is managed over MySQL server. It includes a query builder system, which helps generate required results from the slum survey.

The following user interface is developed:

• **Guest User:** Such users get to have a basic look at the map, restricted to basic details.

Guest Interface:

⇒ Map View
⇒ Ward/ Zone View
⇒ Slum View
⇒ Zoom-in/ Zoom-out

 Registered User: Registered users are provided a specific ID with login credentials, which need to be authenticated. These users have access to the total functioning of the MIS. They can view detailed slum wise maps.

Registered User Interface

⇒ User Authentication

⇒ Forgot Password Management

⇒ Map View

⇒ Ward/ Zone View

⇒ Slum View

⇒ Pocket View

⇒ Info Gallery

⇒ Zoom-in/ Zoom-out

- ⇒ Query Builder (limited to the details associated with particular Map)
- **Administrator:** Administrator is the owner of the system, who is responsible for uploading the data and maintaining the admin users.

Administrator Interface

- ⇒ User Authentication
- ⇒ Forgot Password Management
 - ⇒ Map View
 - ⇒ Ward/ Zone View
 - ⇒ Slum View
 - ⇒ Pocket View
 - ⇒ Info Gallery
 - \Rightarrow Zoom-in/Zoom-out
- ⇒ Query Builder (limited to the details associated with particular Map)
 - \Rightarrow User Management
 - ⇒ Data Management

2.2.4 Screen Shots of Web-enabled GIS Based Slum Information System

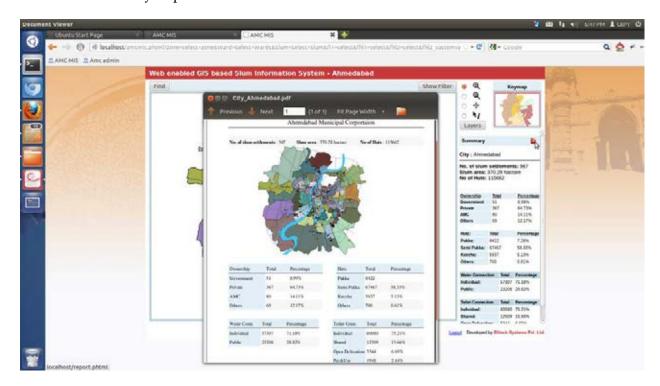
1. Main Page



2. Login for AMC official: To view household level information

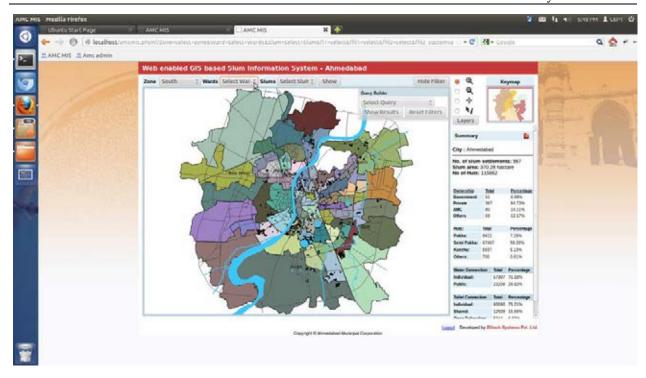


3. To view Summary Report:

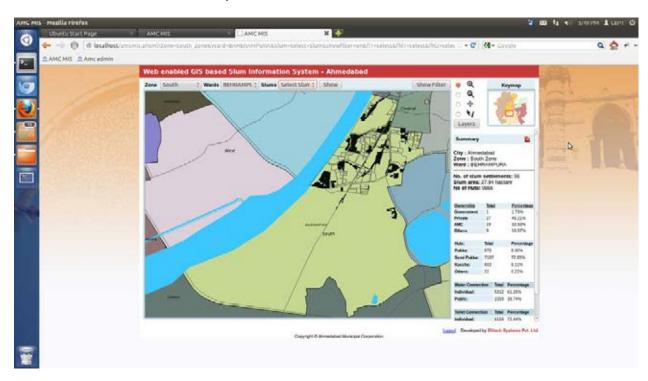


4. To zoom in to zonal or ward or slum level information

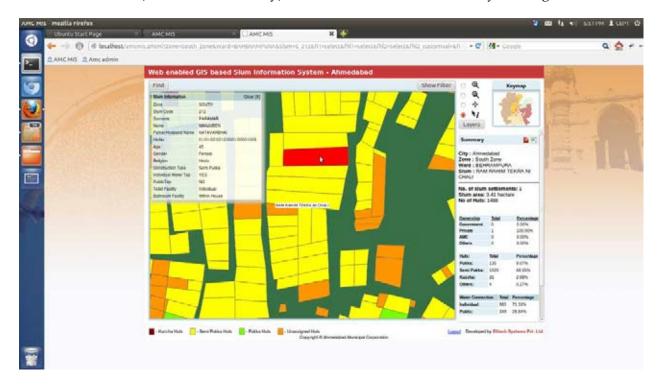




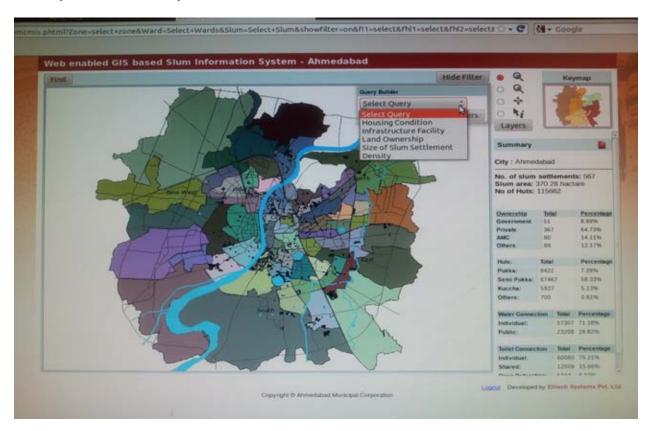
5. View ward-level information system



6. View slum level (showed in summary)/ household level information by clicking on hut



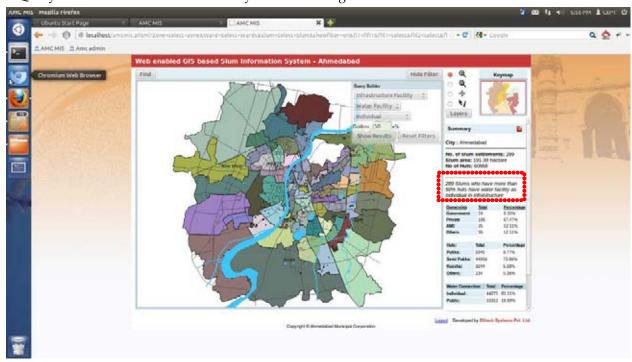
7. Query Builder for Analysis:



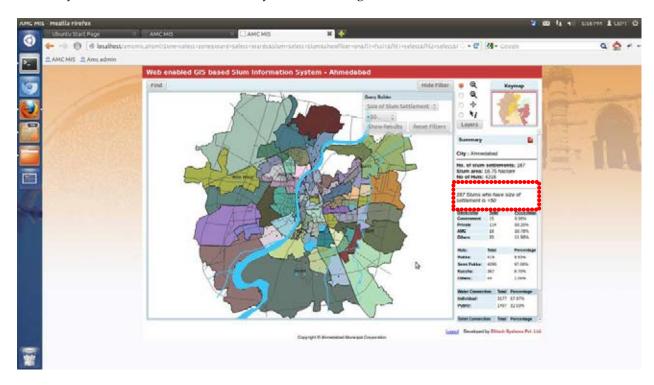
8. Query builder: Select query – Slums having > 50% Individual water facilities



9. Query builder: View result in summary – Slums having > 50% individual water facilities



10. Query builder: View result in summary – Slums having < 50 huts



AMC is also exploring the possibility of linking this with the e-governance system. Once the slum information system is linked to the e-governance system, it will be possible to use it to mainstream slum locations in routine AMC work.

2.2.5 Slum Atlas

AMC has prepared a detailed slum atlas, which helps in quick review of any given slum. This atlas is prepared as a supplement to the MIS system. It provides summary of every slum, maps, physical and social characteristics.

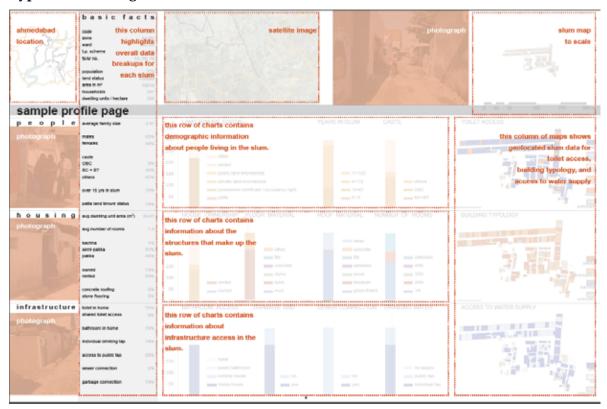




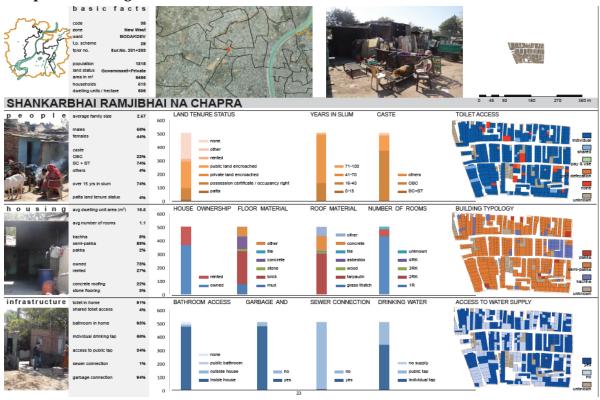




Typical Profile Page of Slum Atlas



Sample Profile Page of Slum Atlas



2.3 Slum Level Action Planning Process

2.3.1 Community Mobilization and Community Consultation Process

CEPT and MHT have worked closely with AMC in validating the slum household surveys, georeferencing the total station surveys and carrying out community level consultations for all slums.

a. Survey Validation

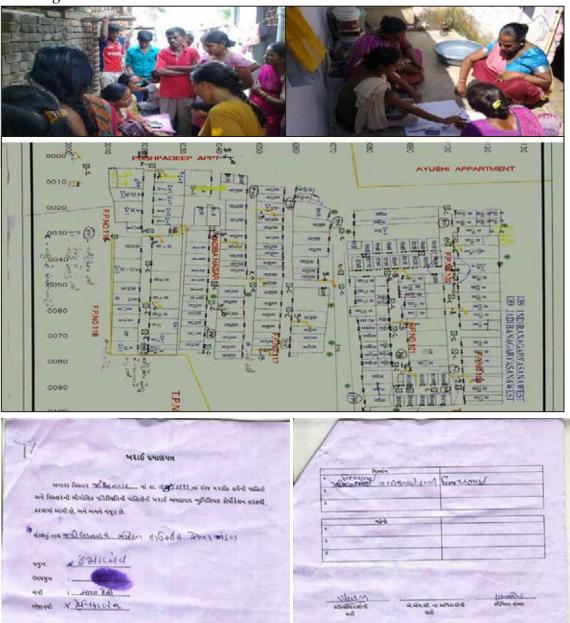
Socio-Economic Survey Data Validation

- MHT has appointed slum-based CBOs as community facilitators and identified a team of volunteers for each slum.
- The MHT and CEPT teams together have carried out slum level verifications.
- They visited each slum pocket and households to validate the survey. The total station survey was also verified during this visit. Signatures of slum dwellers were taken as a proof of verification of the survey.



b. Community Consultation for Action Plan

- After validation of the survey, the facilitators organized community level consultations. During these, the slum surveys and the total station survey maps were shared with the community. The consultation process helped identify marginalized groups (such as SCs/STs, differently-abled, woman-headed households, and minorities). Their participation helped identify programmes needed to cater to their specific needs.
- To the extent possible, these slum level consultation meetings were held in the presence of the elected representative (Municipal Councillor), and municipal officials, e.g. Ward level engineer.



c. Consultation on Slum Improvement Options – Micro Planning

Based on community consultations, Ahmedabad has adopted the principles of minimum displacement and in-situ upgradation for the slum improvement action plan. It decided that to the extent possible, all slums will be developed in-situ. The strategy of in-site upgrading focusses on ensuring universal access to basic services to all. These basic services include water supply, toilets, drainage, streetlights and paving of all roads in all slum settlements. This was practised in the SNP initiated by AMC, which has sufficient expertise and experience to implement this strategy for the whole city.

In the slums taken up under SNP or other infrastructure improvement programmes, many households have begun upgrading shelter on their own, with their own funds. In some of these slum pockets, one can see two-storeyed houses as well. The Ahmedabad strategy recognises that shelter upgradation – transforming kucha shelters to pucca – is happening and needs to be supported; various technical options and financing options were considered for this in the overall strategy. In addition, under The regulation for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the Slums Policy of 2010, private developers are encouraged to play a major role in slum redevelopment.

Based on the above, the following five options were identified for slum upgradation in Ahmedabad.

- In-situ service upgradation to ensure access of water, toilets, to every slum, and street paving, open drains and street lights in all slums (as in SNP)
- In-situ shelter upgrading in slums that have all the basic facilities and/or those covered under SNP. Technical options of wall and roof construction were demonstrated by models to the community
- In-situ reconstruction of houses, where major restructuring of layout is required. A few new housing options were developed and presented to the community.
- Relocation options on sites that are on marginal lands lakes and ponds or on the right of way of major roads. For this, various possible sites were discussed with the community.
- Public-Private shelter construction on slums where private developers have expressed willingness to construct shelter as per The regulation for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the Slums Policy of 2010.

Based on the specific situation of each slum pocket in terms of existing housing conditions, level of services, dwelling unit density, land ownership and location of settlement, a set of options were prepared for consultation with the community. Community suggestions in terms of the various options, their implications for the community and the financial contributions that community can make etc. were discussed.

3 Slum Free City Plan and Phasing

Making Ahmedabad a slum-free city was a goal in the City Development Plan **(CDP)** prepared in 2006. This CDP had envisaged goals "to ensure access to all at acceptable standard house, owned or rented within the plan period and move towards a City without slums". With this aim, the CDP identified Slum Networking in 149 slum pockets at a cost of Rs. 120 cr. It also listed a Chawl Reconstruction Programme in 1,34,000 chawl houses at a cost of Rs. 750 cr. In addition, it proposed weaker section housing on the periphery of Ahmedabad for families to be relocated from lakes and road land, and create affordable housing at a cost of Rs. 500 cr.

Since 2006-07, there has been some progress in pursuing the CDP goals. Under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), 32,500 new housing units have been built by AMC and AUDA at a total cost of Rs. 550 cr.

AMC now has an opportunity to revisit its slum development strategy for RAY. The key to the successful implementation of this strategy lies in more realistic targets and focus on in-situ slum development.

3.1 Framework for Slum Free City Plan of Action

The key principles of Ahmedabad's slum-free city strategy are minimum displacement and maximum in-situ upgradation. The main principle of the strategy is to focus on provision of basic infrastructure – water, sanitation (toilets), drainage – to all slum households and provide community level services in all slums.

Based on the above principles, the following options were identified.

- In-situ upgrading of services in slums to ensure provision to every slum house, of piped water supply, a toilet, and a drainage connection. In addition, basic infrastructure of street paving, open drains and streetlights in all slums (as in SNP) to be provided to all slum pockets irrespective of tenure and ownership of land.
- In-situ shelter upgrading in slums that already have all the basic facilities and/or those covered under SNP. Technical design and construction options of wall and roof have been prepared and demonstrated to the community.
- In-situ reconstruction of houses, only where major restructuring of layout is required. A few new housing options are developed and presented to the community. A few slum settlements that have the potential for public-privatepartnership, or where private developers have expressed willingness to construct shelter as per The regulation for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the Slums Policy of 2010 would be identify.
- Relocation of slums from marginal lands i.e. those located in environmentally sensitive zone (e.g. water bodies, natural drains etc.), or along major Town Planning

or Development Plan roads, or near railway tracks. In addition, many slum pockets are along the planned BRTS corridor or other major transport projects. These slum settlements will need to be relocated at sites as close to original site as possible. For this option, various possible sites need to be discussed with the community.

3.2 Slums in Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad has a segmented development pattern. With its concentration of textile mills in the eastern part, rental housing for industrial workers, in the form of chawls – single-room housing units with common water and sanitation facilities – were built in the proximity of the textile mills. Many private entrepreneurs and industrial units provided such low-cost rental units, which provided an affordable housing option to migrant industrial workers during the 1930s and 1940s. The Bombay Rent Control Act of 1949, enacted to safeguard interests of the tenants in the post-war period, had an adverse impact on low-income housing options for the poor. Controls imposed by the Rent Control Act kept rents extremely low, discouraging maintenance and resulting in deterioration of the chawls. No new Chawls were built in the 1950s and migrant labour and other low-income families had to find shelter in the slums that emerged as a response to the demand for low-income housing. Many new slums also came up in Ahmedabad during the late 1970s and early 1980s after the Urban Land Ceiling Act was enacted.

As Mahadevia (2011)¹ states, "After the enactment of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (ULCRA) 1976, private owners holding land in excess of the permitted amount divided their land into sub-plots which they sold to low-income households. The purpose of the legislation was to prevent the monopolisation of land and make land available to public agencies to house the urban poor. Residents believe the sale agreements, made on a stamp-paper or by issuing receipts through affixing revenue stamps, to be legal transactions as they are unaware of land transactions documents. Similarly, land in the peri-urban areas has been sub-plotted by its respective owners and sold to low-income buyers without obtaining non-agriculture (NA) permission from the designated competent authority or any development permission. The third category of land that has come into the informal housing market is that reserved for public purposes in the city's Master Plan. Before such land is acquired for public purpose by the competent authority, this too is sub-plotted and sold off. Intermediaries or developers (operating in the informal market) are involved and are given power of attorney to carry out sale transactions on behalf of the private owner."

Thus in Ahmedabad, a large number of slums located on private land do have de-facto tenure. Many have some informal sale deeds, often on a stamp paper of inadequate value, which makes the legal process of establishing title on land extremely tenuous.

-

¹ Mahadevia, Darshini, Tenure security and urban social protection in India; IDS/CSP working paper, January 2011

There are two types of low-income settlements in the city: the chawls originally built as low-income rental units, and slums that represent informal settlements with varying forms of land and shelter tenure. The focus of AMC's slum free city plan is on the slums and all the surveys and studies have been done for the slum settlements. The chawls are excluded from the survey in the current phase.

AMC has been proactive in providing basic services to the poor. During the 1970s, a slum survey was carried out and identity cards were issued. The AMC also decided to provide water and toilets to slum dwellers, irrespective of tenure. In the 1980s, subsidies were provided to slum dwellers for toilets. When it was found that the eligibility criteria for the toilet subsidy scheme were too rigid, AMC relaxed them and increased the subsidy amount to 90 per cent of the cost of the toilet. A policy to link slums with the main infrastructure of the city was evolved under the SNP. In the initial years, SNP was implemented as a partnership of AMC, private sector, NGOs and Community. This programme has received global recognition. In the 1990s, the AMC liberalized the provision of services to slum dwellers buy simplifying the application procedures and issuing No Objection Certificates for water and drainage connections to all housing units of less than 40 m². This programme got further intensified under the Nirmal Gujarat programme of the Gujarat government, which also provided funds for toilet construction.

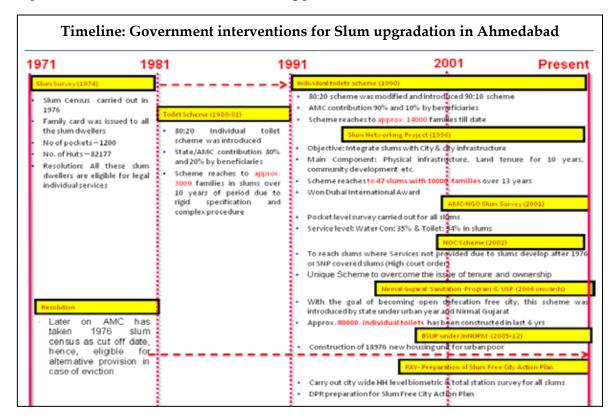


Figure 3-1 Overview of Initiatives for Slum Upgradation in Ahmedabad

3.2.1 Previous Slum Survey and Estimates

Estimating the slum population has been a difficult task, partly because of the definitional issue and partly because inclusion of chawls in the slum estimates. Slum estimates are available from special surveys carried out by agencies on behalf of AMC. In 2009-10, AMC undertook a household survey for slums.

The first slum census for Ahmedabad was carried out by ORG (Operations Research Group) in 1972 for AMC. In 1982, AMC engaged Core Consultants to do a similar census. Estimates were made from the population censuses of 1981 and 1991. The Censuses of 2001 and 2011 provided direct estimates of slum households.

The percentage of housing categorized as slums was estimated to be 17.2 in 1961, which increased to 22.8 in 1971 and 25.6 in 1991(Mehta and Mehta 1989)². The ORG census estimated that in 1972, 17.1 per cent of the population was living in slums. The Core Consultants census suggested that in 1982, 21.4 per cent lived in slums. The Population Census of 2001, which for the first time estimated population living in slums, states that only 13.4 % of Ahmedabad's population in that year lived in slums. The City Development Plan (CDP) of Ahmedabad prepared by AMC in 2006 states that "presently there are around 710 slums in the city housing

² Meera Mehta and Dinesh Mehta, "Metropolitan housing market: a study of Ahmedabad", Sage Publications, 1989

around 9 lakh population". It cites the source as a survey conducted by local NGOs. It ignores the figures of Census 2001 slum population figure of 439,843. Thus the CDP, like many other estimates of slum population, includes the chawls and suggest that around 25 percent of Ahmedabad population live in slums. Recent estimates, from the Census of 2011, suggest that 13 per cent of Ahmedabad's population lives in slums. There are thus varied estimates of slum population in Ahmedabad.

3.2.2 Slum Profile

Given the various estimates of slum population in Ahmedabad, AMC decided to build its own information on slums. It decided to carry out a household survey of all slum dwellers and map each slum house through a total station survey. These activities were carried out during 2009-10, much before the RAY programme was formulated.

Table 3-1 City Profile

Sl. No	Indicator	AMC	Slum
		(A)	(B)
1	Area (km²)	466	5.41
1.1	Area of slums as % of the total area of city (B1*100)/A1		1.16%
2	Number of Municipal Wards	64	N/A
3	Population and Households		
3.1	Total Population (2001 census) in lakh	35.15	4.73
3.2	Number of Households (2001 census)	7.13	0.92
3.3	Current Population (2011) in lakh	55.51	7.28
3.4	Current Number of Households (2011) in lakh	12.37	1.62
3.5	Slum population in % terms of total population in city (2001 census)		13.5%
3.6	Slum households in % terms of total Households in city (2001 census)		12.9%
3.7	Current slum population in % terms of current population in city (2011)		13.1%
3.8	Current slum households in % terms of total current Households in city (2011)		13.1%

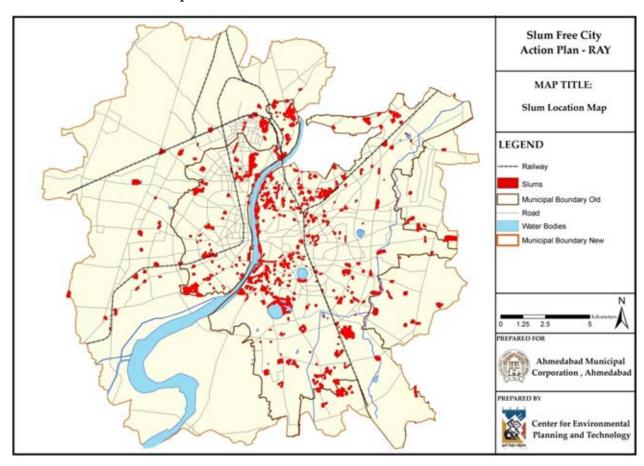
3.2.3 Magnitude of Slums

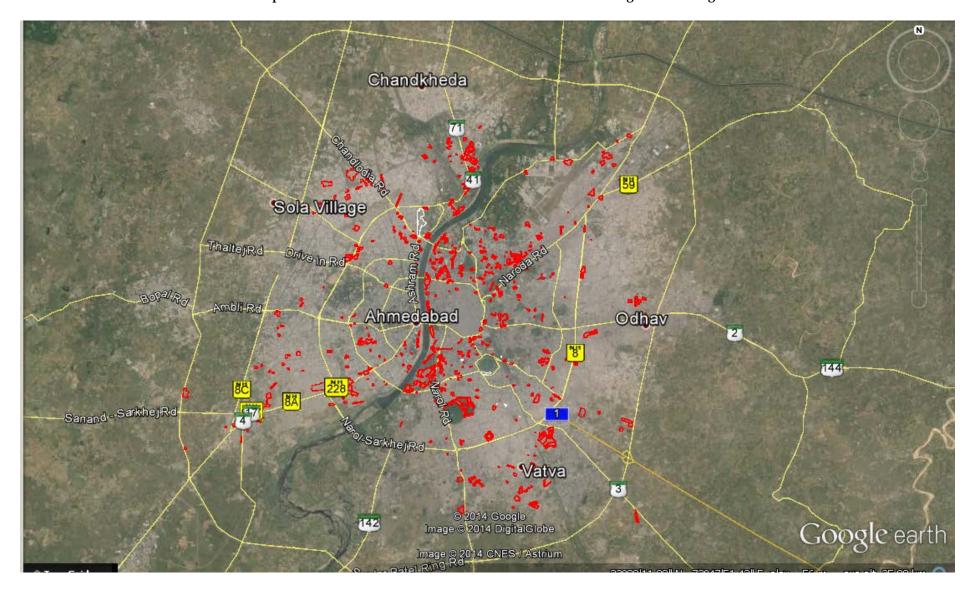
The slum population in Ahmedabad accounts for 13 percent of the total population. There are about 691 slum settlements within AMC limit.

Table 3-2 Existing Status of Slums

	No of Slum Settlements	No of houses	Population		
Total AMC (466 km²)	691	1,62,749	7,27,934		
*Source: Based on Socio-economic Slum Survey result, 2010-11					

Map 3-1 Location of slum Settlements in Ahmedabad





Map 3-2 Location of Slum Settlements in Ahmedabad on Google Earth Image

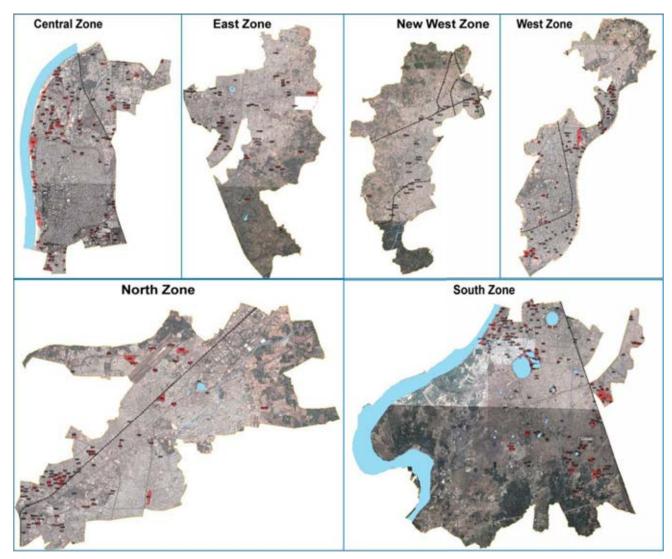
Table 3-3 Zone wise Distribution of Slums

Zone	No of Slum Settlements	No. of huts	Class Denseletien	% Share of Slum
Zone	Settlements	No. of huts	Slum Population	Population
Central	150	23,361	10,2321	14.06
East	76	16,677	72,808	10.00
New West	65	19,552	1,00,731	13.84
North	100	18,437	80,754	11.09
South	177	44,105	1,93,417	26.57
West	123	40,617	1,77,903	24.44
AMC Total	691	1,62,749	7,27,934	100.00

Note: Slum Survey is underway for extended AMC limit.

Source: Socio-economic slum survey result, AMC (2010)

Map 3-3 Zone wise Slum Location Map



3.2.4 Land Ownership Status of Slums

Of the slums in Ahmedabad, about 63 per cent are on private lands and nearly 27 per cent are on public land. Of the latter, about half are on municipal lands and the other half on State and Central Government land. Thus, unlike other cities in India, where slums are usually located on public lands, the majority of slums in Ahmedabad are on private land. The slums are spread all over the city and cover approximately 6.09 km² of land area.

Table 3-4 Distribution of Slums Based on Land Ownership

	Public:	Public:	Public: Local					
Land Ownership	Local	State	Body+State	Private	Mixed	Railway	No data	All Slums
	Body	Govt.	Government					
No. of Slums	87	85	4	433	47	8	27	691
% Slum to	12.6%	12.3%	0.6%	62.7%	6.8%	1.2%	3.9%	100.0%
total slum	12.0 /0	12.5 /0	0.078	02.7 /0	0.0 /0	1.2/0	3.9 /0	100.0 /6
No of Huts	30,867	18,871	831	81,254	23,541	1,030	6,355	1,62,749
% Huts to total	19.0%	11.6%	0.5%	49.9%	14.5%	0.6%	3.9%	100.0%
huts	19.0 /0	11.0 /0	0.5 %	47.7 /0	14.5 /0	0.076	3.9 /0	100.0 %
Area of Slums	9.15	8.97	0.47	30.47	7.92	0.66	3.26	60.90
in lakh m²	9.13	0.97	0.47	30.47	7.92	0.00	3.20	00.90
Area under the								
slums in %	15.0%	14.7%	0.8%	50.0%	13.0%	1.1%	5.4%	100.0%
terms of total	13.0 /0	14.7 /0	0.0 /6	30.076	13.0 /0	1.1 /0	J. 4 /0	100.0 /6
area of slums								

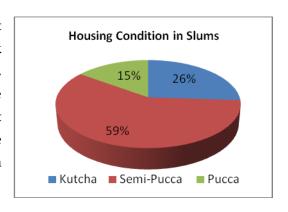
Source: Socio-economic slum survey result, 2010

Slum Free City Action Plan - RAY MAP TITLE: Land Ownership Status: Slums of Ahmedabad LEGEND Municipal Boundary Old Municipal Boundary N Land Ownership No Data Public Land - AMC Mixed Public Land - State Go 1.25 2.5 Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabae Center for Environmental Planning and Technology

Map 3-4 Land Ownership Status of Slums in Ahmedabad

3.2.5 Housing Condition

Of the 1.62 lakh slum houses in Ahmedabad, about 15% units are pucca houses with RCC roofs and brick walls. Nearly 59% can be classified as semi-pucca, with brick walls, but roofs of temporary (non-durable material). In most cases, the brick walls are without proper foundation and these units may not be structurally safe. Nearly 26% of them are kutcha with both walls and roofs of non-durable material.

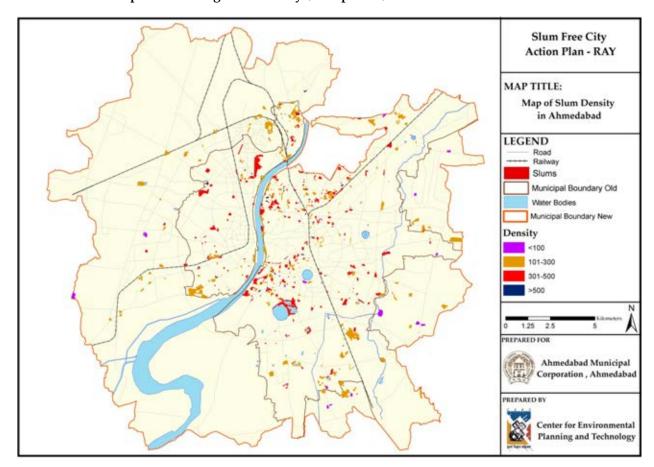


Kutchha Huts Semi-Pucca Huts Pucca House



3.2.6 Slum Density and Average Dwelling unit Size

Average slum density in Ahmedabad is 317 dwelling units per ha. The average density of population in the slums is 1,539 persons per ha. The average dwelling size is 26.8 m².



Map 3-5 Dwelling Unit Density (DUs per Ha) for Slums in Ahmedabad

Table 3-5 Average Dwelling Unit Size (Sq. mt) in Slums of Ahmedabad

Zone	Average Dwelling unit size (m²)
Central	25.60
East	27.20
North	26.40
South	26.35
West	28.45
New west	26.70
AMC	26.80

Source: Socio-economic slum survey result, AMC (2010)

3.2.7 Water Supply

AMC is responsible for water supply to the city. AMC has a liberal policy for granting water connection and provides water connection irrespective of tenure status. The household survey reveals that about 60 per cent of slum households have piped water in their premises (of these about 10% households have stated that they share water taps with their neighbour). All the slums in the old municipal limits are connected with the city water supply network. Slums in ewly extended area of AMC are yet to be connected. This is a major barrier for universalizing access to water. AMC has ongoing projects to extend services to the new area and soon all the slums will be covered by the water supply network.

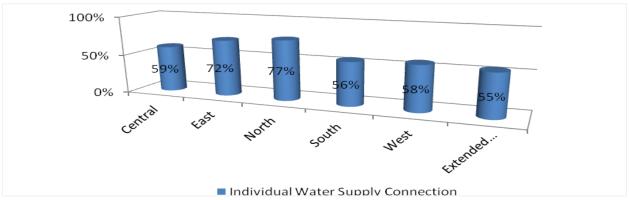


Figure 3-2 Coverage of Water Supply Connection in Slums

AMC provides reliable water supply for about 1½ hours a day round the year. Slums also receive water during the same hours as the non-slum areas. Slums on the periphery, in the West and South zones, however, face water supply problems, especially in the summer season

3.2.8 Sanitation

The slum survey shows that 62 per cent of slum dwellers have an individual toilet in their house and about 15 per cent share toilets with their immediate neighbours. The individual toilets are connected with the city's sewerage. In the periphery, oilets are connected to septic tanks. The remaining 23 per cent of slum households are dependent on community toilets and pay-and-use toilet blocks. Paucity of space is the major constraint in providing individual toilets to all slum households. The state government's Nirmal Gujarat Sanitation Programme has provided over 18,000 new toilets in the slums of Ahmedabad. Nearly 70 per cent of slum settlements are connected with city's sewerage. More than 64 per cent of slum houses have drainage connection.

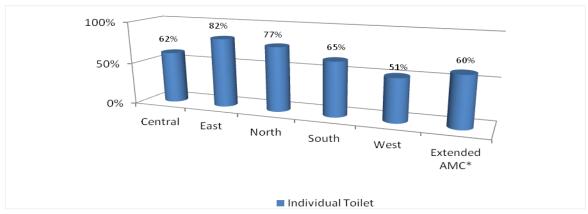


Figure 3-3 Coverage of Individual Toilets in Slums

3.2.9 Electricity

Torrent power, a private company, provides electricity in Ahmedabad. More than 85 per cent of slum dwellers have electricity connection.

3.2.10 Roads and Street Lights

All the slums except those located on water bodies or in low-lying areas have proper access to the city road network. Internal roads are paved with rough Kota stones. Street lights are also installed in many slums by AMC.

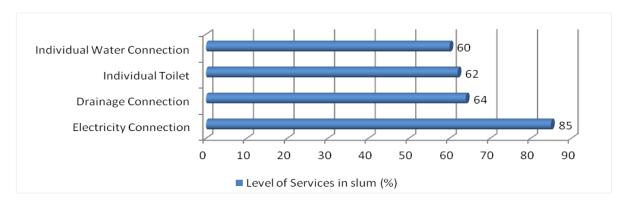


Figure 3-4 Level of Services in Slums

Box: Key Findings from Slum Survey, 2010

- ➤ House Condition in Slums: Kutcha: 26%; Semi-Pucca: 59%; Pucca:15%
- ➤ Nearly 77% of slum houses in Ahmedabad have access to a toilet, either individual or shared within premises, while only about 60% slum houses have water connection.
- ➤ Marked increase in access to toilets can be attributed to State Government's programme of provision of subsidy for toilets. Most slum households have electricity connection and pay regular bills to the electricity supplier.
- ➤ Most slums have paved roads and street lights. However, the drainage network needs to be improvement.

3.3 Slum Categorization by Tenability

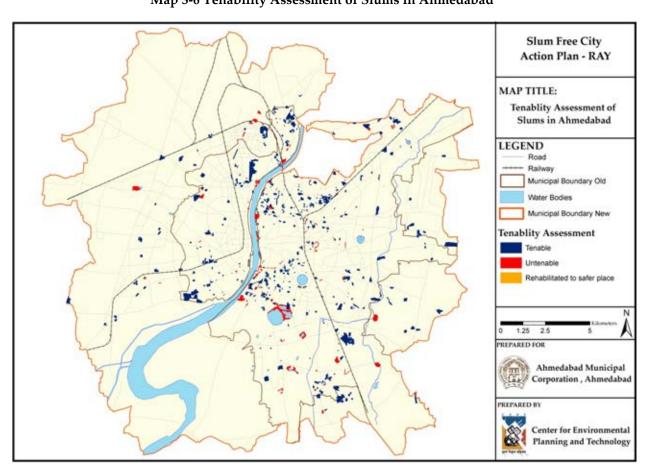
The slum free city plan will identify a suitable model for each slum from the above listed options. This requires analysing the tenability of each slum pocket. Based on the GIS maps and the household survey data as well as the total station survey maps for each slum, a tenability analysis was done, based on which the 691 slum pockets of Ahmedabad have been classified in various categories as follows:

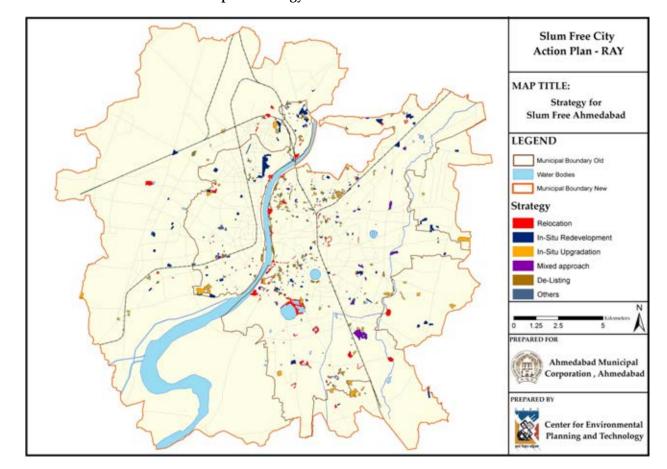
Table 3-6 Slum Categorization by Tenability

Description	No of Slum Settlements	No. of Huts
Slums Survey Result	691	1,62,749
1. Slums rehabilitated after completion of Survey	33	7,025
i. Fully Rehabilitated Slums	28	6,235
ii. Partially Rehabilitated slums	5	790
2. Slums to be delisted (Less than 20 dwellings with private sheds)	23	270
3. Slums (well-maintained structure with infrastructure) required to be delisted	25	6,103
4. <i>Gamtal</i> area to be counted in slums required to be delisted	25	2,695
5. Slum upgradatation/redevelopment projects approved under RAY	3	1,201
Status of Slum Settlement as on February, 2014	582	1,45,455
1. Fully Non-Cooperating slum settlements	10	3,936
2. Slum settlements having court litigation pending	5	1,935
Slum for which Redevelopment Strategy need to be prepared for	567	1,39,584
		, ,
A. Strategy for Relocation		
1. Partially rehabilitated slums to be relocated	5	2,191
2. Rehabilitation of slums on or near water bodies	20	10,088
3. Rehabilitation of slums either on major roads or road margin	38	3,303
4. Rehabilitation of slums: Heritage Monuments	8	812
5. Rehabilitation of slums: Along drain, canal	2	179
6. Rehabilitation of slums: Sabarmati Riverfront Phase II	8	2,141
7. Rehabilitation of slum: Railway land	9	1,139
8. Rehabilitation of slum: Objectionable land	12	2,151
Relocation Model (Total A.)	102	22,004
B. Strategy for In-Situ Redevelopment		
PPP Model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guideline		
1. Slums already taken for In-situ redevelopment through PPP		0.074
Model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guideline	9	2,264
2. Potential Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open	34	12,635

Description	No of Slum Settlements	No. of Huts	
bidding (slums on public land with high land value)			
3. In-Situ redevelopment on public land (Slums on public land)	62	24,153	
Strategy for In-Situ Redevelopment (Total B.)	105	39,052	
C. Strategy for In-situ Up gradation (Housing+Infr	astructure)		
i. Slums on Private Land	337	62,858	
D. Mixed Strategy: Combination of In-situ Up gradation + Rede	velopment + R	elocation	
based on physical condition and land owner	ship		
i. Slums on Mixed land (Public + Private)	28	15,670	
# The decision on In-situ housing up gradation or only infrastructure up gradation will be			
taken after community consultation in case of In-Situ Up gradation option.			
*At present AMC has prioritized slums on government land for In-situ Redevelopment.			

Map 3-6 Tenability Assessment of Slums in Ahmedabad





Map 3-7 Strategy for Slum Free Ahmedabad

City level/ Slum wise vulnerability and tenability assessment of each slum is provided in annexure – II.

Zone wise/Ward wise - Slum location maps are provided in annexure - III.

3.4 Components of the Programme

The followings are key the components of the proposed Action Programme:

Provision of Housing

As per the objectives of RAY, housing conditions in slums are to be upgraded to a minimum acceptable level of housing. Dwelling unit size of minimum 25 m² carpet area shall be provided with two rooms, kitchen, WC and bathroom in single or multiple storeys. During the assessment and community consultation for various options for housing, the slum dwellers appear to have put considerable investment in their dwelling units but may require shelter improvement support for things such as strengthening of walls and roofs. Many houses need incremental improvements such as addition of a room, extension of room/ kitchen, construction of toilet block etc. to be taken care of under this programme. Transit accommodation in case of in-situ redevelopment also needs to be considered.

Provision of community Facilities

This programme aims at implementing a seven-point charter by providing to the slum community, or linking it with, social infrastructure such as school, anganwadi, PHC, playground, community centre etc. as per prevailing norms.

Provision of Physical Infrastructure

AMC had decided to provide minimum essential level of service to all slums. The bare minimum level for basic services are identified and set as under by the stakeholders. The core criteria of providing this service will include

- 1. Access to all (coverage)
- 2. Quality of Service
- 3. Measurable level of service

The following listed service levels norms are to be achieved in all slums:

Table 3-7 Minimum Service Level Norms

Service	Description	Coverage	Quality	Quantity
Water Supply	Water Service	Individual tap	Piped water supply	At least 100
	Connection (WSC)	connection	100% Potable	LPCD
	Or where it is not			
	possible			
	Community Stand	At least one tap	100% Potable	At least 70 LPCD
	Post	for five families		
Sanitation	Flush Water Closet	Individual	With underground	Per Family
			sewerage	
			connection	
	Or where not possible			
	Community Pour	At least one	With underground	Per five families
	Flush/ Pay & Use	between five	sewerage	
		families with	connection	
		separate toilets		
		for children		
Solid Waste	Household collection	100 per cent	Total Segregation	
			at Source	
Disposal	Dustbins	100 per cent	Closed type	4.5 m³ bins per
			container	1000 persons
Roads & Street	Pucca Roads	80 per cent	All-weather	All slum area
Lighting		coverage		
	Semi-pucca/ Paved	20% coverage	All-weather]
	Roads			

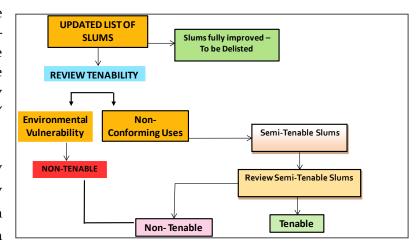
Drainage	Underground sewage	90% individual	Total underground	Individual
	connection	HH connection	sewerage	Connection
			connection	
Electricity	Electricity Connection	100 percent	230 V Single Phase	Individual
				Connection

Source: Report on rerforms status of Ahmedabad under JnNURM, AMC

3.5 Benchmarking Parameters for Development Strategy:

For planning purposes, slums are classified into two categories – tenable slums and non-tenable slums. This classification is done on the basis of the tenability framework provided by the RAY planning guidelines.

Slums are then prioritised by land ownership. As a majority slums in Ahmedabad are on private land, priority was given



to slums on public land and at hazardous locations. The diagram presents this framework for tenability analysis. In it, the non-tenable slums are those which stand in environmentally sensitive locations such as riverbeds, waterbodies, and right of way of railway lands. These slums have been identified and listed in the document. Further, slums that are on major development corridors such as BRTS, are also identified. These slums are to be relocated on land available for EWS housing under TP Schemes. All other slums are to be developed in-situ, which could consist of either slum redevelopment or housing/infrastructure upgradation based on land ownership status.

It was decided that tenable slums located on public land would be taken up for in-situ redevelopment on PPP basis, floating tenders based on the Government of Gujarat model for such redevelopment. AMC would accord priority to those slums for which positive response was received. If no response was received, AMC would redevelop these sites on its own through funds from RAY.

In-situ infrastructure and housing upgradation model would be implemented based on existing housing conditions and service level for slums located on private land. The slum would be prioritised depending on positive response from community to take part in a redevelopment/upgradation model and contribute their share of costs.

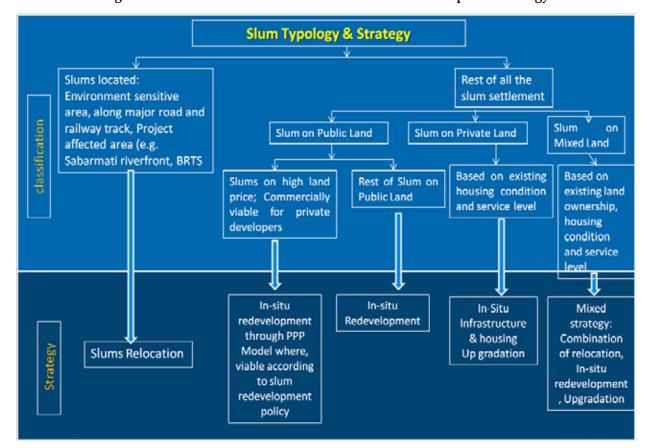


Figure 3-5 Framework for Identification of Slum Redevelopment Strategy

Note: Semi-tenable slums have already been classified into either non-tenable or tenable slums.

3.6 Curative Strategy: Citywide Strategy for Slum Redevelopment

AMC has decided to include all the 691 slums with 1.62 lakh huts in its citywide upgrading programme.

3.6.1 Strategy for Delisting

3.6.1.1 Slums rehabilitated after completion of survey

A few slum pockets do not exist on the ground as they have been already rehabilitated in safer places. They are to be removed from Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) slum lists.

	No of Slum	No of Huts
i. Fully Rehabilitated Slums	28	6,235
ii. Partially Rehabilitated Slums	5	790
Total		7,025

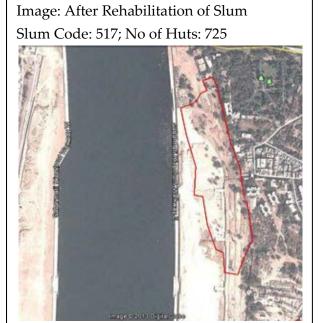
The list of rehabilitated slums is attached as Annexure 2: City level/Slumwise vulnerability and tenability assessment of each slum (Tables 1 & 2)

Illustration:

i. Fully Rehabilitated Slums:

Image: Before Rehabilitation of Slum Slum Code: 517; No of Huts: 725





3.6.1.2 Slums to be delisted (settlements having < 20 huts)

Slums are required to be delisted as per the definition of slum adopted by Census and MoHUPA for minimum huts of 20 to count in the slum list.

	No. of Slums	No. of Huts
Slum settlements having less than 20 huts	23	270

The list of slums is attached as Annexure 2: City level/ Slumwise vulnerability and tenability assessment of each slum (Table 3)

3.6.1.3 Slums (well maintained structure with infrastructure) required to be delisted

Slums are required to be delisted from AMC list as a majority of houses in them are pucca, with all basic facilities of water, toilet and electricity to household level.

	No. of Slums	No. of Huts
Slum settlements having less than 20 huts	25	6103

The list of slums is attached as Annexure 2: City level/ Slumwise vulnerability and tenability assessment of each slum (Table 4)

Illustration:

Image: Slums with Good Housing Condition (Majority G+1) with Infrastructure Facility Slum Code: 133; No of Huts: 258



Summary of Strategy for Delisting:

There are 109 slum settlements with 17,294 hutments that are proposed to be delisted from AMC's slum database. Therefore, the AMC target is to cover 582 slum settlements with 1, 45,455 dwelling units.

In addition to this there are a few slum pockets with a 3,940 hutments that have refused to be a part of AMC's programme. No consultation could take place in these slums and they have opted out of the programme. In addition, five slum pockets are under litigation, where no action can be taken until a judgment is delivered.

	No. of slums	No. of Huts
1. Slum settlements that have opted out	10	3,936
2. Slum settlements with court litigation pending	5	1,935
Total	15	5,871

The list of slums is attached as Annexure 2: City level/ Slumwise vulnerability and tenability assessment of each slum (Tables 5 & 6)

3.6.2 Strategy for Relocation for Non-Tenable Slums:

3.6.2.1 Criteria for relocation

Some slums are located in environmentally sensitive zones (e.g. water bodies and drains), along major TPS roads or DP roads³ and railway tracks, on lands designated for existing or proposed

³ According to the GDCR Clause No. 16.2.2., DP/TP roads abutting such building units/ plots may also be cleared of existing slums by the owners of such land by providing them accommodation in the scheme, and only commercial use shall be permitted.

transport routes, public spaces or facilities, in the vicinity of heritage properties (declared as no construction zones), railway land and other objectionable land etc. eligible for relocation. These need to be relocated tin safer places.

3.6.2.2 Identification of slums for relocation

The layers of TP/DP map, road network map, railway network map, water bodies (river, drains, pond etc.) were overlapped on the slum location map to identify slums that require relocation. A GIS-based slum information system helped identify the beneficiaries for relocation. The table below shows prioritywise slum settlements that are eligible for relocation:

Table 3-8 Distribution of Slums with Reference to Physical Location of Slums

Legal Status of Slums	Total		Physical location wise
	Number of Slums	Number of HH	slum household in %
Physical Location of Slums			terms of Total Number of Slum HHs
P1. Partially rehabilitated slums to be relocated	5	2,191	1.3%
P2. Rehabilitation of slums on or near water			
bodies	20	10,088	6.2%
P3. Rehabilitation of slums on major roads or			
road margins	38	3,303	2.0%
P4. Rehabilitation of slums along drains, canals	2	179	0.1%
P5. Rehabilitation of slums in the vicinity of			
Heritage Properties	8	812	0.5%
P6. Rehabilitation of slums occupying land for			
Sabarmati Riverfront Phase II	8	2,141	1.3%
P7. Rehabilitation of slum: Railway land	9	1,139	0.7%
P8. Rehabilitation of slum: Objectionable land	12	2,151	1.3%
Relocation Model (Total A.)	102	22,004	13.5%

(Source: Preliminary analysis of Socio-economic Household survey (2010))

The list of slums is attached as Anexure 2: City level/ Slu wise vulnerability and tenability assessment of each slum (Tables 7 to 15)

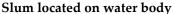
The table above shows that about 102 slum settlements are non-tenable with respect to physical location. Thus, 22,004 new housing units (13.5% of total slum households) are required to rehabilitate these slum dwellers to safer and more secure places.

Under JnNURM, 18,248 dwelling units have been constructed; about 14,000 units are allotted to urban poor families (8,757 from Sabarmati riverbank and the rest from categories affected by other projects such as BRTS, bridges, Lakefront development etc) as on 2013.

It is possible for AMC to meet the requirement to rehabilitate households from untenable settlements.

Illustrations:







Relocation of slum encroaching on demarcated TP road

3.6.2.3 Identification of land bank/ vacant land parcel for relocation

The Town Planning Scheme (TPS) has been the predominant mechanism in Gujarat to plan and develop new urban residential areas. The mechanism is an effective alternative to land acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894 as it is more equitable, self-financing, and enables planned urban expansion. Under the TP scheme mechanism, the local authority pools various owners' land holdings, rationalizes the property boundaries and, after deducting land for infrastructure and services, replots and allocates it back to the owners. In this process, the local authority is required to reserve up to 10% of land for EWS housing. With nearly a hundred TP schemes in and around Ahmedabad, AMC and AUDA have a sizeable land bank clearly earmarked for EWS. AMC also has land under the green belt and under the vacant mills that can be used. These are described in detail below.

A. Reservation under draft TP

During detailed planning of the TP Schemes, 5-10 per cent areas are carved out for housing for poor and are reserved for housing the urban poor. In AMC's draft TP Schemes, up to 10% area is reserved for EWS housing. This land is available after the finalization of draft scheme.

In absolute quantitative terms, AMC has reserved approximately 22.64 lakh m² area under TP Schemes for EWS housing, to be utilized after the finalization of the draft TP. This will enable AMC to plan the construction of new housing against future demand. These plots, in different TP Schemes, are spread all over the city.

B. 20% land acquired from closed mills to be used for the construction of EWS houses

Ahmedabad has many lands of closed mills in the vicinity of prime locations, already developed and near the central city area and therefore highly priced. If the landowners wish to develop such properties, then, under the General Development Control Regulations (GDCR)⁴, they have to surrender 20% of the total land area to the AMC. AMC has taken a decision to use these plots for the construction of EWS houses and has already acquired approximately 1,28,000 m² of land under these criteria.

C. 50% land acquired from green belt by mutual consent

Development on land with green belt reservation across the city was previously not permitted. AMC passed a resolution and encouraged landowners to carry out development on the land, provided they surrendered 50% of it to AMC. The AMC has now acquired about 28,000 m² of such land, which will be used for the construction of housing against future demand.

D. Land acquired under Urban Land Ceiling Act

Of the land acquired by the state government under The Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976, AMC has purchased approximately 2.30 lakh m² at the rate of Rs. 25/m², which is being utilised for construction of new houses to meet future demand.

3.6.2.4 Component of new housing construction

- Provision of dwelling units with two rooms, kitchen, bathroom and water closet.
- Development of plots with water, sewerage and paved streets.
- Social infrastructure such as anganwadis and healths centre based on requirement.

3.6.2.5 Regulation for allotment

- The preference of slum dwellers shall be considered for relocation.
- Relocation shall be preferably in the nearest available land bank (i.e. same zone, if not the same ward).
- Dwelling units shall be allotted by lottery.
- Ground floor allotment for special cases such as physically challenged family members.

3.6.2.6 Ownership and tenure

AMC shall transfer ownership rights of all the dwelling units.

⁴ According to GDCR Clause No. 10.10.2, "in case of development/ redevelopment of land of closed mills for any permissible purpose other than use of textile mills, the competent authority shall be given 20% in aggregate of its plot/ building units (Final Plot) by reconstitution of such plot/ building unit, so as to provide land for public amenities/ public purpose in that area. The land so obtained shall not be used other than public purpose and public amenities".

- Land ownership will be vested in the co-operative housing society.
- Joint ownership with spouse: The reconstructed tenement shall be owned by the
 hutment dweller and spouse jointly, and shall be so entered and deemed to be so
 entered in the record of the co-operative housing society, including the share certificates
 or all other relevant documents.
- Sale or transfer of property shall be restricted for 10 years from the date of occupation of the dwelling unit.

3.6.2.7 Operation and maintenance

• Each block shall form a co-operative society for operation and maintenance and each member will pay a fixed amount every month for maintenance.

3.6.3 Strategy for In-situ Upgradation for Tenable Slums

This is the mainstay of the slum development strategy for Ahmedabad. Based on land ownership, housing condition and level of infrastructure, slum redevelopment options would be categorized as follows:

- A. In-Situ Redevelopment
- B. In-situ Infrastructure Upgradation
- C. In-Situ Housing Upgradation

All tenable slum pockets of Ahmedabad city, except those to be relocated, will be taken up for in-situ redevelopment/ upgradation. Based on preliminary analysis, 465 slum pockets with 1,18,000 dwelling units will be taken up under this option.

At present AMC has prioritized slums on public land for in-situ redevelopment. This includes both strategies of redevelopment, by AMC and through PPP.

The decision on in-situ housing upgradation or only infrastructure upgradation will be taken after consultation with the community as the shelter upgrading component will depend on the willingness of community to contribute.

At present, there are no clear policy guidelines from Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, regarding housing upgradation. The current guidelines focus on construction of new dwelling units, while in the studies conducted by CEPT-MHT, it was demonstrated that existing shelter units can be upgraded with less investment. There also no clear policies on upgrading slums on private lands. The issue of land tenure in Ahmedabad slums has been studied in detail and it is shown that establishing clear land title is very difficult.

In this context, AMC has to focus on universalizing access to basic services for all slum dwellers as per minimum service norms adopted under SNP.

A. Strategy for in-situ redevelopment

This option will allow AMC to create new housing stock by densification or by refinancing construction cost through commercial development in low-density slums. Private sector partnership is sought for slums at prime locations. This option will depend on the size of plot and number of dwelling units to be built. The model also allows AMC to construct basic infrastructure facilities like drainage lines, water supply systems, paving, road network, street lights etc. The redevelopment strategy allows people to live in a better shelter with improved physical environment and remain close to their places of work.

The table below shows that 105 tenable slums are located on public land, for which in-situ redevelopment strategy will be applicable. Ten slums have already beibg taken up by private developers and notified under the GoG's policy on "The Regulation for the rehabilitation and redevelopment of slums, 2010." AMC has identified 37 slum settlements, which have the potential to attract Private developers owing to high land value. AMC has floated an open tender under "The regulation for the rehabilitation and redevelopment of the slums, 2013" policy for in-situ redevelopment through PPP in 6 slum pockets. The strategy to be adopted for redevelopment of the remaining 62 pockets will be through public funding. As part of the implementing modality, AMC first floated tenders for these 62 slum pockets under the PPP model. If there is no interest shown by private developers, then AMC would plan through public funding.

B. Strategy for In-Situ Redevelopment (Tuneable Slums)				
	No of slum	No of Huts		
1. Slums already taken for in-situ redevelopment through PPP				
model as per GoG's Slum Redevelopment Guidelines	9	2,264		
2. Potential Slums that can be undertaken under PPP model by				
open bidding (slums on public land with high land value)	34	12,635		
3. In-Situ redevelopment on public land (slums on public land)	62	24,153		
Strategy for In-Situ Redevelopment (Total B.)	105	39,052		

The list of slums is attached as Annexure 2: City level/ Slumwise vulnerability and tenability assessment of each slum (Tables 16 to 18)

3.6.3.1 Criteria for in-situ redevelopment

Slum settlement on public land would fall in this category as a first priority. Private developers may also submit the proposal for slum on private land under "Gujarat Slum Rehabilitation Policy - PPP - 2013".

3.6.3.2 Components of the model

- Planned layout with row house or apartment type structures depending on outcome
 of community consultation. These layouts will also conform to planning guidelines
 as laid down in DCR and building codes.
- Densification of slum with increased FSI, as permitted under the slum redevelopment policy of 2010.
- Cross-subsidies with commercial development, if possible.

3.6.3.3 Transit housing

AMC or the developer will provide transit-housing facilities to the slum dwellers during the implementation period or provide adequate compensation to them for transit accommodation during the construction period. AMC will identify the land parcel to construct transit camp. Detailed implementation plan and phasing will be worked out to minimize the transit period.

3.6.3.4 Security of tenure

- AMC shall transfer ownership rights of all the dwelling units.
- Land ownership will vest in the community through a co-operative housing society.
- Joint ownership with spouse: The reconstructed tenement shall be owned jointly by the hutment dweller and her/his spouse.

3.6.3.5 Regulation for allotment

- Dwelling units will be allotted by lottery.
- Allotment will be at ground floor for special cases such as physically challenged head of family.

3.6.4 In-Situ Redevelopment through Public Private Partnership

Government of Gujarat is promoting the role of private developers in creating the housing stock for the urban poor through its policy on "The regulation for the rehabilitation and redevelopment of the slums, 2010" and "Gujarat Slum Rehabilitation Policy - PPP - 2013"

The main objectives of this policy are:

- To provide slum dwellers clean and pucca houses.
- To formulate specific incentives for attracting private sector developers for rehabilitation of slum dwellers and redevelopment of the slums.
- To provide a legal framework for private sector involvement in slum redevelopment.

3.6.4.1 Component of the scheme

The rehabilitation scheme shall be developed either on the same plot or on plots which are clubbed.

3.6.4.2 Rehabilitation component

Developers have to provide following to the slum dwellers:

- Dwelling units with all basic facilities with minimum built-up area of 36 m² excluding common areas. The dwelling unit shall include at least two rooms, kitchen, a bath and a water closet, excluding, common areas, such as stairs and passages.
- Provide social infrastructure for every 500 dwelling units are as under:
 - five-room school of minimum total area 100 m²
 - a Community Centre of minimum area 50 m²
 - an Anganwadi/ Health Post of minimum area 50 m²
- Shops of maximum size 25 m² can be provided on the ground floor, up to maximum 25% of ground coverage.
- Parking requirement, height restrictions, common plots and all other provisions shall be provided as per GDCR.

3.6.4.3 Free sale component

Developers are allowed to build commercial, residential or other purpose buildings, which they may, sell/dispose/rent/lease.

Floor Space Index. (FSI)

For the purpose of this development, the floor space shall be computed as under:

The FSI permitted under GDCR for the remaining plot shall be on the basis of Gross Building unit/ Plot area.

As per the regulation for the rehabilitation and redevelopment of the slums, 2010

Private developer has to take consent of at least 75 per cent of the occupants of any slum settlement being considered under the scheme. This consent shall contain willingness to join the slum rehabilitation scheme and come together to form a co-operative housing society of eligible hutments through a resolution to that effect. Afterwards, the private developer has to submit a detailed proposal to competent authority for slum redevelopment.

The FSI shall be granted as under:

If slum rehabilitation on the same plot.

The total floor space of construction which the scheme developer shall be permitted to develop = Plot area \times 1.8 + total floor area used for the purpose of rehabilitation

If the plots are clubbed.

Area of plot having slums \times 1.8 + total area used for the purpose of rehabilitation + area of clubbed plot \times 1.8 (considering the clubbed plot is open)

As per the regulation for the rehabilitation and redevelopment of the slums, 2013

Under this policy, AMC will float a tender and identify the lowest bidder for the slum redevelopment. A private developer has to quote the price for slum rehabilitation component and land premium charges.

The FSI shall be granted as under:

- The minimum price quoted for the SRS, submitted by the selected developer, shall be converted into development rights that can be transferred, traded and/or sold in all zones except obnoxious industrial and agricultural zone, open space, water body etc. including in projects approved under Hotel & Hospital Policy within the combined jurisdiction of the ULB and the concerned Development Authority.
- The formulae for conversion of bid price of the selected developer into TDRs shall be as follows:

 $TDR = (Total BUA of SRS) \times (per m^2 bid price/jantri value of recipient land).$

• For example, if the total BUA for SRS is $50,000 \text{ m}^2$, the per m² quoted bid price is INR 30,000 and the jantri rate is INR $10,000/\text{ m}^2$, then the developer will get a TDR of $(50,000) \times (30,000/10,000) = 1,50,000 \text{ m}^2$.

TDRs shall be valued at jantri price of the recipient land. Land premium shall be viewed with respect to jantri price. Quoted land premium for free component shall not be less than the existing jantri price.

Transfer of FSI from one plot to the other shall be permitted proportionate to the jantri value of respective plots in case of clubbed plot.

Irrespective of any zone, uses as proposed shall be permissible as proposed in the application under these regulations provided that such permission can be denied by the government on account of safety.

3.6.4.4 Duties of the private developer

The private developer shall

- Acquire through ownership or the rights to develop, either through purchase or lease of a period not less than 99 years;
- In case of slum redevelopment on public land, the developer shall have to pay 100% of prevalent jantri rates for the land used for commercial purpose to the competent authority
- Form a Registered Co-operative Housing Society or a Registered Association of all the eligible hutment dwellers
- The scheme developer shall pay, for the external development charge, an amount, equivalent to the prevalent and applicable rates of amenities fees.
- Betterment charge, the development charge, amenities fees, scrutiny fee, proportionate to that used for slum rehabilitation, shall be waived.

3.6.4.5 Tenure security

- The scheme developer shall transfer the absolute ownership rights of all the dwelling units and related infrastructure free from all encumbrances to the Co-operative Registered Society of the slum dwellers free of cost.
- The allottee or her/his legal heirs shall not transfer the dwelling unit for at least 20 years
 from the date of taking possession. In case of any sale or any mode of transfer during the
 above-specified period, such allotment shall be considered null and void. Such units
 shall be the property of the competent authority.
- The individual occupier of the dwelling unit shall bear the responsibility of payment towards Government and Municipal Taxes applicable from time to time.
- Joint ownership with spouse: The reconstructed tenement shall be owned by the
 hutment dweller and spouse jointly, and shall be so entered and deemed to be so
 entered in the record of the co-operative housing society, including the share certificates
 and all other relevant documents.

3.6.4.6 Regulations for allotment

- The scheme developer shall provide transit accommodation for all the beneficiaries as required.
- The newly developed dwelling units shall be allotted to the eligible slum dwellers, by computerized random draw or with the unanimous consent of the eligible slum dwellers.
- Minimum 10% of the cost of rehabilitation dwelling units shall have to be deposited
 with the competent authority, which amount shall later be transferred to the cooperative housing society.

- The scheme developer shall be permitted to construct buildings other than those of slum rehabilitation only after the construction of dwelling units and infrastructure relating to slum rehabilitation is completed.
- If at any point in time it is found that the slum dweller, after the allotment under the slum rehabilitation scheme, has encroached on any land, then the allotment under the scheme shall stand cancelled and the dwelling unit shall be forfeited. Such dwelling unit shall be in the ownership of the authority.

3.6.4.7 Modification of Zoning/Regulations

- All the regulations under any prevalent act, rules and GDCR shall apply *mutatis mutandis* except for the specific provisions mentioned under these regulations.
- For the purpose these regulations, rehabilitation use shall be permissible irrespective of any of the provisions of zoning in the applicable GDCR.

Projects under the regulation for the rehabilitation and redevelopment of the slums, 2010

Sr.	Zone	Ward	Area's Name	T.P.S	F.P. No.	No. of houses	Current Status
1	West	Sabarmati	Kailashnagar	23	450, 451, 452	65	Work completed
2	East	Amraiwadi	Bhikhadevano Wado	27	48/P	287	Work completed
3			Rushinagar	27	49	384	Work completed
			Talawadina Chhapara	27	50	213	Work completed
	East	Amraiwadi	Talawadi na Chhapara	27	52	201	Work in Progress
			Talawadi na Chhapara	27	51	201	Work in Progress
4	West	Ambawadi	Abhujikuva na Chhapara	21	422	55	Work in Progress
5	East	Gomtinagar	Salatnagar	16	305	292	Work completed
6	South	Danilimada	Bhilvas,Shahealam Tolnaka Sector-2	37	49	82+17 Shops	Work completed
7	East	Khokhra	Bavajina Chhapara	25	164	196	Work in Progress
8	East	Khokhra	Bavajina Chhapara	25	162	42	Work in Progress
9	West	Naranpura	Lakhudi Talavadi	3	190	512	Work in Progress
10	West	Vasna	Mangal Talavadi na Chhapara	26	274, 275	416	Under Approval
11	North	Potaliya	Sanjay Nagar	12	196	188	Plan Approved
12	West	Navrangpura	Gulbai Tekra	20	282, 284	400	Plan Approved
Total	Total					3,333	

For example:

A. Kailashnagar, Sabarmati – West Zone

T.P.S	F.P. No.	Area (m²)	No. of Huts
23	450, 451, 452	935.00	65



B. Salatnagar– Khokhara, East Zone

T.P.S	F.P. No.	Area (m2)	No. of Huts
16	305	7439	292



C. Bhikhadeva No Vado/ Talavadi Na Chhapara/ Rushinagar - Amaraiwadi

T.P.S	F.P. No.	Area (m²)	No. of Huts
27	48 to 52	44279	1085



B. In-situ infrastructure upgradation

In this option, physical environment will be improved by provision of basic infrastructure. Based on the evaluation of the SNP, it is seen that besides improving the physical conditions and quality of life in these communities, the physical improvements in infrastructure have been catalytic in other improvements such as income generation, shelter upgradation, and improvement of security. In order to lay the infrastructure in the slum pockets, some minimal plot level rearrangement of the layout and roads will be required. Some lanes may have to be re-aligned to enable lying of drainage lines, water supply networks and sewerage. Community consultation is essential before taking up infrastructure improvement in slum pockets. AMC and NGOs in the city have been engaged in SNP for over a decade now and are well versed in implementing it with community involvement from the initial stages of planning.

The aim is to provide universal access at house level for water and sanitation to all slum dwellers. The specific design of infrastructure upgradation is based on community consultations. It includes the physical condition of existing infrastructure, extent of service coverage at household level, road layout, and community needs.

C. Strategy for In-situ Upgradation (Infrastructure)			
No of Slum No of Huts			
1. Slums on Private Land	337	62,858	

The list of slums is attached as Annexure 2: City level/ Slumwise vulnerability and tenability assessment of each slum (Table 19)

3.6.4.8 Infrastructure Components

In this framework, services will be provided at dwelling unit level will include individual toilet and water connection. At slum settlement level, water supply network and drainage and sewerage will be provided (or if it exists already, it will be refurbished) as per minimum norm adopted by AMC for infrastructure service provision.

3.6.4.9 Prioritization of slums for in-situ upgradation (Infrastructure) model

Aim: Universalize access to water and sanitation facilities to all slum households

Permissible Project Component for slums on private land:

- Provision of infrastructure package at household level
- Water supply network, drainage network
- Individual toilet
- Street light, road, paving
- Solid waste collection bins
- Facilitation role for shelter upgradation (community demand driven)

Major Challenges:

- Provision of housing or housing upgradation component is not permissible in slums on private land
- Space constraints in some slum areas for providing infrastructure
- Space non-availability for toilet construction in some slum areas

Key Benchmarking Parameters:

• Size of settlement: Size of settlement is an important parameter in preparing the implementation schedule for contract value in order to encourage the contractors to participate in tender process (combination of small, medium and large size of slums).

Size of Slum	No. of Slums	No. of Huts
< 30 Huts	32	705
31-50 Huts	56	2,252
51-100 Huts	82	5,965
101-300 Huts	117	19,445
> 300 Huts	50	34,491
Total	337	62,858

- Water Supply Coverage
- Individual Toilet Coverage (Assumption: Availability of drainage network in slum is proportionate to toilet coverage)

Table 3-9 Matrix for In-situ Infrastructure Upgradation Strategy

	Components to be provided						
Water Coverage	Toilet Coverage	Water Connection: Drive for Connection	Individual Toilet Provision	Water Network	Drainage Network	Strategy for In-situ Infrastructure Upgradation	
> 70%	> 70%	Yes	Yes		No	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities	
> 70%	51-70%	Yes	Yes		Partial	Provision of water connection	
> 70%	25-50%	Yes	Yes	No	network	and toilet facilities with partial drainage network	
> 70%	<25%	Yes	Yes		Full network	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with full drainage network	
51-70%	> 70%	Yes	Yes		No	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial water supply network	
51-70%	51-70%	Yes	Yes			Provision of water connection	
51-70%	25-50%	Yes	Yes	Partial network	Partial network	and toilet facilities with partial water supply and drainage network	
51-70%	<25%	Yes	Yes		Full Network	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial water supply and full drainage network	
25-50%	> 70%	Yes	Yes		No	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial water supply network	
25-50%	51-70%	Yes	Yes			Provision of water connection	
25-50%	25-50%	Yes	Yes	Partial Network	Partial Network	and toilet facilities with partial water supply and drainage network	
25-50%	<25%	Yes	Yes		Full Network	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial water supply and full drainage network	
<25%	> 70%	Yes	Yes		No	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with full water supply network	
<25%	51-70%	Yes	Yes	Full		Provision of water connection	
<25%	25-50%	Yes	Yes	Network	Partial Network	and toilet facilities with fully water supply and partial drainage network	
<25%	<25%	Yes	Yes		Full Network	Provision of full service Package	

Table 3-10 Prioritization Matrix for Slums on Private Land for In-situ Upgradation (Infrastructure) Model

Priority	Strategy for In-situ infrastructure up gradation	No of Slum	No of Huts
P1	Provision of full service package	84	12,564
P1	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities	93	18,184
P2	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial		
	drainage network	4	2,481
P2	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial		
	water supply and full drainage network	3	234
P2	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial		
	water supply network	3	157
P2	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial		
	water supply and drainage network	5	581
Р3	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial		
	water supply network	53	8,677
4	Provision of water connection and toilet facilities with partial		
	water supply and drainage network	33	7,372

C. In-situ housing upgradation

In Ahmedabad, a large number of slum households have water connection and toilets. These households aspire to improved and more durable shelter. Many of them have invested their own funds in improvements. What they need is a well-designed programme of technical support for shelter upgradation and some financial support to ensure that the shelter becomes permanent. In this option, the physical environment will be improved along with shelter improvement, with minimum rearrangement of layouts.

3.6.4.10 Component of the Model

On-site shelter improvement is the main component of this development option. Semi-pucca and kutcha units will be upgraded into pucca units as per the specifications and norms to be developed by AMC as special development control rules and building regulations for slums. On-site infrastructure services also will be provided as per minimum service level norms as mentioned above. Various low-cost and alternative housing technologies will be introduced for in-situ housing upgradation.

3.6.4.11 Security of Tenure

No-eviction assurance will be given to all slumdwellers as per SNP practice.

D. Mixed Strategy: Combination of In-situ Upgradation + Redevelopment + Relocation based on physical condition and land ownership

	No of Slum	No of Huts
i. Slums on Mixed land (Public + Private)	28	15,670

The list of slums is attached as Annexure 2: City level/ Slumwise vulnerability and tenability assessment of each slum (Table 20)

3.7 Preventive Strategy towards Status of Slum Free City

Strategy for prevention of slums in future includes enabling framework for provision of affordable housing in the market through policy reforms on both demand and supply side, and allocation of institutional responsibility for prevention of encroachments and illegal structures. The action plan for slum prevention requires appropriate legislative and administrative changes to enable creation of land banks. The Town Planning Scheme model adopted in Gujarat provides a legal framework for reservation of land for EWS housing. What is required is to make this land available to public and private agencies to construct affordable housing.

Ahmedabad has had pro-poor policies and programmes since long. This has resulted in improvement of slums areas. Over the past four decades, it is observed that the number of slum locations in Ahmedabad has not increased. Granting that there are issues related to defining a slum, series of surveys suggest that the proportion of slum population in Ahmedabad has been on a decline. (Census 2011 suggests that there are only 51,000 slum households in the city). While these numbers are problematic, it does suggest that many slum households have been moving out of slums and many slum locations in Ahmedabad are being transformed into non-slum areas as a result of AMC's policies of providing infrastructure to all. In the preventive strategies outlined below, the focus is on creating adequate supply of housing and adopting flexible building and planning norms to enable transformation of slum housing to formal housing.

3.7.1 Housing shortage:

Housing shortage in Ahmedabad is calculated on the basis of the number of households, available housing stock, acceptable housing stock, overcrowding/ congestion in the existing dwelling units, and obsolescence. Successive population censuses have provided the background information on households, housing stock and quality of the units. The overcrowding/ congestion can be assessed from the number of rooms in the dwelling unit and number of married couples in the households. Obsolescence can be determined based on the year of construction of the units. Importantly, the Census of 2011 and the National Sample Survey have provided detailed information on the condition of housing stock, i.e. good, liveable and dilapidated, and overcrowding/ congestion.

Housing shortage in Ahmedabad city is calculated by the methodology adopted by the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage (TG-12) (2012-17) constituted by NBO, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Primary housing shortage at the beginning of 2012 has been estimated by obtaining the difference between the projected number of households and the estimated housing stock. Assuming that the entire kutcha housing stock needs to be upgraded to semi-pucca, this stock has also been included in calculating the shortage. In addition to this, the congestion and obsolescence factors have also been considered.

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The housing shortage for Ahmedabad according to Census of India, 2011 has been calculated as follows:

Table 3-11 Estimates for Housing Shortage in Ahmedabad

Sr No	Description	Number/ Percentage
1	Households (Lakh)	11.76
2	Acceptable Housing Stock (Lakh)	11.74
2.1	Pucca (Lakh)	8.56
2.2	Semi Pucca (Lakh)	3.03
2.3	Serviceable Kutcha (Lakh)	0.17
3	Excess of HHs over Housing Stock (1 – 2) (Lakh)	0.02
4	Congestion factor ⁵ of HHs (%)	7.73%
4.1	Congestion in HHs.(Lakh)	0.91
	Obsolescence factor ⁶ of HHs (%)	
5	(NSS 65th Round Result)	1.43%
5.1	Obsolescence (Lakh)	0.17
6	Up gradation of Kutcha (Lakh)	0.17
7	Total Housing Shortage (3+4.1+5.1+6) in Lakh	1.27

Source: Housing and Household amenities tables, Census of India, 2011 Housing conditions and Urban Slums, NSS 65th Round Result (2008-09)

Thus, Ahmedabad city had a housing shortage of 1.27 lakh in beginning of the year 2012. Against this, an average of approximately 3,500 housing stock is added per annum in the city by private developers. Under BSUP, approximately 28,000+ dwelling units are allotted for slum dwellers by AUDA and AMC. AMC and Gujarat Housing Board have launched subsidized EWS, LIG, MIG and HIG housing schemes.

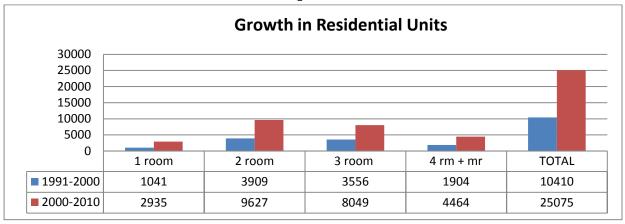
⁵Congestion Factor: Percentage of households in which at least one couple does not have a separate room to live in. This includes households in which couples sharing rooms with member of the household aged 10+.

The Ninth Plan Working Group on Urban Housing had adopted the factor as "percentage of married couples requiring Separate room/house".

⁶ **Obsolescence Factor:** Percentage of households in dwelling units that are 40-80 years old and in bad condition, and percentage of households in structures that are 80+ years old, irrespective of condition of structure, is taken together as obsolescence factor for the purpose of the report.

The Ninth Plan Working Group on Urban Housing had adopted the obsolescence factor as "percentage of households living in 80+ years old dwelling units"

3.7.2 Growth in residential development in Ahmedabad:



3.7.3 Preventive strategy for slums in Ahmedabad:

The major components of Slum prevention strategy in Ahmedabad are as follows:

- 1. Affordable housing scheme
 - Mandatory provision of housing for economically weaker section
 - Gujarat Township Policy
 - Affordable housing in partnership
 - Creation of land bank for future housing demand for EWS/LIG
 - Reservation under Town Planning Schemes
 - Use of 20% land acquired from closed mills for the construction of EWS houses
 - Land acquired from green belt
 - Land acquired under Urban Land Ceiling Act
 - EWS Housing incentives to private developers and land owners
 - Rental-cum-ownership housing
 - Night shelter for migrants, homeless population, pavement dwellers (separate for men and women): AMC has constructed 43 night shelters at various locations for pavement dwellers and homeless population.
- 2. Infrastructure development on the periphery of city limits
 - AMC is providing infrastructure network on the periphery of city limits as part of town planning scheme
- 3. Public transport facilities
 - AMC has established the network of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) and
 extended it up to the periphery of city limits to establish linkages with the city
 centre and to create access to places that offer livelihoods. This promotes a
 positive effect in the development of EWS/LIG housing colonies on the
 periphery.

4. Growth Centres

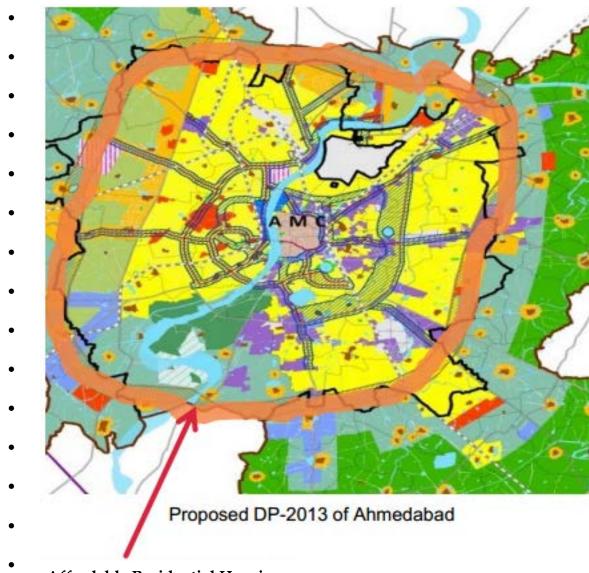
- Development of growth centres in the villages adjoining the city as future industrial areas. Ahmedabad DP has identified seven growth centres around the city.
- Regulated expansion of industries in the city. Allowing industrial expansion or growth of industrial cluster outside the city.
- 5. Regulatory framework: Provision in development plan; relaxation in planning norms/ DCRs etc.

Ahmedabad Development Plan-2021:

The Ahmedabad Development Plan-2021 has proposed special affordable housing zones to create 15 lakh affordable housing units as a part of its slum prevention strategy. The salient features of the DP are as follows, which encourage creation of affordable housing stock to reduce housing shortage and to meet future housing demand:

- Affordable housing zone R-AH planned in 76 km² area encircling SP Ring Road. A 1-km width along the road has been declared as an 'Affordable Housing Zone' where the government will allow FSI of 4., if developers promotes dwelling units size of 36 m² and 80 m² respectively for EWS and LIG/MIG.
- Nearly 1,076 hectares area declared as high density corridor with FSI 4. Residents here will have access to BRTS or Metro rail within 200 metres.
- Besides this, on land available from 38 closed mills, 15,00,000 new housing units are planned. Given that these must cater to both EWS and LIG, they will be of varying sizes between from 36 m² to 80 m².
- Transit-oriented development (TOD):An FSI of 4 has been proposed within the 200 metres margins of BRTS (bus) and MRTS (rail) corridors
- 218 ha land of 38 closed mills to be used for institutions, education and affordable housing.
- Developers will be allowed to buy additional FSI in R1 and R2 residential zones, where the existing permissible FSI is 1.8 and 1.2 respectively. The DP has allowed developers to buy FSI up to 2.7 in R1 and up to 1.8 in R2 zones
- There will be concessions for those who make affordable houses, especially 36 m² dwellings

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Affordable Residential Housing

- There is a separate General Development Control Regulation (GDCR) norm for the walled city and for areas around the Sabarmati riverfront
- Affordable houses will be sold extra 2.2 FSI at highly concessional rates above the FSI of 1.8

Relaxation in Planning Regulations for Slum Redevelopment Schemes:

In a recent study (Aneez, et.al. 2012)⁷, argue that the planning and building regulations in Ahmedabad have curtailed supply of affordable housing units. They argue that , while many TP schemes have been started since the new DP was in place, none of them has completed the

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⁷ Aneez Patricia, Alain Bertaud, Marie Agnes Bertaud, Bijal Bhatt, Chirayu Bhatt, Bimal Patel, Vidyadhar Phatak: *Ahmedabad:More but Different Government for "Slum Free" and Liveable Cities*, March 2012, draft, World Bank, New Delhi (2012)

process of converting all lots from rural to urban designation and approving new ownership boundaries. Unlike zoning for urban use, this process takes place plot by plot and is slow and unpredictable. They argue that the process of conversion of agriculature land to non-agriculture use should be streamlined. In many states, land under urban development plan is deemed to be non-agriculture, unless otherwise specified. Whereas in Gujarat, permission are required for plot by plot conversion of agriculture to non-agriculture use.

The General Development Control Regulations, according to Aneez et. al. (2012) also requires major revisions. They argue that, "these regulations, running to many pages, fix a number of land use and design parameters that make formal housing voracious consumers of land—the most expensive input to a home. Setbacks, plot coverage limitations, requirements for parking and elevators impose upper middle class tastes on new formal development." Unlike these modern town planning regulations, many tradition neighborhoods in walled city of Ahmedabad provide high density living environment that is conducive to the climate as well as life style of people.

"Allowing more flexibility in the multiple requirements in the GDCR would offer options for supply of lower cost formal housing, which is still safe, decent, and acceptable to cultural norms and practices. Selective application of different standards in different neighborhoods could open up more options for affordable formal housing. Scope to allow grandfathering of housing that is safe and clean but not up to GDCR standards would facilitate regularizing tenure and increase the supply of legal housing that can be mortgaged and improved using formal finance channels."

Considering the suggestions made above, it is proposed to make the following relaxations in GDCR to promote private sector involvement in provision of housing facilities for EWS housing/Slum redevelopment schemes:

- The minimum height of the plinth shall be 45 cm from the top surface of approach road or path way.
- The carpet area of any dwelling unit shall be minimum 25 m².
- The dwelling unit shall at least include two rooms, kitchen, and a bath, a water closet.
- Building length can be continuous with expansion joints as required.
- Margins for the purpose of slum rehabilitation only shall be applicable as under:

Margin	Low rise/Mid-rise building		
Roadside margin (up to road width 9 m)	3 m.		
Roadside margin (above 9 m)	4.5 m.		
Other than roadside margin	3 m.		
Building-to-building margin	4.5 m.		
Common plot to building margin	3 m.		

• Relaxation can be granted for margin from building to common plot. At present, 3 m. and 6 m. margin are required for building height of 25 m. and more than 25 m.

- respectively (as per AMC-GDCR). It can be relaxed, up to 1.5-2 m. as the case may be for building height up to 25 m.
- G+7 is permissible only with the condition of developer agrees to bear Operation and Maintenance cost for a period of 5 years
- Rehabilitation scheme of G+3 or higher shall be permitted on 9.0 m. and wider roads.
- Minimum area of 200 m² or 8% of the area of the building unit, whichever is larger, shall be provided for common plot.

Preventive Strategy: Provision of Affordable Self-financed EWS/LIG Housing by AMC

AMC has recently launched self-finance LIG housing schemes at 14 locations and EWS housing schemes at 15 locations as part of the preventive strategy. The income criteria of eligibility for EWS housing would be up to Rs 1 lakh per family per annum and for LIG Rs.1-2.5 lakh per family per annum.

AMC has mobilized land from Town planning schemes and closed mill land for this purpose.

The following is the list of proposed project by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation:

Phase I: Proposal for EWS Housing: (25-27 m² Carpet Area):

Sr No	Location	No. of Dwelling units
Sr No	Location	proposed
1	TP 16, FP 211, Ramkrishna Mill, Rakhial, East Zone	288
2	TP 106, FP 152, Vastral, East Zone	220
3	TP 113, FP 186, Vastral, East Zone	656
4	TP 102, FP 90, Nikol, East Zone	1020
5	TP 110, FP 131, Nikol, East Zone	
6	TP 2, FP 192 + 193 + 194 +196, Ambika Mill, Central Zone	358
7	TP 14, FP 9, 11/ p, 12, 13, 14, New Manekchowk Mill, Central	282
	Zone	
8	TP 19, FP 50, Kali, New West Zone	168
9	TP 19, FP 52, Kali, New West Zone	272
10	TP 28, FP 407/2+408, Vadaj, West Zone	190
11	TP 28, FP 824, Vadaj, West Zone	276
12	TP 38, FP 280, Thaltej, New West Zone	192
13	TP 45, FP 193, Chandlodia, New West Zone	528
14	TP 27, FP 78, Vejalpur, New West Zone	144
15	TP 27, FP 77, Vejalpur, New West Zone	480
	Total	5,074

Phase I: Proposal for LIG Housing: (45 m² Carpet Area):

Sr.No.	Location of Plot (TP/FP No)	No. of Flats
1	TP 8, FP 137, Shorock Mill, North Zone	340
2	TP 10, FP 31, Ganji Firak Mill, Rakhiyal, East Zone	200
3	TP 22, FP 274, Chandkheda, West Zone	308
4	TP 22, FP 298, Chandkheda, West Zone	220
5	TP 22, FP 270, Chandkheda, West Zone	182
6	TP 22, FP 268, Chandkheda, West Zone	105
7	TP 44, FP 229, Chandkheda, West Zone	1,000
8	TP 22, FP 293, Chandkheda, West Zone	80
9	TP 37, FP 171, Thaltej, New West Zone	500
10	TP 4, FP 207, Vejalpur, New West Zone	294
11	TP 4, FP 211, Vejalpur, New West Zone	56
12	TP 4, FP 194, Vejalpur, New West Zone	112
13	TP 102, FP 83, Nikol, East Zone	1,180
14	TP 18, FP 17+18+20, New Textile Mill, Central Zone	360
	Total	4,937

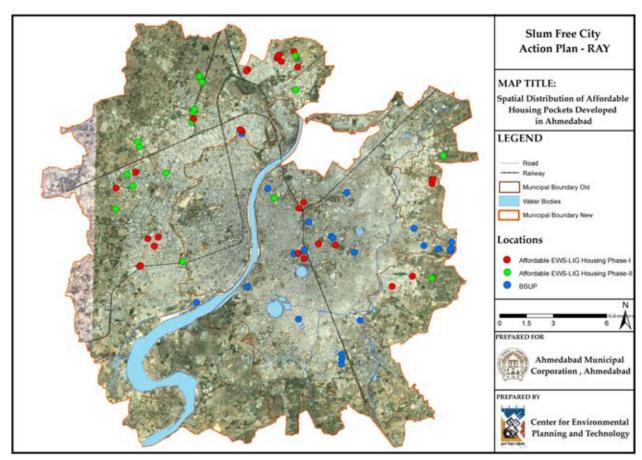
Phase II: Proposal for EWS Housing: (25-27 m² Carpet Area):

Sr.No.	Location of Plot (TP/FP No)	No. of Flats
1	TP 45, Chandlodia FP 165	108
2	TP 45, Chandlodia FP 166	174
3	TP 18, Chandlodia FP 24	156
4	TP 21, Ambawadi FP 686	378
5	TP 32, Gota FP 174	1488
6	TP 50, Bodakdev FP 380	790
7	TP, 14, Dudheshwar FP 110/P	143
8	TP 113, VASTRAL FP 223	1,152
	Total	4,389

Phase II: Proposal for LIG Housing: (45 m² Carpet Area):

Sr.No.	Location of Plot (TP/FP No)	No. of Flats
1	TP 110, Nikol, FP 108	630
2	TP 37, Thaltej, FP, 201	160
3	TP 32, Gota, FP 171	1,080
4	TP 21, Motera, FP 396	252
5	TP 39, Thaltej, FP 52	98
6	TP 42, Thaltej, FP 255	140
7	TP 44, Chandkheda, FP - 233/2	130
8	TP 2,Thaltej, FP 100/P	276
9	TP 42, Thaltej, FP 278	100
	Total	2,866

In addition to this, Gujarat Housing Board has launched schemes for HIG, MIG and LIG categories at various locations in Ahmedabad. Government of Gujarat is also encouraging private developers to participate in the scheme of affordable housing in partnership.



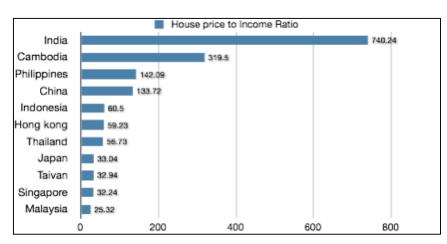
Map 3-8 Spatial Distribution of Affordable Housing Projects Developed in last 5 years

Rental Housing

Need for Rental Housing

India is rapidly urbanizing since the last two decades. As the process of urbanization advances, the issues in the housing sector are also rapidly emerging. The housing market in Indian megacities has become highly speculative because of the pace of growth. According to an estimate by MGI, 35 per cent of urban households in India cannot afford a house at market price, whereas 95 per cent of households in bottom two income groups cannot afford a house at market price. In such conditions, rental housing can be considered as an approach to a solution. The total number of dwelling units in India adds up to 33 million, of which 66.7 per cent in rural areas and 33.3 per cent in urban areas. Rental housing accounts for 11 per cent of dwelling units in India. The proportion of rental housing is 27 per cemt in urban areas and 3.1 per cent in rural areas.

A recent study by a global Real Estate agency suggests that house price to income ratio in India is highest among Asian countries. This is the ratio of the cost of a typical upscale housing unit of 100 m², compared to the country's GDP per capita. Normally this ratio will be much higher in low-income countries than in high-income countries. (Chart-1)



The formula is: (Price per m² / GDP per capita) × 100. The house price to income ratios published by the Global Property Guide are based on its proprietary inhouse research, but we use the IMF's GDP per capita figures.9

There are different

perspectives for looking at rental housing as a phenomenon. Rental housing provides the muchneeded 'room for manoeuvre' for individuals and households in the context of rapid
urbanization. It is also responsive to changes in individual and household life cycles and is an
asset for tenants as well as landlords. ¹⁰ Affordable rental housing provides a stable urban status
to the migrants. On the supply side, landlords provide services simultaneously with putting
their assets to productive use. Mega-cities have a higher growth rate of population and higher
migration rate; rental housing becomes essential part of housing supply in such cities. There are
constrains to the supply of rental housing, such as social and economic classes of tenants and

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⁷Census of India, HH Series, 2011

⁹ Global Property Guide

¹⁰ Kumar, 2001

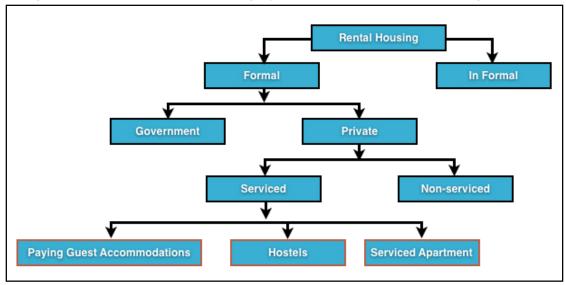
landlords. These constrains vary from city to city. The demand of rental housing is so diverse in nature that it is very hard to cater to it through a single agency. There are also some legal obligations, because of which vacant stock is not circulated in the rental housing market.

Rental Housing can be categorized in various segments according to supplier, tenure and level of services provided. Figure 3.6 explains the categories of rental housing in India.

Rental housing in Gujarat is 24 per cent, which lower than the stock in India. (43 %). Ahmedabad has only 20 per cent of housing stock for renting.

Further classification of rental housing shows that houses with one room are the type most preferred by tenants. The highest number of rented houses in the city is of one room (59%) and houses of two rooms account for 24 per cent. The data reflects that smaller sized houses have highest demand for renting.

Given such a low proportion of rental housing stock in Ahmedabad, no special schemes are proposed. Instead, it is expected that with redevelopment of slums and creation of more housing stock for the EWS and LIG category, the demand for rental housing will further reduce.



Conclusion:

Slum prevention strategies have to be proactive rather than regressive. The approach adopted in Ahmedabad is to ensure adequate supply of affordable housing through the public and the private sectors. As shown above, land availability for EWS housing is not a major constraint. Under the recent development plan, many innovations have been made in relaxing the GDCR and building regulations to provide incentives for private sector developers to build affordable housing. Simultaneously, the strategy to improve services in existing slums will be followed. With these strategies, it is likely that no new slums in Ahmedabad will occur.

4 Financial Resource Mobilization Plan

The financial plan includes the block estimates for construction of housing, infrastructure development cost and potential source of finance over the time frame of 2013-2022 years.

4.1 Financial Plan

The city level slum redevelopment strategy is being developed based on spatial analysis of slum pockets for Ahmedabad. The block estimate is derived from the upper limit defined by MoHUPA for base cost of housing and the experience from SNP to derive infrastructure development cost per dwelling unit. This estimate will help assess the finance required to achieve the goals of Slum Free City status, universalized access to basic services for all slum dwellers and identify the potential sources of finance.

The following table shows the finance required for achieving Slum Free City Status (inflation index is applied on block cost):

Table 4-1 Cost Summary: Slum Free City Plan

	No. of	No. of		Cost in
Description	Slums	Beneficiaries	Base Unit Cost	Rs. Cr.
			5,00,000	
A. Relocation Strategy	102	22,004	per DU	1,205.7
B. Strategy for in-situ				
redevelopment (1+2+3+4)	105	39,052		1,452.5
			75,000	
Slums already taken for in-situ			Per DU for	
redevelopment through PPP			external	
Model as per GoG Slum			infrastructure	
Redevelopment Guidelines	9	2,264	component	17.0
Slums can be undertaken under			75,000	
PPP model by open bidding			Per DU Per DU	
(slums on public land with high			for external	
land value)	34	12,635	Infra.component	101.0
In-situ redevelopment on public			5,00,000	
land (slums on public land)	62	24,153	per DU	1,334.5
C. Strategy for in-situ			75,000	
infrastructure upgradation for				
slums on private land	337	62,858	per DU	530.1
D. Mixed Strategy: Combination			3,50,000	
of in-situ upgradation +				
redevelopment + relocation	28	15,670	per DU	663.6
Total Project Cost (A+B+C+D)	572	1,39,584		3,851.9

Note: Preliminary Cost estimates derived using basic block cost for curative strategy.

4.2 Financial Resource Mobilization and Cost Sharing Mechanism

The major sources of revenue to fund the Slum Free City Action Plan are RAY, the state-led scheme of GRUH, state assistance under the Nirmal Gujarat Programme, private developers' contribution, beneficiary contribution and AMC's own fund earmarked for the urban poor.

Under RAY, The central assistance would be 50% with a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh per dwelling unit including physical and social infrastructure development. The central government also provides incentive funding if any state or city demonstrates innovative financing mechanism through involvement of private developers.

The state share would be 28 per cent and beneficiary's contribution 12 per cent.

RAY would not provide any central assistance for in-situ infrastructure upgradation. This has to be financed by the city government.

4.2.1 Proposed Cost-Sharing Formula for Slum Free City Action plan

Table 4-2 - Proposed Cost-Sharing Formula: Slum Free City Plan

	Central Share	State Share	AMC Share	Beneficiary
Description				Contribution
A. Relocation Strategy	50%	28%	10%	12%
B. Strategy for In-situ Redevelopment				
(1+2+3)				
1. Slums already taken for in-situ				
redevelopment through PPP Model as	#F 000 DII			
per GoG Slum Redevelopment	75,000 per DU			
Guidelines (Component of external	as incentive			
infrastructure)	fund			
2. Slums can be taken up under PPP				
model by open bidding (slums on high-	75,000 per DU			
value public land)	as incentive			
(Component of external infrastructure)	fund			
3. In-situ redevelopment on public land				
(Slums on public land)	50%	28%	10%	12%
C. Strategy for In-situ Infrastructure				
Up gradation for slums On Private				
Land			88%	12%
D. Mixed Strategy: Combination of				
In-situ Upgradation +				
Redevelopment + Relocation	50%	28%	10%	12%

Note: Sharing pattern is applicable for both housing and infrastructure component

The city will require on an average Rs. 87 crore per annum for the period 2013-2022 to implement the Slum Free City Action Plan. The AMC have considered the cost for curative strategy only.

Table 4-3 Cost-sharing: Slum Free City Plan

Description	Cost in Rs. Cr.	MoHUPA Share	State Share	AMC Share	Beneficiary Contribution
Description	1,205.7	602.8	337.6	120.6	144.7
A. Relocation Strategy B. Strategy for In-Situ Redevelopment (1+2+3)	1,452.5	785.3	373.7	133.4	160.1
1. Slums already taken for in-situ redevelopment through PPP Model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guideline	17.0	17.0	Land belongs to AMC. TDR rights given to private developer.		J
2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open bidding (slums on high-value public land)	101.0	101.0	Land belongs to AMC. TDR rights given to private developer.		
3. In-situ redevelopment on public land (slums on public land)	1,334.5	667.2	373.7	133.4	160.1
C. Strategy for in-situ - infrastructure upgradation for slums on private land	530.1	0.0	0	466.5	63.6
D. Mixed strategy: Combination of in-situ upgradation + redevelopment + relocation	663.6	331.8	185.8	66.4	79.6
Total Project Cost (A+B+C)	3,851.9	1,719.9	897.1	786.9	448.1

4.3 Implementation Plan

Table 4-4 Slum Redevelopment Option: Phasing of Implementation (2013-2022)

Slum Redevelopment Option	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Relocation/rehabilitation model (slums											22,004
on non-tenable slums)	0	2,528	3,144	3,144	3,144	3,144	3,144	3,144	612	0	22,004
1. Slums already taken for in-situ											
redevelopment through PPP model as											2,264
per GoG Slum Redevelopment											2,204
Guideline	935	935	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP											
model by open bidding (slums on high-											12,635
value public land)	0	3,641	0	6,040	0	2,954	0	0	0	0	
3. In-Situ redevelopment on public land											24,153
(Slums on public land)	0	3,013	3,020	3,020	3,020	3,020	3,020	3,020	3,020	0	24,155
C. Strategy for in-situ infrastructure											62,858
upgradation of slums on private land	0	6,984	6,984	6,984	6,984	6,984	6,984	6,984	6,984	6,986	02,838
D. Mixed strategy: combination of in-											
situ upgradation + redevelopment +											15,670
relocation	0	0	0	1,958		1,958		5,877		5,877	
Total DUs to be addressed	935	17,495	20,132	14,162	20,132	11,076	20,132	12,041	17,600	5,877	1,39,584

Financial Plan:

Slum Redevelopment Option: Phasing of Financial Plan (2013-2022)

Table 4-5 Slum Free City Plan: Phasing of Financial Plan

Implem	Implementation Time Line – Financial Plan (Rs. in Cr.)												
Slum Redevelopment Option	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Cost in		
											Cr		
Inflation index	1	1	1	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.14	1.21	1.21	1.28			
Relocation/Rehabilitation Model (slums on Non-	0.0	126.4	157.2	168.2	168.2	179.2	179.2	190.2	37.0	0.0	1,205.7		
tenable Slums	0.0	120.4	137.2	100.2	100.2	1/3.2	1/3.2	130.2	37.0	0.0	1,203.7		
1. Slums already taken for in-situ redevelopment													
through PPP model as per GoG slum redevelopment	7.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0		
guidelines													
2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open	0.0	27.3	0.0	48.5	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.0		
bidding (slums on high-value public land)	0.0	2,	0.0	70.5	0.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.0		
3. In-situ redevelopment on public land (slums on	0.0	150.7	151.0	161.6	161.6	172.1	172.1	182.7	182.7	0.0	1,334.5		
public land)	0.0	130.7	131.0	101.0	101.0	1/2.1	1/2.1	102.7	102.7	0.0	1,334.3		
C. Strategy for in-situ Infrastructure upgradation for	0.0	52.4	52.4	56.0	56.0	59.7	59.7	63.4	63.4	67.1	530.1		
slums on private land	0.0	32.4	32.4	30.0	30.0	39.7	39.7	05.4	03.4	07.1	550.1		
D. Mixed strategy: combination of in-situ upgradation	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	0.0	70 1	0.0	249.0	0.0	262.2	662 6		
+ redevelopment + relocation	0.0	0.0	0.0	/3.3	0.0	78.1	0.0	248.9	0.0	263.3	663.6		
Total Cost for Slum Free City Action Plan	7.0	366.7	360.6	507.6	385.8	514.4	411.1	685.2	283.1	330.4	3,851.9		

Note: Cost including housing, physical and social infrastructure component, 6% of O&M, DPR and PMC cost

Investment Plan

Table 4-6 Investment Plan for Curative Strategy (Rs. in Cr.)

Description	No. of	Number	Housing	Physical &	Total Cost	O&M, DPR	Total Cost
	Slums	of Units	Cost	Social		and PMC	
				Infrastructure		cost @ 6%	
				cost			
	A	В	С	D	E = C + D	F	G=E+F
A. Relocation Strategy	102	22,004	988.6	148.8	1,137.4	68.2	1,205.7
B. Strategy for in-situ redevelopment	105	39,052					0.0
1. Slums already taken for in-situ	9	2,264	-	16.0	16.0	1.0	17.0
redevelopment through PPP Model as							
per GoG Slum Redevelopment guideline							
(component of external infrastructure)							
2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP	34	12,635	-	95.3	95.3	5.7	101.0
model by open bidding (slums on public							
land with high land value)							
(component of external infrastructure)	62	24,153	10,94.3	164.7	1,259.0	75.5	13,34.5
3. In-situ redevelopment on public land	337	62,858	-	500.1	500.1	30.0	530.1
(slums on public land)							
C. Strategy for in-situ infrastructure	28	15,670	544.2	81.9	626.1	37.6	663.7
upgradation for slums on private land							
D. Mixed strategy: combination of in-	572	1,39,584	2,627.1	1,006.8	3,633.9	218.0	3,851.9
situ upgradation + Redevelopment +							
Relocation		_					

Particulars	Total Base Cost: (A)	DPR, PMC, O&M Cost (B): 6 % of (A)	Total Funding Requirement (D) = (A) +(B)
Housing	2,627.1	157.6	2,784.7
Infrastructure Requirement	1,006.8	60.4	1,067.2
Total (in Rs. lakhs)	3,633.9	218.0	3,851.9

Sharing Cost for the Curative Strategy Table 4-7 Sharing Cost for the Curative Strategy: Housing Component (Rs. in Cr.)

	MoHUPA	State	ULB	Beneficiary	Total
Slum Redevelopment Option		Government		_	
A. Relocation/Rehabilitation model (slums on Non-tenable	494.3	276.8	98.9	118.6	988.6
Slums)					
B. In-situ redevelopment					
B1. Slums already taken for in-situ redevelopment through PPP	-	-	-	-	-
model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guidelines					
B2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open bidding	-	-	-	-	-
(slums on high-value public land)					
B3. In-situ redevelopment on public land (slums on public land)	547.1	306.4	109.4	131.3	1,094.3
C. Strategy for in-situ Infrastructure upgradation of slums on	-	-	-	-	-
private land					
D. Mixed Strategy: Combination of in-situ upgradation +	272.1	152.4	54.4	65.3	544.2
Redevelopment + Relocation					
Total Cost for Slum Free City Action Plan	1,313.6	735.6	262.7	315.3	2,627.1

Table 4-8 Sharing Cost for the Curative Strategy: Infrastructure Component (Rs. in Cr.)

	MoHUPA	State	ULB	Beneficiary	Total
Slum Redevelopment Option		Government			
A. Relocation/rehabilitation model (slums on non-tenable slums)	74.4	41.7	14.9	17.9	148.8
B. In-situ redevelopment					
B1. Slums already taken for in-situ redevelopment through PPP	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0
Model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guidelines					
B2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open bidding	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.3
(slums on high-value public land)					
B3. In-Situ redevelopment on public land (slums on public land)	82.3	46.1	16.5	19.8	164.7
C. Strategy for in-situ infrastructure upgradation for slums On	0.0	0.0	440.1	60.0	500.1
Private Land					
D. Mixed Strategy: Combination of in-situ upgradation +	41.0	22.9	8.2	9.8	81.9
Redevelopment + Relocation					
Total Cost for Slum Free City Action Plan	309.0	110.7	479.6	107.5	1,006.8

Table 4-9 Total Cost for Housing and Infrastructure Components (Rs. In Cr.) (Table 4.7+4.8)

	MoHUPA	State	ULB	Beneficiary	Total
Slum Redevelopment Option		Government		,	
A. Relocation/rehabilitation model (slums on non-tenable slums)	568.7	318.5	113.7	136.5	1,137.4
B. In-situ redevelopment					
B1. Slums already taken for in-situ redevelopment through PPP	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0
Model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guideline					
B2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open bidding	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.3
(slums on high-value public land)					
B3. In-situ redevelopment on public land (slums on public land)	629.5	352.5	125.9	151.1	1,259.0
C. Strategy for in-situ infrastructure upgradation for slums on	0.0	0.0	440.1	60.0	500.1
private land					
D. Mixed strategy: Combination of in-situ upgradation +	313.0	175.3	62.6	75.1	626.1
Redevelopment + Relocation					
Total Cost for Slum Free City Action Plan	1,622.6	846.3	742.3	422.7	3,633.9

4.4 Credit Plan

Table 4-10 Central Share: Phasing of Credit Plan (2013-2022)

Slum Redevelopment Option	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Cost in Cr.
Relocation/ rehabilitation model (slums on non-tenable slums)	0.0	63.2	78.6	84.1	84.1	89.6	89.6	95.1	18.5	0.0	602.8
1. Slums already taken for in-situ redevelopment through PPP Model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guidelines	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0
2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open bidding (slums on high- value public land)	0.0	30.3	0.0	48.5	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.0
3. In-situ redevelopment on public land (slums on public land)	0.0	75.3	75.5	80.8	80.8	86.1	86.1	91.4	91.4	0.0	667.2
C. Strategy for in-situ infrastructure upgradation for slums on private Land	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	•
D. Mixed Strategy: Combination of in-situ upgradation + Redevelopment + Relocation	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0	39.1	0.0	124.4	0.0	131.6	331.8
Total Cost	7.0	175.8	154.1	250.0	164.9	240.0	175.7	310.9	109.9	131.6	1,719.9

Note: Cost including housing, physical and social infrastructure component, 6% of O&M, DPR and PMC cost

Table 4-11 State Share: Phasing of Credit Plan (2013-2022)

Credit Plan (Rs. in Cr.) - State Share												
Slum Redevelopment Option	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Cost in Cr	
Relocation/rehabilitation model (slums on non-tenable Slums)	0.0	35.4	44.0	47.1	47.1	50.2	50.2	53.3	10.4	0.0	337.6	
1. Slums already taken for in-situ redevelopment through PPP model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guidelines	1	1	1	-	-	1	ı	-	-	-	-	
2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open bidding (slums on high-value public land)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. In-Situ redevelopment on public land (Slums on public land)	0.0	42.2	42.3	45.2	45.2	48.2	48.2	51.2	51.2	0.0	373.7	
C. Strategy for In-situ Infrastructure Up gradation for slums On Private Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
D. Mixed Strategy: Combination of in-situ upgradation + Redevelopment + Relocation	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	21.9	0.0	69.7	0.0	73.7	185.8	
Total Cost	0.0	77.6	86.3	112.9	92.3	120.3	98.4	174.1	61.5	73.7	897.1	

Note: Cost including housing, physical and social infrastructure component, 6% of O&M, DPR and PMC cost

Table 4-12 AMC (ULB) Share: Phasing of Credit Plan (2013-2022)

	Cre	dit Plan (I	Rs. in Cr.) - AMC	(ULB) SI	nare					
Slum Redevelopment Option	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Cost in Cr
Relocation/rehabilitation model (slums on Nontenable Slums)	0.0	12.6	15.7	16.8	16.8	17.9	17.9	19.0	3.7	0.0	120.6
1. Slums already taken for In-situ redevelopment through PPP Model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guideline	1	1	1	ı	ı	ı	1	-	-	1	1
2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open bidding (slums on high-valuepublic land)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
3. In-Situ redevelopment on public land (Slums on public land)	0.0	15.1	15.1	16.2	16.2	17.2	17.2	18.3	18.3	0.0	133.4
C. Strategy for in-situ Infrastructure upgradation for slums on private land	0.0	46.1	46.1	49.3	49.3	52.5	52.5	55.8	55.8	59.0	466.5
D. Mixed Strategy: Combination of in-situ upgradation + Redevelopment + Relocation	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	24.9	0.0	26.3	66.4
Total Cost	0.0	73.8	76.9	89.6	82.3	95.5	87.7	118.0	77.7	85.3	786.9

Note: Cost including housing, physical and social infrastructure component, 6% of O&M, DPR and PMC cost

Table 4-13 Beneficiaries Share: Phasing of Credit Plan (2013-2022)

	Credit Plan (Rs. in Cr.) – Beneficiaries' Share											
Slum Redevelopment Option	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Cost in Cr	
Relocation/rehabilitation model (slums on non-tenable slums)	0.0	15.2	18.9	20.2	20.2	21.5	21.5	22.8	4.4	0.0	144.7	
1. Slums already taken for in-situ redevelopment through PPP model as per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guidelines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2. Slums can be undertaken under PPP model by open bidding (slums on high-value public land)	-	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1		
3. In-situ redevelopment on public land (slums on public land)	0.0	18.1	18.1	19.4	19.4	20.7	20.7	21.9	21.9	0.0	160.1	
C. Strategy for in-situ infrastructure upgradation for slums On Private Land	0.0	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.6	8.0	63.6	
D. Mixed Strategy: Combination of in-situ upgradation + redevelopment + relocation	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	9.4	0.0	29.9	0.0	31.6	79.6	
Total Cost	0.0	39.5	43.3	55.1	46.3	58.7	49.3	82.2	34.0	39.6	448.1	

Note: Cost including housing, physical and social infrastructure component, 6% of O&M, DPR and PMC cost

4.5 Financial Resource Mobilization Plan- RAY

Table 4-14 Slum Free City Plan: City level Programme Cost (Rs. in Cr.)

Slum Redevelopment Option	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Cost in Cr
Central Share	7	173	157	250	165	240	176	311	110	132	1,720
State Share	0	78	86	113	92	120	98	174	62	74	897
AMC Share	0	74	77	90	82	95	88	118	78	85	787
Beneficiaries Contribution	0	40	43	55	46	59	49	82	34	40	448
Total Cost for Slum Free City Action Plan	7	364	364	508	386	514	411	685	283	330	3,852

Municipal Finance Assessment for AMC (Rs in Cr)

Table 4-15 Municipal Finance Assessment for AMC (Rs in Cr)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Revenue Income	2,053	2,327	2,597	2,765	2,987
Earmarking budget for Urban Poor*	749	700	839	764	603

^{*} Provision made as per BPMC Act 1949, u/s 63 (2): As per appendix C & D Source: Budget documents, AMC (2009-10 to 2013-14)

The table above shows that AMC is in position to implementation of slum free city action plan and faces no financial resource constrains in contributing its own share for SFCPoA.

4.6 Reforms under Rajiv Awas Yojana

In order to access funding under RAY, the following reforms are required at both state and ULB level.

4.6.1 Mandatory Reforms

Sl No	Reform (Either through Executive Order/Notification/Legislation)	Year 1 (2013-14)	Year 2 (2014-15)	Year 3 (2015-16)	Year 4 (2016-17)	Remark
1.	Commitment and willingness to assign mortgageable and renewable long-term (15 years) inheritable lease rights to slum dwellers who have been a resident of the slum for more than 5 years.					Yes
2.	Reservation of 15% residential FAR/ FSI or 35% of dwelling units for EWS/ LIG categories, whichever is higher, with a system of cross-subsidy in all future housing projects in accordance with guidelines to be prescribed by the first party					Section 40 (3) (j) of the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976 provides for the reservation of land to the maximum extent of 10% of the total area covered under the TPS for the purpose of providing housing accommodation to the members of socially and economically weaker sections. The Act also provides incentives to private developers by allowing 50% additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of that consumed for eligible slum dwellers for developing the remaining plot.

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				Based on the assessment of number of BPL/EWS and LIG families needing housing, AMC considers 10% reservation to be adequate for the purposes of providing housing to the social and economically weaker sections.
3.	A non-lapsable earmarking of 25% of the budget of the Municipality to provide basic services to the urban poor			As per Gujarat Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949, section 63 (1) (a), provides for earmarking at least 10% of the municipal budget for the provision of services like water supply, drainage, sanitation, street lights, medical aid etc. to the urban poor. The Act also provides for carrying forward the unutilized amount to the following year.
				Further, Urban Development & Urban Housing Department vide Resolution No. GSY/102007/1199/DH dated April 30, 2007, has mandated a reservation of 20% of Total Annual Income (including revenue income and all funds and grants devolved) of the urban local bodies for the purpose of enhancing urban basic infrastructure in slum areas. In 2012-13, AMC allocated a total of around

				19% of its total budget (28% of Municipal Revenue Income) for the urban poor considering direct and indirect allocations.
4.	Creating and establishing a municipal cadre for social/community development and urban poverty alleviation during the plan period.			AMC has two established departments called Urban Community Development (UCD) Department and Slum Networking Project (SNP) Cell dedicated to social/ community development and urban poverty alleviation related activities. AMC has also established the Housing Department for implementation of housing construction related projects.

4.6.2 Optional Reforms

SI No	Reform (Through Executive Order/ Notification/ Legislation)	Year 1 (2013-14)	Year 2 (2014-15)	Year 3 (2015-16)	Year 4 (2016-17)	Remark
1.	Amendments of Master Plans to provide for inclusive growth through inclusive zoning and other measures for inclusive development.					Master Plan is prepared and approval is sought for inclusive growth by providing affordable housing zone and other measures.
2.	Simplifying processes and procedures of sanctioning buildings; byelaws concerning development and housing projects to provide quick single-window approvals in order to reduce transaction costs					AMC has streamlined the approval process in-house by fully centralizing it and providing dedicated staff for this. AMC has also taken a number of e-governance initiatives for improving service delivery. For this, various stakeholder consultations were held with the architects, engineers, builders, developers and citizens for their suggestions.
						AMC follows a single window system for building plan approval. The process is centralized with in- house links between TDO, CCP, Estate Department and TDO drawing branch. Since 2005, AMC has also taken a number of initiatives under egovernance for improving service delivery to builders/ architects etc., which includes • Uploading of rules on website

			 Uploading list of empanelled architects, engineers, structural designers etc. on the website along with their contact details On-line tracking of building plan application within AMC server Calculator for computing fees for building plan approval \[\] Webbased software programme Auto DCR with in-built checks and controls in respect of certain
			provisions of GDCR (FSI, built-up area, building height etc).

4.7 Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of Development Options

The success of slum redevelopment projects partly depends on the implementation schedule and packaging of contract arrangement.

4.7.1 Implementation Mechanism

AMC is the responsible authority for implementation of the projects. It has an SNP Cell working at city level for slum upgradation related projects and a Housing Department for implementing housing projects. For the monitoring of execution, a Project Management Consultant will be appointed. AMC staff will also monitor execution as part of the internal monitoring process of AMC.

All construction-related activity will be implemented by professional contractors through a transparent process of tendering work. Third party inspection and monitoring (TPIM) and Project management consultants (PMC) will be engaged in assisting the ULBs in implementing, monitoring and supervising the construction process.

4.7.2 Monthly Progress Reports

Monthly progress reports will be submitted by AMC and will be presented in two parts:

- Physical progress reports showing details of work being done on each site, for each activity/component
- Financial progress reports that show corresponding expenditure for each of the activity

A consolidated monthly physical and financial progress status report along with supported document will be submitted to the Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) established at AMC and at state level.

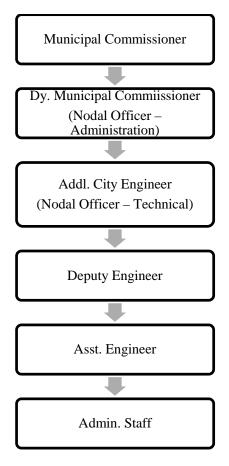
4.7.3 Quality assurance

The Project Management Consultant will be responsible for day-to-day supervision of the physical progress of work with assured quality of construction. This will be done through a system of internal audit and through physical verification of various activities.

4.7.4 Existing Institutional Arrangement

AMC has a dedicated SNP Cell and Housing Project headed by the Additional City Engineer (Technical) to implement housing projects in Ahmedabad. The existing institutional arrangement at AMC is as follows:

Figure 4-1 Existing Institutional Structure



4.8 Operation & Maintenance Arrangement

The operation and maintenance of the assets is very important for the sustainability of the projects, especially projects related to the urban poor. The CBOs (Slum Dwellers Associations) under the guidance of lead NGOs in collaboration with AMC, will be able to ensure proper upkeep and maintenance of the created assets. It is proposed to create Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs)/ societies to implement the O&M plan, for which community consent will be taken. AMC would provide support to the residents' societies to maintain the services and infrastructures created. This is being facilitated under RAY, with central assistance extended for bearing part of the O&M costs. These are limited to 4 per cent of the project cost, of which the Government of India share will be half (2%). The State/ ULB have to bear the remaining cost. This O&M fund will be utilized as a corpus fund and administered by the AMC involving the communities.

The O&M strategy is to be adopted majorly at three levels: 1. Household, 2. Community, and 3. City, based on the functions and responsibilities of users and service providers.

1. Household Level:

Every household will be responsible for maintaining the infrastructure facility within its own premises and will be bound to pay service charge, user charge, property tax, electricity bill and corpus against the availability of services/ facilities. The individual household will be solely responsible for periodic repairs, painting, retrofitting etc. inside the dwelling unit. AMC will be responsible for door-to-door collection for solid waste at household level, for which individual households would pay user charges as per existing norms.

2. Community level:

AMC will be responsible for periodic repairs and maintenance of services such as water supply, drainage network, street lighting, road-paving etc. using the O&M corpus created under RAY. The Community/ RWA/ Society will be responsible for payment of electricity bills for the functioning of various infrastructural services like pumping of water from common storage to household level, providing electricity within the common area etc. through contribution. The Community/ RWA/ Society will look after the assets created under this scheme such as park, open space, garden, anganwadi, community hall etc.

3. City Level

AMC will be responsible for operation and maintenance of the trunk network for water supply, sewerage, stormwater, solid waste management, public transport, road network connecting to the slum location etc. AMC will carry out all these activities through its own revenue streams under the existing budgetary process.

Annexure I: Community Consultation Process under RAY

Community Consultation on Slum Upgradation Option:

Induction of selected slum communities across Ahmedabad to Rajiv Awas Yojana

Community Participation Process	Outcome
 1) RAY Orientation The scheme was discussed with community members Information dissemination on processes already undertaken for RAY by AMC i.e. the socio-economic survey conducted by the consulting agency Emphasis on community participation for the success of RAY 	The community volunteered to be identified for validation of the socio-economic slum survey for RAY
Decided a suitable day and date to conduct door-to-door validation after discussion with community leaders	
3) Door-to-door community validation conducted	Socio-economic survey signed and duly authorized by each individual household.
 4) General meeting with community members held in presence of the AMC representative, local elected representative and CEPT and MHT representatives • Summary of the survey validation presented before the audience 	CBO issued a validation certificate duly authorized by the locally elected representative and the AMC engineer
5) Arranged an area meeting for micro- planning	 Verification of total station maps, infrastructure facilities and housing condition by the community Micro-planning format filled up and authorized by AMC
6) Showcased the slum redevelopment option to the community members (Tools use for community consultation: Presentation, FGDs, 3-dimensional models of proposed structures, video etc.)	Community reached a consensus on the RAY model to be implemented in the community

SAMPLES ATTACHED



1: Jadiba Nagar Validation Certificate

1	ખરાઈ પ્રમાણપત્ર
	અમારા વિસ્તાર જિંદી ના રોજ ઘરદીઠ સર્વેની માહિતી અને વિસ્તારની ભૌગોલિક પરિસ્થિતિની માહિતીની ખરાઈ અમદાવાદ મ્યુનિસિપલ કોર્પોરેશન તરફથી કરવામાં આવી છે, અને અમને મંજૂર છે.
	મંડળનું નામ જ <u>ાડી લાનાગાર મહિલા</u> હાઉસ્તીંગ સ્ત્રેલા જોડળ પ્રમુખ <u>સ્ટિસી હોત</u> ઉપપ્રમુખ :
	मंत्री : अराया हेती । ज्या का विद्या होती । ज्या होती । ज्या का विद्या होती । ज्या होती

જાહેર સૂચના

આપ સૌને જણાવવામાં આવે છે કે, આવતી કાલે અમદાવાદ મ્યુનિસિપલ કોર્પોરેશન ધ્વારા કરેલ બાયોમેટ્રીક સર્વેની ખરાઈ કરવા માટે મિટીંગ રાખેલ છે, જેમાં હાજર રહેવું.

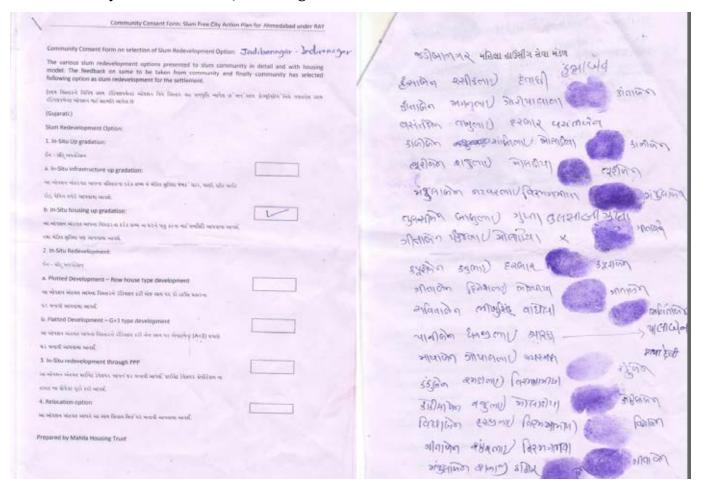
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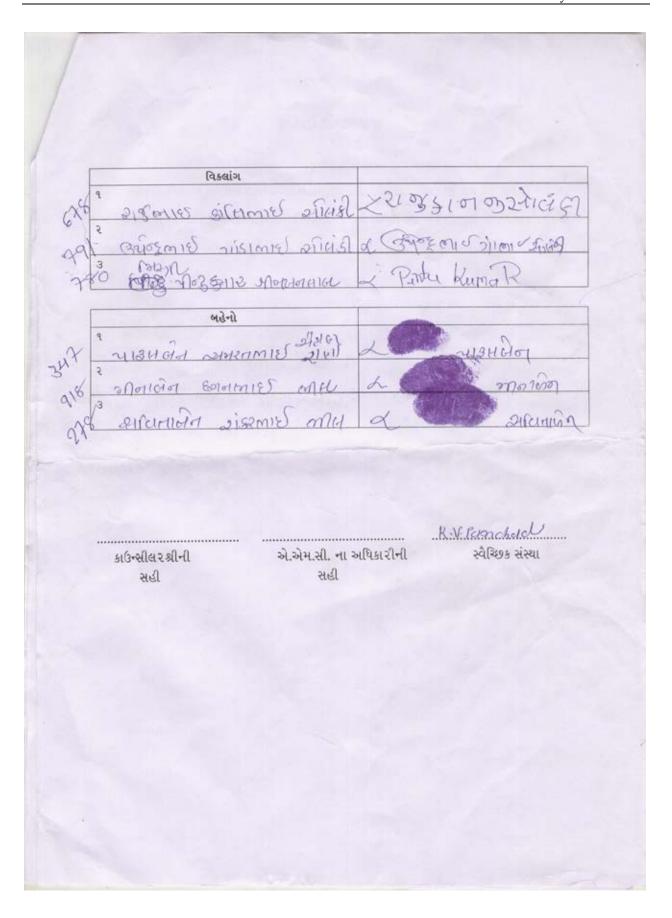
Community Consent Form: Jadibanagar



Sample Document for Ramesh Dutt Colony

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Community Consent under RAY: Choice of Redevelopment Model



Community Consent Form for Ramesh Dutt colony:

	06/10/10
	al.: 28/12/12
अधिक क्षेट व क्षेट व क्षेट व क्षेट व	સારાત જ્યાવાસ દ્વીજના માં જીકાવા બાલત તે કાલા ભરદા બાલને સ્ક્રેમના આપેલ કહ્યા પહેલું તે કાલા ભરદા બાલને સ્ક્રેમના અપ્રેલ કહ્યા માં મહિલા હાઉસ્ત્રીંગ સેવા રૂસ્ટ તથા તે માર્ચ સે કોર્સ મહાવા મવ્યા મુશ્ય શે-કેવલપં ત્યાપા એ દીર્સ જામને અમારી જગ્યાએ બનાવેલ તે તેલા તેશાર દીર્સિ
	dhi.

Annexure II : City level/ Slumwise Vulnerability and Tenability Assessment

Annexure II: Table 1 – Fully Rehabilitated Slums after Survey: (No. of Slums = 28; No. of Huts = 6,235)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
17	West	Ambawadi	Mehratbhai Na Chhapara	Private	29	Sur. No 117/P	658	22
22	West	S.P. Stadium	Ashabhavan Na Chhapara	Private	3	20 m. Road, 30 m. Road,River bank	3,162	125
33	West	Juna Vadaj	River Bank Na Chhapara	Private	28	On River Bank	4,579	138
55	West	Paldi	B/H. NID Chhapara	Private	3	18.3 m. Wide Road	954	34
63	West	Navrangpura	Govindbhai Ni Chali	Private	3	Riverbank	6,141	178
66	West	Paldi	Nadi Kinara Na Chhapara	AMC	3	On Riverbank	23,944	510
68	West	Paldi	P.T. College Chhapara	AMC	6	12+13	10,024	383
69	West	Paldi	P.T. College Chhapara	Private	6	9 Mt. Road	351	11
92	West	Sabarmati	Kailash Nagar Na Chhapara	Government + Private	23	473	23,708	542
155	West	Ambawadi	Velabhai Ni Chali	Private	26	41	1,144	42
931	West	Vasna	Paresh Na Chhapara	Private	26	120 + 121 + 122 + 122/1	5,250	175
214	South	Behrampura	Suburban Pumping Station Na Chhapara	AMC	13	90	2,399	35
313	South	Maninagar	Mirchhipir Na Chhapara	AMC	4	78, 79, 80	15,974	237
318	South	Maninagar	Sindhi Camp	AMC + Government	4	78, 79, 80	18,892	57
275	Central	Khadia	Gautam Nagar	AMC	18	Road	1,523	128
276	Central	Khadia	Gautam Nagar Na Chhapara	AMC	18	Road	745	50
403	Central	Dudheshwar	Gaushala Na Chhapara	AMC	14	On Riverbank	26,578	633
405	Central	Dudheshwar	Harijan Na Zupda	AMC	3/DK	16 + Riverfront	4,995	171
448	Central	Dudheshwar	Vanzara Na Zupda (Anwarnagar Ni Chali)	Private	3/DK	1/P + 15 m. Wide Road + River	4,190	146
473	Central	Giridharnagar	New Shorrock Mill Ni Chali	Private	8	132	2,647	60
509	Central	Raikhad	Dhobighat Na Zupda	In River	In River	In River	368	17
510	Central	Raikhad	Haveli Na Chhapara	In River	In River	In River	2,864	31

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
513	Central	Raikhad	Shrinath Chal	Government	In River	In River	19,208	868
515	Central	Raikhad	Slum On River Bank (Maratha Wad)	Private	In River	Riverfront	7,216	174
517	Central	Raikhad	Victoria Na Zupda	Private	In River	In River	46,149	725
522	Central	Shahpur	Abdulkhan Ni Chali (Khari Vadi Chali)	Gamtal	3	River TP Road	14,430	356
523	Central	Raikhad	Azadnagar	Private	In River	30 m. Wide Road + Riverbank	2,411	240
528	Central	Shahpur	Saiyed Na Chhapara (Mithan Sayed Na Chhapara)	Private	3	TP Road, River	12,001	147
			Total			28	2,62,505	6,235

Annexure II: Table 2 – Partially Rehabilitated Slums after Survey: (No. of Slums = 5; No. of Huts = 790)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
420	6 1 1	D 11 1	Nathavbava Ni	D: 1	1.4	312/1/2, 30 m.	F FF0	100
429	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	14	wide Road	5,579	109
425	Ct1	Dec dle e decesso	Dhaalahaa Ni Chali	Duizzata	1.4	30 m. wide	2.707	F.4
435	Central	Dudheshwar	Phoolghar Ni Chali	Private	14	Road + 309	2,796	54
449	Central	Dudheshwar	Vidha Manadas Ni Chali	Private	14	355 + River	7,210	273
516	Central	Raikhad	Slums Near Nehru Bridge	AMC	In river	In river	12,547	370
529	Central	Shahpur	Shankar Bhuvan Na Chhapara	Private	3/DK	30 A, 30 B, 29/1, 32, 31, 118/4, 118/5	57,250	2,175
	1	1	5		ts out of 981			

Note: 2,464 huts out of 4,979 huts have been rehabilitated

Annexure II: Table 3 - Slum Settlements that Required to be Delisted (less than 20 huts) (No. of Slums = 23; No. of Huts = 270)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
			Tajbibi Badshah					
			Khan Na					
153	West	Paladi	Chhapara	Private	26	298	769	19
			Lekhraj Nu					
194	Central	Jamalpur	Dehlu	Private	1-Jamalpur	87/P	1,354	9
			Bhakt Vallabh					
225	South	Dani Limda	Dhola Na Chhapara	Government	37-Sector-1	28	182	10
223	South	Dani Linga	Bhandariya	Government	37-Sector-1	20	102	10
226	South	Dani Limda	Kuva Ni Chali	Private	37-Sector-4	SR 361	450	15
220	South	Darii Eiiilaa	Bhakt Vallabh	Tirvate	57 Section 4	510 501	450	10
268	South	Kankaria	Ni Chali	Private	2	154/1	338	7
310	South	Maninagar	Choksi Ni Chali	Private	24	129	313	15
310	South	iviaiiiiagai	Laxmanbapa Ni	Tilvate	24	12)	313	13
312	South	Ghodasar	Chali	Private	52/D	93/1P	420	14
			Aajmalbhai Ni		- /-	,		·-
320	South	Indrapuri	Chali	Private	64	1/1 + 23	246	10
		•	Laxman Nagar					
343	South	Ghodasar	Ni Chali	Private	52	SR 20 FP92	110	14
			Chandubhai					
			Madhaji Na					
369	Central	Madhupura	Chhapara	Private	14	116	474	15
			Galiben Na			0.0		
372	Central	Madhupura	Chhapara	AMC	5 SEC 5	80	32	8
383	Control	Madhumuma	Tawadipura Na Chhapara	Private	14	116	276	11
363	Central	Madhupura	Ganesh Rabari	Tilvate	14	109 TO	270	11
402	Central	Shahpur	Ni Chali	Private	3	112/5	733	10
102	Certain	Sharipar	Mahakali	Tirvate		112/0	700	10
			Mandir Ni					
415	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	14	352	1,034	12
			Kabrastan Na					
464	Central	Dudheshwar	Zupda	Private	14	333	73	2
			Bharatbhai Ni			271 + 30 m.		
498	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	14	wide Road	406	16
			Haji bldg. Na			3471 to		
527	Central	Shahpur	Zupda	AMC	Shahpur	3483	622	16
539	North	Asarva	Harijanvas	Railway	14	130 + 131	197	4
			Talavadi Na	_			_	
556	North	Asarva	Chhapara	Government	8	163	217	9
(20	NT -1	6 5 .	Chotabhai Ni	D	4=	22	260	12
620	North	Saijpur Bogha	Chali	Private	47	33	360	12
1001	South	BEHRAMPURA	Daud Na Chhapara	Private	37/1	9	409	20
1001	Jounn	DET IIV IIVII OKA	Swastik Ni	TIIVALE	57/1	,	T U2	20
1071	East	Amaraiwadi	Chali	Private	27	52	450	12
			CHANAJI NA					
1075	East	Bhaipura	CHHAPARA	Private	27	295	315	10
						23	9,780	270
L			- **				- ,	_, ,

Annexure II: Table 4 - Slums with Well Maintained Structure and Infrastructure Required to be Delisted (No. of Slums = 25; No. of Huts = 6,103)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
15	West	Ambawadi	Mehnatpura Na Chhapara	Private	3	458 to 469	31,563	791
29 (803)	West	Juna Vadaj	Madrasi Na Chhapara	Private	28	671, 669/2, 669/1	10,706	212
31	West	Juna Vadaj	Panchal Nagar	Government	28	520 + 519	1,190	91
107	New West	Kali	Parvati Nagar	Private	23	Sur. No. 167 + 168	11,743	205
115	West	Sabarmati	Satya Narayan Na Chhapara	Private	23	166	347	22
133	West	Vasana	Bhikha Bhai Juvabhai Na Chhapara	Private	26	286	5,781	258
136	West	Vasana	Desai Vas	Private	26	280	1,205	91
141	West	Ambawadi	Malav Talav Chamunda Nagar	Private	26	40	7,712	246
218	South	Kankaria	Sutariya Ni Chali	Private	1	66/2 + 67 + 68 + 69	19,676	723
223	South	Behrampura	Babu Nagar	Private	37-Sector 1	85	7,839	170
264	South	Kankaria	Baldev Nagar	Private	2	84	2,771	80
278	South	Kankaria	Haripura Na Chhapara	Government	2	99	2,352	77
299	South	Kankaria	Shushilaben Na Chhapara(Pathan Ni Chali)	Private	1-Jamalpur	24	17,917	589
304	South	Kankaria	Tabha Seth Ni Chali	Private	2	76/P + 77/P	5,591	138
431	Central	Dudheshwar	Parmananda Ni Chali	Private	14	124 + 24 m. wide Road	10,592	252
432	Central	Dudheshwar	Pathan Ni Chali	Private	3	55/2	414	20
455	Central	Giridhar Nagar	Bhilvas Na Chhapara	Private	8	128	1,739	70
536	Central	Giridhar Nagar	Bhilvas Inside Hiralal Ni Chali	Private	3	868	3,554	79
538	Central	Giridhar Nagar	Bhilvas Inside Vasudevpura	Private	3	870	4,065	84
543	North	Asarva	Mahadev Vado	Private	8	174, 175	16,626	582
637	North	Sardarnagar	Approach Road Na Chhapara	Sardarnagar township	Sardarnaga r township	CS476 + 500 + 520 + 544	6,912	150
693	East	Odhav	Sukrutinagar	Private	Odhav 1	225	2,595	76
710	East	Rakhiyal	Vora Na Roja Na Zupda	Private	16	181	1,716	47
EX24	New West	Ghatlodia	Laxmanghad	-	Ghatlodiya -1	96, 97, 98, 99	46,106	789
EX38	New West	Vejalpur	Bhajwada		Vejalpur	743	10,417	261
			Total			25	2,31,129	6,103

Annexure II: Table 5 – Slums in Gamtal / Walled City Area Required to be Delisted (No. of Slums = 25; No. of Huts = 2,695)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No. of Huts
			Rabari Na			Kochrab		
70	West	Paladi	Chhapara	Private	3	Gamtal	5,425	70
			Rabari Vas					
111	West	Sabarmati	(Dahyabhai Ni Chali)	Private	Ramnagar	Gamtal	947	13
			,					
914	West	S.P.Stadium	Thakorvas	Gamtal	15	Gamtal	4,284	121
919 (920+922)	West	Nava Vadaj	MARAVADI NI CHALI	Private	28	Gamtal	11,480	342
		,					,	
227	South	Dani Limda	Bharvad Vas	Gamtal	Danilimada	Gamtal	1,483	46
228	South	Dani Limda	Bhil Vas Na Chhapara	Gamtal	Danilimada	Gamtal	9,313	245
220	Journ	Dani Linida	Patel Vas Na	Gairttai	Dariiiiiiada	Gairtai	9,515	243
240	South	Dani Limda	Chhapara	Gamtal	Danilimada	Gamtal	8,096	113
			Thakor Vas Na				-,	-
244	South	Dani Limda	Chhapara	Gamtal	Danilimada	Gamtal	4,304	70
			Atmaram Ni					
247	South	Ishanpur	Chali	Gamtal	Ishanpur	Gamtal	300	10
222	0 11	¥7		Government	¥7	0 1	1 001	20
332	South	Vatva	Godhai Vas	+ Private	Vatva	Gamtal	1,031	28
960	South	Vatva	Sultanpura	Private	Vatva	Gamtal	2,290	58
969	South	Vatva	Moto Bhoivas	Private	Vatva	Gamtal	3,396	58
970	South	Vatva	Navo Cunarvas	Private	Vatva	Gamtal	6,552	125
						Gamtal,		
971	South	Lambha	Bhutiavas	Private	Vatva	R.S1, 4, 5	1,424	31
072	C 11	\$7.1	Green Chowk	D: 1	X7. 1	C 11	2.626	115
973	South	Vatva	Dargha Road Bhagwanpura	Private	Vatva	Gamtal	3,626	117
266	Central	Khadia	Nu Pithu	Gamtal	Bhavanpura	Gamtal	7,260	247
200	Centrur	Tittata	Jugaldas Nu	Guirtai	Briavaripara	Guirtai	7,200	21/
281	Central	Khadia	Dehlu	Gamtal	Bhavanpura	Gamtal	815	22
			Kumbhar Vas Na					
			Chhapra (Lodha					
382	Central	Dariyapur	Vas)	Government			3,660	122
385	Central	Dariyapur	Vaghri Vad	Private	5 SEC 5	3	5,734	219
			Shahpur Mill					
			Compound Na			4249/18/C/2		
512	Central	Raikhad	Chhapara	Private	Shahpur	8/shah-2	7,170	239
525	Central	Raikhad	Bhilvas	Private	Shahpur	4139/A\P	3,240	108
			Hanuman Vali	D .			424	
541	North	Asarva	Chali	Private	Asarva	Gamtal	464	31
554	North	Asarva	Slums Near Tilaknagar	Private	Asarva	Gamtal	641	15
334	1 101111	2 13a1 v a	THURHUEUI	Tilvate	Amarai-	Gairtai	0.11	10
668	East	Amaraiwadi	Tahkorewas	Private	wadi	Gamtal	803	20
		Ramol-						
EX61	East	Hathijan	Chunaravas	Private	Ramol Gam	Gamtal	18,622	225
			Total			25	1,12,360	2,695

Annexure II: Table 6 – List of Non-cooperating Slum Settlements:

(No. of Slums = 10; No. of Huts = 3,936)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP No.	Area in m ²	No of Huts
37	New West	Bodakdev	Ramsingbhai Na Chhapara	Government + Private	29	Sur. No. 134	28,500	950
43	West	Navarangpura	Chhapara	Private	20	281	3,330	111
44	West	Navarangpura	Gulbai Tekra Na Chhapara	AMC	20	282	75,000	2,500
48	West	Navarangpura	Rabari Na Chhapara	AMC	20	57	1,350	45
49	West	Navarangpura	Vanik Chatralay Na Chhapara	Private	20	280	1,800	60
62	West	Paladi	Girnar Soc Na Chhapara	Private	6	120 + 122/1	5010	167
106	West	Sabarmati	Nr Hindustan Livers Chhapara	Private	23	869	450	15
210	Central	Jamalpur	Rabari Na Slum	Private	1	34 + 35/P	600	20
533	North	Asarva	Bhairav Tekri Na	Private	8	165	240	8
547	North	Asarva	Mohanbhai Rabari Na Chhapra	Private	30	160	1,800	60
			Total			10	1,18,080	3,936

Annexure II: Table 7 – Slums with Pending Court Litigation (No. of Slums = 5; No of Huts = 1,935)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No of Huts
			Rabari Na	AMC				
18			Chhapara(Jiva Dosa		21	232	4,426	162
	West	<u>Ambawadi</u>	Na Chhapara)					
53	West	<u>Nava Vadaj</u>	Rabari Na Chhapara	Government+ Private	28	On Road	15,737	466
				Private		S.R. No. 203,		
147			D-:: N		21	202, 208, 18	14,081	439
147			Rajiv Nagar		21	m. Wide		439
	West	<u>Ambawadi</u>				Road		
			Yogeshwar Na	Private		Sur. 46, 47,		
156			Chhapara		26	52/P + 40 m.	37,043	842
	West	<u>Vasana</u>	Сппарага			Wide Road		
351	South	<u>Vatva</u>	Rajabhai Ni Chali	Private	52	82	730	26
			Total	·		5	72,016	1,935

Strategy for Relocation

Annexure II: Table 8 – Partially Rehabilitated Slums to be Rehabilitated

(No of Slums = 5; No. of Huts = 2,191)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No of Huts
						312/1/2, 30		
			Nathavbava Ni			mt. wide		
429	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	14	Road	5,579	109
						30 mt. wide		
435	Central	Dudheshwar	Phoolghar Ni Chali	Private	14	Road + 309	2,796	54
			Vidhya Manadas					
449	Central	Dudheshwar	Ni Chali	Private	14	355 + River	7,210	273
			Slums Near Nehru					
516	Central	Raikhad	Bridge	AMC	In river	In river	12,547	370
						30 A, 30 B,		
			Shankar Bhuvan			29/1, 32, 31,		
529	Central	Shahpur	Na Chhapara	Private	3/DK	118/4, 118/5	57,250	2175
				5		its out of		
							2,	981

Note: 790 huts out of 2,981 huts already rehabilitated; remaining 2,191 huts to be rehabilitated.

Annexure II: Table 9 – Rehabilitation of Slums On or Near Water Bodies

(No. of Slums: 20; No Of Huts: 10,088)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No of Huts
			Chhapara (J P Ni			878, 874, 875		
80	West	Sabarmati	Chali)	Private	23	+ Riverbank	36,652	497
			Navabkhan Na		37-	Chandola		
239	South	Dani Limda	Chhapara	Private	Sector-5	Talav	1,31,116	4,105
			Shah Nagar Na		37-	140/P + 151 +		
241	South	Dani Limda	Chhapara	AMC	Sector-4	152	11,585	478
						160		
248	South	Ghodasar	Kantinagar	Government	53/D	(Talavadi)	8,898	228
			Kashi Vishwanath					
			Na			SR 328		
			Chhapara(Chamun	Government +		(Talav) +		
249	South	Ishanpur	danagar)	Private	53/D	Road	5,395	202
						160		
251	South	Ghodasar	Ramwadi	Government	53/D	(Talavadi)	21,371	683
259	South	Lambha	Thakorvas	Gamtal	Narol	Gamtal	9,783	231
				AMC+		SR 42		
260	South	Lambha	Vaghrivas	Government	Narol	(Talavadi)	9,645	210
						SR		
261	South	Lambha	Vanjaravas	AMC	56/D	21+22+23+41	16,769	459
			Bibi Talav Na					
325	South	Lambha	Chhapara	Private	85	90 Talav	2,403	33
			Kali Talavdi Ni			S.R. No.535		
341	South	Lambha	Chali	Private	56/D	Talav	8,845	311

			Nr. Vatva Talav Chhapara					
349	South	Vatva	(Chunaravas)	Private	84	43 Talav	3,312	81
EX90	South	Vatva	Vanarvat talav	Government	88	40	37,259	477
638	North	Sardarnagar	Baliadevnagar	Government	97/D	14 -Talav	12,290	288
EX102	South	Lambha	Vadiya Talav Na Chhapara	Government	128	59	4,182	30
EX32	New West	Thaltej	Malav Talav	Government	38	144/1 to 144/7	66,507	1,161
EX35	New West	Vejalpur	Boot bhavani na chhapara	Government		1328+	10,529	225
EX58	East	Ramol- Hathijan	Gapurbasti (Khanvadi)	Government (pond kharabo)	107	74/p	21,023	162
EX60	East	Ramol- Hathijan	Jantanagar Talawadi	Government (pond kharabo)	107	107	12,801	128
EX70	East	Odhav	Ramnagar	Government (Pond)	111	99	18,614	99
			Total			20	4,48,979	10,088

Annexure II: Table 10 – Rehabilitation of Slums on Major Roads or Road Margins

(No. of Slums: 38; No. of Huts: 3,303)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No of Huts
						262 + 12		
11	West	Ambawadi	DHOR VADO	Private	21	.9 m. Road	1,599	49
26	West	S.P.Stadium	Gopal Nagar	Private	3	On Road	672	25
			Chhapara			Memnagar Village		
36	West	S.P.Stadium	(Khodiyar Nagar)	Private	29	186/p, 26	2,681	40
			FUGULLA SOC			On road nr.		
60	West	Paladi	NA CHHAPARA	Private	3	876	607	10
			NR. MAHALAXMI CROSSING					
67	West	Paladi	CHHAPARA	Private	6	119/1	446	12
			Nr Power House			804, 806, 809,833, 864, 865,		
105	West	Sabarmati	Chhapara	Private	23	866	6,870	229
176	South	Behrampura	Ganj Sahid Tekra's Chhapara	Government	13	96+ 18 m. Road nr. F.P.96	1,450	105
			Kabrastan Na					
184	South	Behrampura	Chhapara	On Road	13	On Road	2,154	84
			-			19, 20, 21, 23, + 12 m.		
192	South	Behrampura	Lablavi Ni Chali	AMC	13	Wide Road	16,185	506
			Madhubhai Ni Chali(160 Aec Kotni Rang Na			Near 101 &		
196	South	Behrampura	Chhapara)	Private	13	T.P.Road	394	17
1019	South	Behrampura	Pirana Road Na Chhapara	Private		Road	2,574	124

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No of Huts
EX10								
7	South	Dani Limda	Ektanagar	Government	37	77	5,824	221
						SR 383 + 404 + 282 +		
			Suryanagar Na		37-	404 + 262 + 30 m. wide		
243	South	Dani Limda	Chhapara	AMC	Sector-5	road	8,245	301
	Journ	Duri Diridu	Kashiram Na	11110	5000010	1000	0,210	501
250	South	Lambha	Chhapara	Government	63	TP Road	721	24
			Ambica Tube Na			On Road		
322	South	Vatva	Chhapara	Government	87	Nr. 26//1	4,547	54
397	Central	Dudheshwar	Dal Mill Na Zupda	Government	3/DK	On Road	225	15
		Giridharnag						
453	Central	ar	Ashaben Ni Chali	Private	17	8 + Road	2,928	104
			Slums Behind					
		C:-:: 41	Camp					
479	Central	Giridharnag ar	Tolnaka(Chandra Skekhar Ni Chali)	AMC	8	5	441	28
477	Centrar	aı	Astodiya Darwaja	AWC	0	3	441	20
482	Central	Jamalpur	Na Chhapara	In road	In road	In road	2,078	113
		,	Jamalpur Kot Ni				_,	
486	Central	Jamalpur	Rang Na Zupda	In road	In road	In road	3,424	147
		•	Madrasi Ni					
			Chali(Jagdish					
			Mandir Ni Kot Ni			TP Road,		
488	Central	Jamalpur	Sate Na Chhapara)	Private	13	Nr F.P. 4	530	35
			Sorath Mill Na					
555	North	Asamya	Comp. Na	Private	0	On Road	885	33
333	Norm	Asarva	Chhapara Sitaramnagar Na	rnvate	8	On Road	000	33
564	North	Nobal Nagar	Chhapara	Government	Naroda	460 P	993	31
501	rvortir	Naroda	Asarwa Railway	Government	rurodu	10, 11, 14,	7,70	31
568	North	Road	Yard Na Chhapara	AMC	16	15, 16	5,350	128
			•			12 m. wide	·	
		Meghaninag	Bhimrav Nagar Na			Road, Nr.		
571	North	ar	Chhapara	Private	30	F.P.122	1,936	59
			Anil Starch Police					
.	3.7 .1	Naroda	Chowki Na	D	40	32\PON	240	40
605	North	Road	Chhapara	Private	12	TP RD	249	18
		Naroda				On road		
610	North	Road	Eklavya Ni Chali	Private	12	near FP 139	199	13
612	North	India Colony	Leela Desai Na Chhapara	AMC	12	164/p	134	8
012	Norui	Ilidia Colorly	Sonaria Blocks Na	AWC	12	104/p	134	8
618	North	Saraspur	Zupda	Private	11	167	583	16
010	110111	Suraspar	Girdhar Master Na	1117410		107		10
701	North	Saraspur	Zupda	Government	16	91 + Road	865	16
		•	Crossing Na		ON	On Road		
672	South	Khokhara	Chhapara	IN ROAD	ROAD	near FP 2	728	74
675	East	Gomtipur	Inamdar Ni Chali	Private	7	12	1,166	22
		•	Chartoda				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			Kabrastan Na					
698	East	Rakhiyal	Zupda	Private	16	137 + Road	12,945	359
			D-20 Davakhana					
699	East	Rakhiyal	Na Chhapara	AMC	11	Road	3,550	103
E3/22	New	GI .1	Vadiyakuva		Ghatlod		2 401	
EX23	West	Ghatlodia	Vasahat	-	iya -1	64	2,486	60

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No of Huts
	New				1			
EX39	West	Vejalpur	Jaltarang	-	Vejalur	1	1,223	35
			INAMDAR NI					
675	East	Gomtipur	CHALI	Private	7	12	1,166	22
			38	97,887	3,303			

Annexure II: Table 11 – Rehabilitation of Slums in or around Heritage Monuments

(No. of Slums: 8; No. of Huts: 812)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No of Huts
23	West	Juna Vadaj	Babar Ni Chali	Private	28	566/1, 566/2, 567	2,315	28
			Bholenath Tekri					
			Na Chhapara					
24	West	Juna Vadaj	(Kabirtekri)	AMC	28	416	10,610	270
			Mahalaxmi					
30	West	Juna Vadaj	Nagar	AMC+Private	28	566	1,294	112
			Juni Mazjid Na					
64	West	Paldi	Chhapara	Government	3	938 + 939	2,613	75
			Jaisinghbhai Ni					
500	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	14	322/p	347	11
			Kanubhai Ni			'1		
502	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	14	347	726	25
302	Centrar	Dualestiwat		11174110	11	-	, 20	23
			Slum At Khanja			2+30 mt.wide		
514	Central	Raikhad	Gate	Private	13	Road+Riverfront	9,153	225
			Burhani Na					
EX121	North	Naroda Road	Chhapra	AMC	16	69	13,775	66
			Total		8	40,833	812	

Annexure II: Table 12 - Rehabilitation of Slums along Drains or Canals

(No. of Slums: 2; No. of Huts: 179)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area In M ²	No Of Huts
25	West	<u>Juna Vadaj</u>	Chandrabhagh a Pool Na Chhapara	AMC	28	713/2 P	3,919	71
1219	East	<u>Odhav</u>	Kheta Vanzara Na Zupda	AMC			3,240	108
				2	7,159	179		

Annexure II: Table 13 - Rehabilitation of Slums under Sabarmati Riverfront Phase II

(No of Slums: 8; No. of Huts: 2,141)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No of Huts
164	South	Behrampura	Ashram Na Chhapara	Private	13	174/P	1,684	50
170	South	Behrampura	Chaganbhai Na Chhapara	Private	13	170, 175	3,385	114

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No of Huts
			Chamunda					
171	South	Behrampura	Nagar	AMC	13	174/P	29,828	1,088
			Hanuman Ni					
			Chali					
			(Municipal					
			Karmacharina					
179	South	Behrampura	Jupda)	AMC	13	174/P	5,580	186
						174 +		
190	South	Behrampura	Khodiyarnagar	AMC	13	T.P.Road	7,434	277
			Mochivad Ni					
199	South	Behrampura	Chali	AMC	13	174/P	3,487	169
			Mohanbhai Na					
200	South	Behrampura	Chhapara	AMC	13	174/P	3,391	83
			Ramdevpir Ni					
296	South	Behrampura	Chali	Private	13	174/P + Road	4,201	174
			Total			8	58,990	2,141

Annexure II: Table 14 – Rehabilitation of Slums on Railway Land

(No. of Slums: 9; No. of Huts: 1,139)

Slum	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP	FP	Area in	No of
Code				1	Scheme	Number	m ²	Huts
			RAILWAY PARK NI			Railway		
295	East	Gomtipur	CHALI	Railway	2	colony	891	32
						101 + 102		
704	East	Rakhiyal	Madhubhai Na Zupda	AMC	16	+ 100	1,141	68
	New					nr.r.s.no.		
EX1	West	KALI	Shamalbhai ni chali	Railway	non. T.p.	313	17,288	221
			Indiranagar			230 to		
			(chharanagar, Madarashi			235 , 237,		
	New		ni chali, Digvijay new			257 to		
EX14	West	KALI	chali)	Railway	-	260	26,502	347
	New		·	•				
EX17	West	KALI	Madrashi na chhapara	Railway	Non	Non	2,687	59
			Juni Dholka railway line	•				
	New		(Specific name to be					
EX15	West	Ranip	given)	Railway	2 Ranip	26	3,493	65
	New	_		-				
EX19	West	Ranip	Visvakarmanagar	Railway	1-Ranip	64+65	6,164	97
	New				•	115,118,		
EX53	West	Ranip	Gopalpura	Railway	Ranip-	121	8,347	205
	New		Railway station na					
EX46	West	Sarkhej	chhapra	-	Sarkej	372	3,683	45
			Total	•		9	70,196	1,139

Annexure II: Table 15 – Rehabilitation of Slums on Objectionable Land

(No of Slums: 12; No. of Huts: 2,151)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Numbe r	Area in m ²	No of Huts
272	South	Kankaria	Chhipa Kabrastan	Private	2	104/2/1/	183	7

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name Ownership		TP Scheme	FP Numbe r	Area in m ²	No of Huts
			Compound Na			P		
			Chhapara					
			Shusan Ali Kabrastan					
298	South	Kankaria	Ni Chali	Private	2	200	554	9
				Government				
412	Central	Dudheshwar	Kazi Miya Ni Chali	+ Private	3	65 + 66	20,483	701
433	Central	Dudheshwar	Pathan Ni Chali	Private	3	88	1,470	49
501	Central	Raikhad	Jamalpur Na Zupda	Private	17	13	4,218	86
546	North	Asarva	MLA- Quarters Na Chhapara	Private	30	173	351	20
340	North	Asaiva	Cheharvas (Krushna	Tilvate	30	17.5	331	20
560	North	Krishnanagar	Nagar Na Chhapara)	Government	66	27/3	253	9
300	rvorur	Kiisiiiaiagai	i vagar i va Cimapara)	Government	00	13, 14,	233	,
EX115	North	Sardarnagar	Bhilvas	-	non T.P.	15, 14,	13,398	317
			Chali (Sakarahira No					
662	East	Amaraiwadi	Wado)	Government	10	161/p	506	25
666	East	Amaraiwadi	Slum Qrs. Na Zupda	Government	10	161\P	1890	63
		Ramol-				b. no.		
EX57	East	Hathijan	Noraninagar	Government	76	415	903	24
		Ramol-	Machunagarna	Government				
EX72	East	Hathijan	Chhapara	(Gauchar)	GIDC	-	48,677	841
			Total			12	92,886	2,151

Strategy for In-situ Redevelopment

Annexure II: Table 16 – Slums Already Taken for In-situ Redevelopment through PPP Model As per GoG Slum Redevelopment Guidelines

(No. of Slums = 6; No. of Huts = 1,870)

Slum	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP	FP	Area in	No of
Code			0 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 1	сг	Scheme	Number	m ²	Huts
			Abhuji Na Kuva					
1	West	Ambawadi	Na Chhapara	AMC	21	422	1,424	59
			Lakhudi					
46	West	Navarangpura	Talavdi	AMC	3	190	12,265	453
			Bhikhadev No	AMC+				
661	East	Amaraiwadi	Vado	Government	27	60 + 48 \ P	10,935	340
			Talawadi Na			49 + 50 +		
667	East	Amaraiwadi	Zupda	AMC	27	51∖P	23,030	547
671	East	Gomtipur	Salat Nagar	AMC	16	305	7,761	284
			Rushi Nagar Na					
1072	East	Amaraiwadi	Chhapara	AMC	27	49	4,518	187
			6	59,933	1,870			

Annexure II: Table 17 – Potential Slums to be Undertaken under PPP Model by Open Bidding (Slums on High-value Public Land)

(No. of Slums = 37; No. of Huts = 13,029)

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No of Huts
			Bhill Vas Na					
5	West	Ambawadi	Chhapara	AMC	21	505	3,975	120
			Talavdi Na					
40	West	Naranpura	Chhapara	AMC	29	351, 352	33,426	1311
		Navarang	Bhagat Na					
41	West	pura	Chhapara	Government	3	309	13,574	455
83	West	Sabarmati	Gandhi Vas	Private	23	435, 436, 437	72,489	1687
88	West	Sabarmati	Harekrishna Nagar	Government	23	435	10,393	241
89	West	Sabarmati	Harivan Na Chhapara	AMC	23	440	4,109	69
113	West	Sabarmati	Sant Keval Nagar	Government	23	Sur. No. 176	7,304	204
157	East	Mahavirnagar	Hanuman Nagar- 1	Government	51/D	223 + 225	6,371	204
158	East	Mahavirnagar	Hanuman Nagar- 2	Government	51/D	225 + 249,	7,065	230
222	South	Behrampura	Abadnagar	AMC	37-Sector-1	98 + 99	3,000	139
229	South	Kankaria	Bhil Vas	AMC + Private	37-Sector-2	28 + 29 + 46	20,842	733

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No of Huts
262	Central	Khadia	Afjalkhan No Tekro	AMC	5-Sector-2	12 + 13/1/P	9,831	418
478	Central	Giridharnagar	Slums Behind B Colony	Government	8	221 + 223	16,114	518
			Nehrunagar	AMC+		RS No. 1129/1, 1124/1, 1130 (CS No. 8455, 8456,		
625	North	Krishnanagar	(Sanjaynagar) Bhangi Na	Government	35	8457)	7,213	224
683	East	Odhav	Chhapara (Valmiki Vas)	Government	Odhav1	199	8,946	197
684	East	Odhav	Bharwad Na Chhapara Chamunda	Government	Odhav1	199 + 201	417	15
687	East	Odhav	Nagar/ Sukhia Nagar	Government	Odhav1	204 + 263	8,776	157
689	East	Odhav	Chunara Na Chhapara	Government	Odhav 1	207	1,044	26
690	East	Odhav	Harijan Na Chhapara	Government	Odhav1	199 + 201	690	23
691	East	Odhav	Indiranagar(Old + New) Na Chhapara	Government	Odhav 1	199 + 201 + 204	25,356	575
695	East	Odhav	Vanzara Na Chhapara	Government	Odhav1	201	3,693	114
697	East	Rakhiyal	Adjacent to Muni. Garden Na Zupda	AMC	11	175 + ADJ TP ROAD	4,137	149
943	South	Maninagar	Chunar Vas (Ramgali)	AMC	24	2/3	5,811	229
EX10 9	South	Kankaria	Rabarivas	Government	4	13	2,125	69
EX2	New West New	Gota	Bhamariya	Government	1 Thaltej Ghatlodiya	75	40,158	948
EX22	West	Ghatlodia	Khodiyarnagar Harsiddhinagar	-	1 1	41	11,887	373
EX33	West	Thaltej	na chhapra (1) Suryanagar,	Government	Bodakdev	716	7,456	177
EX36	New West	Jodhpur	(2) Chandranagar, (3) Bhilvas	Reservation	3 Vejalpur	292, 74/1	25,343	615
EX37	New West	Jodhpur	Vishatnagar - Talavdi	Reservation	4 Vejalpur	7/1, 7/2, 190	12,958	391
EX4	New West	Ranip	Siddheshwari na chhapara Oil mill Na Chhapara	Reservation	3 Ranip	116, 117	1,489	48
EV-	New	р :	(Chhotalalni chali) sr. No. 5 & 13		2.5	16.04.10	20.00=	400
EX5 EX50	West New West	Ranip Jodhpur	combined drg. Ramdevnagar	Government AMC + Private	3 Ranip 6 Vejalpur	16, 24, 18 93/1, 95/1	22,007 32,431	493 794
EX51	New	Jodhpur	Ranuja 1	-	6 Vejalpur	221	11,409	322

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No of Huts
	West							
EX52	New West	BODAKDEV	Ranuja -2	-	6 Vejalpur	42/2	9,691	357
EX6	New West	Ranip	Jogeshwari na Chhapara	Government	3 Ranip	187	5,329	131
EX7	New West	Ranip	P&T Na Chhapara & Hanuman Nagar	Government	3 Ranip	107/1, 107/2 , 33	9,566	187
EX9	New West	Ranip	Vanzara no tekro	Government	3 Ranip	34, 35, 36	3,522	86
		·	37	4,69,947	13,029			

Annexure II: Table 18 – In-Situ Redevelopment on Public Land (Slums on Public Land)

(No. of Slums = 62; No. of Huts = 24,153)

Slum	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP	FP	Area in	No of
Code			DI I N	1	Scheme	Number	m ²	Huts
	T47 .		Bhudarpura Na	ANG DI	0.4	500 5 04	44.60	
6	West	Ambawadi	Chhapara (Bhilvas)	AMC + Private	21	503 + 504	41,60	74
						537/1,		
						537/2,		
						563/1,		
						563/2, 564,		
						413 To 416,		
						713/2/1,		
						713/2/2,		
				43.60		330, 331,		0.4=4
32	West	Juna Vadaj	Ramdev Pir No Tekro	AMC	28	713/1	2,50,009	8,476
			Bank of Baroda Society			19/1 + 19/2		
56	West	Paladi	Na Chhapara	AMC	6	+ 18	3,745	91
61	West	Paladi	Ganesh Nagar	AMC	6	529	898	28
72	West	Paladi	Trikamlal Ni Chali	Private	6	332	3,685	115
			Vasant Kuva Na			529 + 551 +		
73	West	Paladi	Chhapara	AMC	6	552 + 553	8,551	284
			Ambica Nagar Na					
74	West	Sabarmati	Chhapara	Government	23	584	5,756	99
			Babubhai Rabari Ni					
76	West	Sabarmati	Chali	Government	23	480	7,565	210
				Private				
				(Reserved for				
				Slum				
79	West	Sabarmati	Bhill Vas	Upgradation)	23	443	9,480	316
90	West	Sabarmati	Jagabhai Ni Chali	AMC + Private	23	417	4,430	124
						Sur.No.176		
93	West	Sabarmati	Ramapir Ni Chali	Government	23	/P	4,830	269
		Chndkheda		Government +		Sur. No.		
99	West	Motera	Marvadi Ni Chali	Private	Motera	273, 205	4,061	233
	New		Natha Bagat Na					
103	West	Kali	Chhapara	Government	23	140 + 900	1,809	38
	New					191, 195,		
112	West	Kali	Ramdev Nagar	AMC + Private	23	196 + 85	9,046	207

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No of Huts
			Sardarji Na Bangla Chhapara (Panch			760, 759,		
114	West	Sabarmati	Bangla Na Chhapara)	Government	23	752	2,748	100
116	West	Sabarmati	Shubhash Nagar Na Chhapara	Government	23	486 + Road	14,674	307
117	West	Juna Vadaj	Kanku Ma Ni Chali	AMC	23	879 + 880	6,104	166
128 (805 + 806 + 807 +			Rohidas Nagar,					
812)	West	S.P. Stadium	Jognima Ni Chali	Government	28	562	18,262	677
129	West	S.P. Stadium	Shramik Nagar	AMC	15	212	2,918	113
130	West	S.P.Stadium	Shubhash Nagar	AMC	15	212	4,030	141
132	West	S.P. Stadium	Tulsi Nagar Mangal Talav Na	AMC	15	219	8,94	18
142	West	Vasana	Chhapara	Government	26	274 + 275	20,636	530
149	West	Vasana	Sorai Nagar Na Chhapara	AMC+ Private	26	333/2/1, 332 + 18 m. Wide Road, S.No.64	44,766	1057
162	South	Behrampura	Allah Nagar (Fresh Mohallo, Rehmani Mohallo, Madhuben Ni Chali, Rehmati Mohallo)	AMC	13	96/1 + 98 + 99 + On T.P. Road No 99	10,732	1334
163	South	Behrampura	Asha Nagar	AMC	13	180	2,172	66
		•	Site & Service Na		37-Sector-		·	
242	South	Behrampura	Chhapara	AMC	1	98	17,231	655
255	South	Lambha	Saraniya Vas	Government	56/D	Sr 105	39,865	428
308	South	Kankaria	Amar Bhuvan Na Slum	Government	4	18	8,313	289
335	South	Indrapuri	Hanuman Nagar	Government	64	10//2	4,826	188
338	East	Ramol- Hathijan	Indiranagar	Government + Private	76	R.S 708, 709, 713, 714	20,293	255
			Satyapriya Na					
358	South	Vatva	Chhapara	Government	64	65	1,054	30
444	Central	Dudheshwar	Shantilal Ni Chali	AMC	3	17/1 + 17/2	1,241	60
532	North	Asarva	Babupuri Na Chhapara	AMC	8	114	3,516	126
542	North	Asarva	Kantaan Vali Chali	AMC	8	200	1,518	47
553	North	Meghaninagar	Slum B/H Siddheshwari Park Soc	AMC	30	110 + 107	2,985	114
563	North	Naroda	Santoshinagar	AMC	1 Naroda	715, 716, 717, 699 + Tp Road + Rly	26,525	1061
573	North	Meghaninagar	Chhanagi Na Chhapara	Government	30	125	4,889	251
591	North	Meghaninagar	Nadia Vas	AMC	30	98/1	909	40
592	North	Meghaninagar	Narayan Patel Ni Chali	AMC	30	140 + 9 m. Wide Road	1,133	44

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No of Huts
595	North	Saijpur Bogha	Parsi Na Bhatta Na Chhapara	AMC	30	48, 49	4,932	133
613	North	Naroda Road	Meldipura Kantibhai Desai Ni Chali	AMC	12	143	1,904	53
616	North	India Colony	Radharaman Ni Chali	AMC	12	158\P+157 +12.5 m. Wide Road 74+75+76+1	10,768	459
628	North	Naroda Road	Bordivarnagar	AMC	16	2 m. Wide Road	5,340	189
641	North	Nobal Nagar	Kamdar Nagar	Government	99/D	101 + 102	14,124	342
647	North	Nobal Nagar	Rajivnagar	Government	97/D	Sr 290+291	12,159	329
650	North	Nobal Nagar	Subhashnagar	Government	97	11 + 2/2 + 9 + Sr 269	58,267	1131
663	East	Amaraiwadi	Gandalal Ni Chali	AMC	27	527 + 528	7,401	243
705	East	Rakhiyal	Madhubhai Ni Chali	AMC	16	101	3,653	144
709	East	Rakhiyal	Satyadev Soc. Na Zupda	Government	11	172\P	4,635	82
885	West	S.P.Stadium	Natna Na Chhapara	AMC+Private	15	60 + 62/4	4,650	155
1090	South	Khokhara	Bava Na Chhapara	AMC	25	164	5,221	195
Ex100	South	Lambha	Saraniyavas	Government	128	409	6,166	57
Ex113	North	Asarva	Fakira Tank Na Chhapara	AMC	30	185	1,447	67
Ex117	North	Nobal Nagar	Sanjaynagar	-	99	80	12,972	232
Ex118	North	Nobal Nagar	Ramdevnagar	-	121	81	15,104	132
Ex120	North	Naroda Road	Sanjaynagar Na Chhapara	AMC	12	196	5,636	175
Ex122	North	Naroda Road	Adityanagar Na Chhapra	AMC	30	14	2,387	98
Ex56	New West	Vejalpur	Chunaravas		-	-	10,420	173
Ex64	East	Ramol- Hathijan	Rajivnagar	Government (Gauchar)	115	7	27,343	224
Ex68	East	Odhav	Rajivnagar	Government	112	27	10,600	223
Ex71	East	Nikol	Bhathijino Tekro	Collector (Kharabo)	103	17/P	42,207	536
Ex73	East	Ramol- Hathijan	Ramdevnagar	Government (Gauchar)	115	7	4,628	120
				62	8,52,223	24,153		

Strategy for In-Situ Infrastructure Upgradation of Slums on Private Land Annexure II: Table 19 – Strategy for In-Situ Infrastructure Upgradation of Slums on Private Land No. of Slums: 337; No. of Huts: 62,858

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No. of Huts
4	West	Ambawadi	Bharwad Vas	Private	21	452	3436	124
						489 + 12.9		
			Ganesh Nagar Na			m. Road		
12	West	Ambawadi	Chhapara	Private	21	+ 490/B1 663, 662 +	5,158	201
						30. m.		
						Wide		
						Road,		
			Khadiyavali			658, 889,		
27	West	Juna Vadaj	Rambhai Ni Chali	Private	28	886, 887	1,3074	334
	***					33 + 34 +		
35	West	S.P. Stadium	Uddhav Nagar Shankarbhai	Private	15	220	1,3492	329
			Ramjibhai Na			Sur.No.		
38	West	S.P. Stadium	Chhapara	Private	29	201+203	8,466	513
			Garib Nagar			1 + 21 +	,	
			(Vasukeshwar			22 + 23 +		
51	West	Nava Vadaj	Nagar)	Private	15	28	5,793	180
59	West	Paladi	Fatehpura Na Chhapara	Private	6	Gamtal	2,186	91
39	vvest	Paladi	Sharda Nagar's	Private	6	Fatehpur	2,186	91
71	West	Paladi	Chhapara	Private	6	463	3,713	99
			Chara Nagar Na			460 +	,	
81	West	Sabarmati	Chhapara	Private	23	Road	10,416	217
84	West	Sabarmati	Ganeshpura	Private	23	752	678	17
			Gangeshwar					
0.5	New	Kali	Mahadev Na	Duinnet	22	124/D	2 422	100
85	West	Kall	Chhapara Govindbhai Ni	Private	23	134/P	3,433	100
86	West	Sabarmati	Chali	Private	23	138	2,792	46
	New		Gurudwara				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
87	West	Kali	Chhapara	Private	23	134/P	2,011	76
	***		Juna Bazar Na					
91	West	Sabarmati	Chhapara	Private	23	310	695	15
96	West	Sabarmati	Madrasi Na Chhapara	Private	23	415	807	47
70	77031	Subarman	Maganji Sabaji Ni	Tilvate	23	415	007	-17
97	West	Sabarmati	Chali	Private	23	774, 776	731	21
	New		Narayan Mistri Na			137 +		
102	West	Kali	Tekra Na Chhapara	Private	23	138/2/P	1,211	42
104	TA7 4	C-1	Navgari Thakorvas	Duinnet	22	512 To	1 107	22
104	West	Sabarmati	Na Chhapara Vishwakarma	Private	23	518	1,187	32
	New		Mandir Na					
118	West	Kali	Chhapara	Private	23	134/P	4,312	122
						Sur. No.		
						123/P,		
						124 + 125 +133 +		
						134 + 136,		
						137, 138,		
121	West	S.P.Stadium	Gopal Nagar	Private	29	138/P,	31,807	1,395

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
						182/2,		
						284, 285, Sur. No.		
						110, 115,		
						116, 117,		
	New		Jogni Mata Temple			209, 208,		
122	West	Bodakdev	Na Chhapra (Jadav Ngr)	Private	29	210, 211, 212	50,100	1670
			87			R.S. No.		
			K. I. M. M.			174, 175,		
124	West	S.P.Stadium	Krishna Nagar Na Chhapara	Private	29	176, 177, 184, 185	10,649	429
127	West	S.P.Stadium	Rabari Vas	Private	15	45	5,309	159
127	vvest	5.F.Staulum	Kabari yas	rnvate	15	Sur.	3,309	139
						No.126,		
	New		Talavdi Na			127, 128,		
131	West	Bodakdev	Chhapara Chndra Nagar Na	Private	29	129	17,471	713
134	West	Vasana	Chhapara	Private	22	169/P	739	21
			•			310+314,		
			Courte Name Na			54/P,55,		
137	West	Vasana	Gupta Nagar Na Chhapara	Private	26	56/P 379, 380/P	1,14,735	2926
140	West	Vasana	Kachiya Vas	Private	21	325	1,650	55
110	· · · · · ·	Vusuria	racinya vas	Tilvate		020	1,000	
			Pravin Nagar Na			310 + 379		
144	West	Vasana	Chhapara	Private	26	+ 380/P	31,327	630
			Om Nagar Na					
145	West	Vasana	Chhapra	Private	26	305 to 309	32,773	672
			Rabari Vado (Khodiyar Park			12.19 m. Road Nr.		
146	West	Vasana	Thakorvas)	Private	22	167 FP	765	31
			Rampura Gam's					
148	West	Vasana	Chhapara	Private	22	315	3,187	41
						319,		
						384/P + 18 Mtm.		
			Soneshwar Nagar			Wide		
150	West	Vasana	Na Chhapara	Private	26	Road	32,880	661
						354/P, 49, 18 Mt m.		
			Sompura Na			Wide		
151	West	Vasana	Chhapara	Private	26	Road	5,447	109
154	West	Vasana	Vallabh Nagar Na Chhapara	Private	26	264	1,810	22
154	WEST	v asaila	Benu Master Nu	i iivale	20	204	1,010	
166	Central	Jamalpur	Dehlu	Private	1-Jamalpur	89/3	2,637	145
173	South	Behrampura	Dudhabhai Ni Chali	Private	13	135/P	4,250	151
174	South	Behrampura	Dudhvala Ni Chali	Private	13	162/P	8,859	355
			Gandhi Dhanaji					
175	Central	Jamalpur	Parsotam Ni Chali	Private	2	43+44	922	22
170	Control	Iamalaur	Culam Al: N: Chal:	Driverte	1 Iomalaur	07	1 1 1 0	00
178	Central	Jamalpur	Gulam Ali Ni Chali	Private	1-Jamalpur	97	4,148	90

181 South Behrampura Indira Nagar Private 13 93+92 2,010	Huts	Area in m ²	FP Number	TP Scheme	Ownership	Slum Name	Ward Name	Zone	Slum Code
185 South Behrampura Kabrastan Na Chapara Private 13 Road 10,742	134	3,844	48/3	1-Jamalpur	Private	Hanumanwali Chali	Jamalpur	Central	180
185	53	2,010	93+92	13	Private	Indira Nagar	Behrampura	South	181
188		40 = 40	l	1.0					
188	377	10,743	 	13	Private	Chhapara	Behrampura	South	185
191 South Behrampura Ni Chali Private 13 38 3,820 195 Central Jamalpur Lodhani Chali Private 1-Jamalpur 47/C 2,365 201 South Behrampura Momin Ni Chali Private 13 33 1,959 203 South Behrampura Narayandas Ni	70	2,100		13	Private		Behrampura	South	188
201 South Behrampura Momin Ni Chali Private 13 33 1,959	91	3,820	38	13	Private		Behrampura	South	191
Narayandas Ni	56	2,365	47/C	1-Jamalpur	Private	Lodhani Chali	Jamalpur	Central	195
203 South Behrampura Chali Private 13 42 + 43 4,831	60	1,959	33	13	Private	Momin Ni Chali	Behrampura	South	201
204 South Behrampura Chali Private 13 Road 6,729	177	4,831		13	Private	Chali	Behrampura	South	203
206 Central Jamalpur Pethaji Nathaji Ni Chali Private 1 47/A 2,005	204	6 729		13	Privato	•	Rehrampura	South	204
Pinko Textile Mill Private 13 162/P 6,778	204	0,127	Road	15	Tiivate		Demanipura	South	204
207 South Behrampura Ni Chali Private 13 162/P 6,778	116	2,005	47/A	1	Private		Jamalpur	Central	206
Ram Rahim Tekra Ni Chali Private 13 Road 34,068 216 South Behrampura Saranagar Private 13 122/P 5,936 Tarachand Gandhi Ni Chali Private 13 40 2,698 220 South Behrampura Visaji Ni Chali Private 1 82/P 6,215 South Behrampura Visaji Ni Chali Private 1 82/P 6,215 South Behrampura Chippa Ni Chali Private 37-Sector-1 13 2,330 232 South Behrampura Chippa Ni Chali Private 37-Sector-3 46/P 3,262 Gajanand Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar Na Chhapara Chippa Ni Chali Private 37-Sector-1 40 + Road 2,653	180	6,778	162/P	13	Private		Behrampura	South	207
Ram Rahim Tekra Ni Chali Private 13 Road 34,068 216 South Behrampura Saranagar Private 13 122/P 5,936 Tarachand Gandhi Ni Chali Private 13 40 2,698 220 South Behrampura Visaji Ni Chali Private 1 82/P 6,215 Buddh Nagar (Narayan Ni Chali) Private 37-Sector-1 13 2,330 232 South Behrampura Chippa Ni Chali Private 37-Sector-3 46/P 3,262 Gajanand Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar Na Govindbhai Ni Ram Rahim Tekra Ni Chali Private 13 40 2,698 40 2,698 37-Sector-1 13 2,330 40 2,698 46/P 3,262	25	1,318		13	Private	Punjalal Ni Chali	Behrampura	South	209
216SouthBehrampuraSaranagarPrivate13122/P5,936219SouthBehrampuraNi ChaliPrivate13402,698220SouthBehrampuraVisaji Ni ChaliPrivate182/P6,215231SouthBehrampura(Narayan Ni Chali)Private37-Sector-1132,330232SouthBehrampuraChippa Ni ChaliPrivate37-Sector-346/P3,262Gajanand Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar NaGajanand Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar NaPrivate37-Sector-140 + Road2,653Govindbhai NiGovindbhai Ni37-Sector-140 + Road2,653			+ TP						
Tarachand Gandhi Ni Chali Private 13 40 2,698 220 South Behrampura Visaji Ni Chali Private 1 82/P 6,215 Buddh Nagar (Narayan Ni Chali) Private 37-Sector-1 13 2,330 232 South Behrampura Chippa Ni Chali Private 37-Sector-3 46/P 3,262 Gajanand Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar Na 233 South Dani Limda Chhapara Private 37-Sector-1 40 + Road 2,653	1488	34,068		13	Private	Ni Chali	Behrampura	South	212
219SouthBehrampuraNi ChaliPrivate13402,698220SouthBehrampuraVisaji Ni ChaliPrivate182/P6,215231SouthBehrampura(Narayan Ni Chali)Private37-Sector-1132,330232SouthBehrampuraChippa Ni ChaliPrivate37-Sector-346/P3,262Gajanand Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar NaGoyindbhai NiPrivate37-Sector-140 + Road2,653	128	5,936	122/P	13	Private	0	Behrampura	South	216
Buddh Nagar (Narayan Ni Chali) Private 37-Sector-1 13 2,330 232 South Behrampura Chippa Ni Chali Private 37-Sector-3 46/P 3,262 Gajanand Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar Na 233 South Dani Limda Chhapara Private 37-Sector-1 40 + Road 2,653 Govindbhai Ni	91	2,698	40	13	Private		Behrampura	South	219
231 South Behrampura (Narayan Ni Chali) Private 37-Sector-1 13 2,330 232 South Behrampura Chippa Ni Chali Private 37-Sector-3 46/P 3,262 Gajanand Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar Na 233 South Dani Limda Chhapara Private 37-Sector-1 40 + Road 2,653 Govindbhai Ni	217	6,215	82/P	1	Private		Behrampura	South	220
Gajanand Na Chhapara / Kanu Bechar Na South Dani Limda Chhapara Private 37-Sector-1 40 + Road 2,653 Govindbhai Ni	59	2,330	13	37-Sector-1	Private		Behrampura	South	231
Chhapara / Kanu Bechar Na Chapara - Private 37-Sector-1 40 + Road 2,653 Govindbhai Ni	95	3,262	46/P	37-Sector-3	Private		Behrampura	South	232
	64	2,653	40 + Road	37-Sector-1	Private	Chhapara / Kanu Bechar Na Chhapara	Dani Limda	South	233
254 South Dan Elitua Chair Thyate 37-5ettor-4 5K 506 2,460	90	2.486	SD 368	37 Sector 4	Privata		Dani Limda	South	234
236 South Dani Limda Millat Nagar Private 37 -Sec.5 1 40,140		40,140							
	16	1,642				J			
	22	·				Ranchod Park Na			
254 South Ishanpur Rasikbhai Ni Chali Private 56/D 66 + 67/P 571	31					_	1		
Shree Nivas Ni Chali (Bharwad			·			Shree Nivas Ni Chali (Bharwad			
257 South Lambha Vas) Private 62 8/3 FP 3,750 Slams With In R.S. No. R.S. No.	125	3,750		62	Private	,	Lambha	South	257
258 South Lambha Calico Nagar Private 62 225 1,835	31	1,835	225	62	Private	Calico Nagar	Lambha	South	258
Bahucharaji Ni 263 South Kankaria Chali Private 2 149 639	28	639		2	Private	Chali	Kankaria	South	263
Behra Pitamber Ni 265 Central Khadia Chali Private 18 60 2,058	72	2.058	60	18	Privata		Khadia	Central	265
Bhailalbhai Patel Ni S.R. No.	135	4,552	S.R. No.			Bhailalbhai Patel Ni			
	71	2,518							

				Ownership	TP Scheme	Number	m^2	No. of Huts
	Central	Khadia	Bordi Mill Ni Chali (Peravali Chali)	Private	18	32	1,405	22
1/4	Central	Khadia	Chunar Vas	Private	18	48 + 47/1 + 47/2	7,170	321
	Central	Khadia	Hiralal Ni Chali	Private	1	28	2,216	87
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
282	Central	Khadia	Katoliya Vadi Kangal Puri Chipa	Private	18	24	11,325	453
283	South	Kankaria	Ni Chali	Private	2	98	4,034	120
285	Central	Khadia	Kumbhar Ni Chali	Private	2	69	1,013	33
287	Central	Jamalpur	Marvadi Ni Chali	Private	1	43 + 44	1,119	46
292	South	Kankaria	Officers Compound Slum	Private	2	137/2/5/P	2,351	54
	Central	Khadia	Pathan Ni Chali	Private	2	58 + 59	1,617	73
255	Certiful	Kiladia	Tatian W Chan	Tilvate		63 + 64 +	1,017	75
294	Central	Khadia	Rabarivas	Private	2	65	1,492	45
301	Central	Khadia	Soni Nu Dehlu	Private	5	63	916	38
			Sreshtnagar Na Chhapara					
			(Laxmipura Na		_			
302	Central	Khadia	Chhapara) Surendra Maneklal	Private	2	77	3,333	103
303	Central	Khadia	Ni Chali	Private	18	SR 232	1,140	38
205	0 1	76 1 .	Ved Mandir Ni	D :		101	0.42	2.1
307	South	Kankaria	Chali Bhairavnagar Na	Private	2	121 47/1 +	962	21
309	South	Maninagar	Chhapara	Private	4	47/2	5,255	80
314	South	Kankaria	Mohanbhai Valajibhai Ni Chali	Private	4	3/A/1	624	43
316	South	Ghodasar	Ramghad Vas	Private	52/D	SR 17	2,303	71
			Ramjinagar Na				·	
317	South	Maninagar	Chhapara Sukhpura Na	Private	4	94 169/2 +	935	43
319	South	Maninagar	Chhapara	Private	24	169/2 +	4,269	169
		8				S.R.No.10 83+ Vatva	,	
328	South	Vatva	Chunar Vas	Private	86	Gamtal	19,521	424
330	South	Indrapuri	Ganesh Tekra Na Chhapara	Private	64	12/1	1,331	69
331	South	Vatva	Ganganagar	Private	86	74, 76, 73	10,415	297
344	South	Vatva	Midco Na Chhapara	Private	87	23	1,215	30
345	South	Vatva	Momediyan Vas (Saiyed Mohallo)	Private	86	39 + 38	1,110	37
346	South	Indrapuri	Nagjibhai Ni Chali (Govabhai Ni Chali)	Private	64	1/1/12	555	33
350	South	Indrapuri	Rabarivas	Private	64	7/2	16,187	380
356	South	Indrapuri	Sarniyavas	Private	64	7/2	9,261	196
		•				71, 72, 75,		
359	South	Vatva	Savita Nagar	Private	86 Codesar	76	33,971	855
363	South	Indrapuri	Slams Of Chandan Tenement	Private	Godasar- 1KH-ME	122	630	21
365	South	Indrapuri	Vagrivas	Private	64	S.R. No. 168	480	16
	Central	Madhupura	Ganeshpura	Private	14	35	4,167	81

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
375	Central	Madhupura	Ghoda No Tabalo, Vaghrivas	Private	5	219/1, 219/2	4,337	144
377	Central	Madhupura	Gujarat Ginning Mill Compound	Private	8	220	1,728	52
380	Central	Madhupura	Kamal Bhagat Na Chhapara	Private	14	48 /B	2,565	50
381	Central	Madhupura	Kankri Kui Na Chhapara	Private	14	42 + 43 + Road	5,743	243
387	Central	Madhupura	Vora Ni Chali And Zupda	Private	14	17 + 18 + 19	5,259	152
389	Central	Dudheshwar	Babubhai Na Zupda	Private	14	340 + 345	1,508	68
390	Central	Dudheshwar	Bahuchar Ram No Tekro(Gajmjgiri Ni Chali)	Private	14	308	3,288	51
391	Central	Dudheshwar	Bai Parvati Na Zupda	Private	3/DK	25	3,436	67
393	Central	Dudheshwar	Balapir Tekra Na Zupda	Private	3	46	2,202	101
394	Central	Dudheshwar	Bhagubhai Ni Chali	Private	3/DK	82	8,688	392
395	Control	Dudheshwar	Budhalal Zanechanda Ni	Driverte	2	62	1 250	41
395	Central	Duanesnwar	Chali	Private	3	62 106, 107,	1,350	41
396	Central	Shahpur	Chhotalal Ni Chali Damodarwala Ni	Private	3	108 77/1,	7,276	179
398	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	3	77/2, 78/3	7,825	375
399	Central	Dudheshwar	Dhobighat	Private	14	133	2,165	64
400	Central	Dudheshwar	Gajrajnagar Ni Chali	Private	14	317 to 321	5,035	213
401	Central	Shahpur	Galaji Ni Chali	Private	3	96 + 100	12,147	428
404	Central	Dudheshwar	Hanumanpura Ni Chali	Private	3	64	2,230	75
406	Central	Dudheshwar	Indiranagar Na Chhapara	Private	3	8	2,998	163
407	Central	Shahpur	Kabrastan Na Zupda	Private	3	115/P	2,177	86
409	Central	Dudheshwar	Kamal Dhobi Ni Chali	Private	14	139	1,906	44
410	Central	Dudheshwar	Kamu Miya Ni Chali	Private	3	78/1, 78/2, 78/3	11,473	430
411	Central	Dudheshwar	Kashibhuvan Ni Chali	Private	3	68	849	31
416	Central	Shahpur	Mangaldas Ni Chali	Private	3	109 to 112/1/1	639	28
419	Central	Dudheshwar	Mohan Lodha Ni Chali	Private	14	127	4,141	96
420	Central	Dudheshwar	Mohanji Lakhaji Ni Chali	Private	3	59	5,198	217
422	Comb. 1	De de 1	Munilal Nu Delhu (Manibhadra Nu	D.:.	14	217	1 405	20
423 425	Central	Dudheshwar Dudheshwar	Dehlu)	Private Private	3	316 73 + 82	1,405 5,709	38 242
	Central		Naklangpura Narsinh Mandir Ni		3	13 + 62		
426	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	14	354, 355	8,65	25

Az8	166 29 112 68
A30	29 112
A34	112
A37 Central Dudheshwar Radha Vallabh Ni Chali Private 14 314 1829	
Agricultural Dudheshwar Chali Private 14 314 1829 39/1, 39/2, 39/3, 39/4, 39/5, 39/6, 39/6, 39/7, 39/6, 39/7, 39/6, 39/7, 39/8, 39/9 438 Central Dudheshwar Chali Private 3 + Road 7109 439 Central Dudheshwar Chali Private 3 + Road 7109 439 Central Dudheshwar Chali Private 3 63 642 642 642 643 644 644 645 6	68
39/2, 39/3, 39/4, 39/5, 39/6, 39/7, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/7, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/8, 39/7, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8, 39/8, 39/9, 39/8	
439 Central Dudheshwar Ramlal Ni Chali Private 3 63 642 443 Central Dudheshwar Compound Na Chhapara Private 14 141 1,652 450 Central Dudheshwar Vora Ki Chali Private 3 67 1,699 451 Central Giridharnagar Navi Chali Private 8 130 1,520 452 North Asarva Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 454 Central Giridharnagar (Shantilal Ni Chali) Private 8 56 7,731 456 Central Giridharnagar Gajananda Ni Chali Private 8 60 718 458 Central Madhupura Zupda Private 8 22 912 459 Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Private 8 78 4,069	418
Shahi Masjid Compound Na Chhapara Private 14 141 1,652 450 Central Dudheshwar Vora Ki Chali Private 3 67 1,699 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 130 1,520 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 56 7,731 454 Central Giridharnagar Giridharnagar Gajananda Ni Chali Private 8 60 718 Ganpathnagar Na Ganpathnagar Na Central Giridharnagar Gajananda Ni Chali Private 8 78 4,069 Ghasiram	410
Shahi Masjid Compound Na Chhapara Private 14 141 1,652 450 Central Dudheshwar Vora Ki Chali Private 3 67 1,699 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 130 1,520 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 56 7,731 454 Central Giridharnagar Giridharnagar Gajananda Ni Chali Private 8 60 718 Ganpathnagar Na Ganpathnagar Na Aryodaya Mills Ni Private 8 56 7,731 Aryodaya Mills Ni Private 8 78 4,069 Ghasiram	43
450 Central Dudheshwar Vora Ki Chali Private 3 67 1,699 451 Central Giridharnagar Navi Chali Private 8 130 1,520 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 452 North Asarva Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 Bhaichandpura (Shantilal Ni Chali) Private 8 56 7,731 454 Central Giridharnagar Gajananda Ni Chali Private 8 60 718 Ganpathnagar Na Ganpathnagar Na Zupda Private 8 22 912 459 Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Private 8 78 4,069 Ghasiram	
Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 130 1,520 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 Aryodaya Mills Ni Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 Bhaichandpura (Shantilal Ni Chali) Private 8 56 7,731 456 Central Giridharnagar Gajananda Ni Chali Private 8 60 718 Ganpathnagar Na Central Madhupura Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Private 8 78 4,069 Ghasiram	58
451CentralGiridharnagarNavi ChaliPrivate81301,520452NorthAsarvaNavi ChaliPrivate81313,782454CentralGiridharnagar(Shantilal Ni Chali)Private8567,731456CentralGiridharnagarGajananda Ni ChaliPrivate860718458CentralMadhupuraGanpathnagar Na15+17+459CentralGiridharnagarGhanchi Ni ChaliPrivate822912459CentralGiridharnagarGhanchi Ni ChaliPrivate8784,069	105
452 North Asarva Navi Chali Private 8 131 3,782 454 Central Giridharnagar (Shantilal Ni Chali) Private 8 56 7,731 456 Central Giridharnagar Gajananda Ni Chali Private 8 60 718 458 Central Madhupura Zupda Private 8 22 912 459 Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Private 8 78 4,069 Ghasiram Ghasiram Ghasiram 78 4,069	40
Haichandpura (Shantilal Ni Chali) 454 Central Giridharnagar (Shantilal Ni Chali) 456 Central Giridharnagar Gajananda Ni Chali Private 458 Central Madhupura Ganpathnagar Na Zupda Private 459 Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Private 459 Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Private 460 718 15+17+ 20 912 479 Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Private 470 Ghasiram	98
Ganpathnagar Na Zupda Private 8 22 912 459 Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Ghasiram	167
Ganpathnagar Na Zupda Private 8 22 912 459 Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Ghasiram	37
459 Central Giridharnagar Ghanchi Ni Chali Private 8 78 4,069 Ghasiram	
Ghasiram	51
	67
Chaudhari Na Zupda 460 Central Madhupura (Santoshnagar) Private 8 RD 949	42
463 Central Giridharnagar Jerandas Ni Chali Private 8 46 1,905	46
Kanjinagar Na 465 Central Madhupura Zupda Private 8 30 + 27 2,792	94
467CentralGiridharnagarKasapuraPrivate8441,109	33
Ladla Compound 469 Central Madhupura Na Chhapara Private 8 94/2 3,033	130
470 Central Giridharnagar Chali Private 8 100 1,248 Manjushri Mill Ni Chali Private 8 100 1,248	34
471 Central Giridharnagar Manubhai Ni Chali) Private 8 77 + 79 12,860	375
Ranchodpura Na 475 Central Giridharnagar Chhapara Private 8 57 4,541	113
18 + 17 + 10 TP 477 Central Giridharnagar Park Private 17 Road 4,816	154
Thakorvas Na 481 Central Giridharnagar Chhapara Private 8 217 1,523	45
485 Central Jamalpur Jagdish Mandir Ni Private 13 5+6 1,487	51

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
			Chali					
			Ismail Sheth Ni					
499	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	14	343	994	50
503	Central	Dariyapur	Mansukhram Ni Chali	Private	14	29	2,845	65
504	Central	Dudheshwar	Meda Wali Chali	Private	14	101	1,579	91
			Pathan Darji Ni					
505	Central	Madhupura	Chali	Private	14	15, 16	5,596	225
507	Central	Dariyapur	Rabari Na Chhapara	Private	14	29	2,770	47
307	Certain	Barryapar	Tata Advance Ni	Tirvate	11	27	2,770	-17
508	Central	Dudheshwar	Chali	Private	14	105	15,475	350
			Ganeshji Na					
5 40	0 . 1	D 11 1	Chhapara(Kaji Miya	D		4.5 4.0	0.450	405
518	Central	Dudheshwar	Ni Chali)	Private	14	167 + 168 221, 222,	2,673	125
						223, 224,		
			Slums Behind			225,		
521	Central	Madhupura	Gokul Flats	Private	14	226/P	14,203	435
			Atmaram Na					
531	North	Asarva	Chhapara Bhilvas Inside	Private	8	134	1,673	52
			Babulal Pranlal Ni					
535	Central	Giridharnagar	Chali	Private	8	70 + 71/2	3,092	62
		3	Bhilvas Inside			,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
537	Central	Giridharnagar	Kantilal Ni Chali	Private	8	66/2, 66/1	3,804	101
			Maneknagar			0.0.110		
544	Month	Caiimuu Daaba	Shaktikunj Na Chhapara	Private	Calleron	S.R. NO.	0.505	351
344	North	Saijpur Bogha	Matar Bhavani Na	Tilvate	Saijpur	281, 299/1	9,595	331
545	North	Asarva	Chhapara	Private	8	171	1,805	85
			Narayan Bhai Na					
548	North	Asarva	Chhapara	Private	30	180	1,889	74
550	North	Asarva	Rabarivas	Private	8	171	918	37
552	North	Asarva	Santokben Ni Chali	Private	30	207 + 209	9,453	322
			Shantinagar Na			287, 28,		
558	North	Meghaninagar	Chhapara	Private	30	178	16,332	516
E(1	North	NI-11 NI	Kashiram Na	Duizzata	1 NJ	410	1.754	24
561	North	Nobal Nagar	Zupda Aroddaya Ginning	Private	1 Naroda	419	1,754	34
566	North	Naroda Road	Mill Ni Chali	Private	16	4	4,562	164
			Bachubhai Na				·	
569	North	Asarva	Chhapara	Private	30	223	2,447	90
FFO	NT 1		Bapalal Modi Chali	D. C.	20	105	17.000	455
570	North	Asarva	Na Chhapara Chandulal	Private	30	187	17,033	457
572	North	Asarva	Shyamdas Ni Chali	Private	30	210 + 211	2,698	77
			Chimanlal Ni Chali			244, 245,		
575	North	Naroda Road	Na Chhapara	Private	30	246	8,987	267
			D1			230, 231,		
576	North	Naroda Pass	Dhupnagar Na	Privata	30	232, 233 + TP Road	E 171	239
3/6	INOTHI	Naroda Road	Chhapara Gapuji Prajapati Na	Private	30	11 Noau	5,171	239
577	North	Asarva	Chhapara	Private	30	200	3,469	105
			Gayatri Nagar Na				*	
578	North	Naroda Road	Chhapara	Private	30	253	3,573	137

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
580	North	Asarva	Gitanagar Na Chhapara	Private	30	214	588	22
583	North	Naroda Road	Hukamsingh Chali Na Chhapara	Private	30	237	4,749	202
585	North	Asarva	Kachwada Ni Chali Na Chhapara	Private	30	199	2,386	52
586	North	Meghaninagar	Khodiyarnagar Na Chhapara	Private	30	125	1,247	49
587	North	Naroda Road	Kothavla Ni Chali Na Chhapara	Private	30	243	4,444	124
588	North	Asarva	Krishnaji Na Chhapara	Private	30	200\P 194 + 9.14	3,335	149
589	North	Asarva	Mohan Vakil Ni Chali Na Chhapara Marwadi Na	Private	30	m. Wide Road	7,882	193
590	North	Naroda Road	Makano	Private	16	17	840	21
593	North	Asarva	Narmadben Na Chhapara	Private	30	200∖P	4,296	130
393	North	Asaiva	Nava Gokulpura Na	Tilvate	30	238 + TP	4,290	130
594	North	Naroda Road	Chhapara	Private	30	Road	10,827	275
597	North	Naroda Road	Pataninagar Na Chhapara	Private	30	236	6,662	121
600	North	Asarva	Ramchandra Colony Na Chhapara	Private	30	205	19,790	541
			Ramchandranagar		• 0			
601	North	Asarva	Na Zupda Soma Kumbhar Na	Private	30	216 198\P+ 12.3 m. Wide	2,098	31
603	North	Asarva	Chhapara	Private	30	Road	1,949	95
606	North	Saraspur	BAPALAL KAIDIA NI CHALI	Private	11	87 + 88 + 95 + 96	6,821	209
608	North	Naroda Road	Dhanaji Raghaji Ni Chali	Private	12	8	2,780	69
609	North	Saraspur	DHANAJI RAGHAJI NI CHALI	Private	11	86	2,303	88
	- 10141	- stuop ut	22.22.22.2	- 111 440			<u> </u>	00
614	North	Naroda Road	Nala Na Zupda	Private	12	11	1,117	28
621	North	Kubernagar	Jethakaka Ni Chali	Private	47(D)	13/3 Fp	560	20
622	North	Saijpur Bogha	Mahajaniya Vas	Private	47(D)	36/P	2,125	85
624	North	Saijpur Bogha	Nava Thakorvas Parmeshwarnagar	Private	Saijpur	S.R. 1 + Road	3,913	82
626	North	Saijpur Bogha	Na Chhapara	Private	N-A	N-A	5,391	198
627	North	Saraspur	ASHOKWADI NA CHHAPARA	Private	11	84	960	41
631	North	Naroda Road	Lalitaben Ni Chali	Private	16	40	3,755	140
632	East	Bapunagar	NAVAL SHETH NA CHHAPARA	Private	11	153	1,027	60

Slum	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP	Area in	No. of
Code			Dan ditma can Ma			Number 77 + 78 +	m ²	Huts
633	North	Naroda Road	Panditnagar Na Chhapara	Private	16	77 + 78 + 79 + 80/P	10,121	277
033	North	ivaroda ivoad	Sevanath Na	Tiivate	10	77 1 00/1	10,121	2//
634	North	Naroda Road	Chhapara	Private	16	48	684	35
			1			104/1 +		
636	East	Rakhiyal	Vaghri Vad	Private	16	104/2	7,849	249
					Sardar			
				Sardargar	nagar	SR		
645	North	Sardarnagar	Rabarivas	Township	Township	193+170	13808	225
			Shiv Shakti Nagar	Sardargar				
649	North	Nobal Nagar	Na Chhapara	Township	98	66/P	2084	46
658	Month	Thakkar	VISHALNAGAR NA CHHAPARA	Private	48	25 /2 /D	10.250	410
638	North	Bapanagar	NA СППАРАКА	Private	48	35/2/P 162/P +	10,250	410
660	East	Amaraiwadi	Bhagat Ni Chali	Private	10	162/1 +	1,433	36
000	Lust	2 iiiururwaar	Diagat IVI Citali	Tilvate	10	91 + 15 m.	1,100	50
			GANGAJI NA			Wide		
673	South	Khokhara	CHHAPARA	Private	7	Road	3,445	143
677	South	Khokhara	PATNIVAS	Private	7	170/P	3,498	94
							, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
686	East	Odhav	Bomin Ni Chali	Private	Odhav 3	4+6+88	3,603	121
700	East	Dalchirral	Ganga Dosi Ni Chali	Gamtal	11	171	506	24
700	East	Rakhiyal		Gaintai	11	1/1	306	24
	_		Sarki Kabrastan Na					
708	East	Rakhiyal	Zupda	Private	16	106	804	23
			ARTINAGAR-2,					
825	East	Dhainuna	HATKESHWAR DEPO	Private	25	962	1,385	47
623	East	Bhaipura		rnvate	23	962	1,363	4/
			Revaba Nagar /					400
836	South	Indrapuri	Sarasvati School	Private	49	78, 79	5,253	188
865	West	SABARMATI	Varsing Ni Chali	Private	23	872	270	9
			Shankarapura Na					
873	West	SABARMATI	Chhapara	Private	23	777	3,300	110
			Trikaji Jivaji Ni			65, 66, 67,	·	
883	West	SABARMATI	Chali	Private	23	68, 85	1,590	53
	New							
890	West	KALI	Himmatlal Ni Chali	Private	23	89	2,589	73
905	West	SABARMATI	Badshah Ni Chali	Private	23	872	630	21
			KHODIYAR			188 R.S.		
907	West	S.P.STADIUM	NAGAR	Private	29	203	11,070	369
908	West	S.P.STADIUM	Sukal Ni Chali	Private	15	284	5,064	147
			SURSANG NI	,			-,	<u> </u>
924	West	AMBAWADI	CHALI	Private	6	566, 568	1,584	59
			HARGOVAN NI			350/351/3		
925	West	AMBAWADI	CHALI	Private	21	52	1,461	67
	New			_		S.R. No.		
927	West	BODAKDEV	Sreenath Nagar	Private	29	168, 187	10,920	364
			JETALAL SOMNATH NI			1/2 0		
934	West	JUNA VADAJ	SOMNATH NI CHALI	Private	28	1/2 & Gamtal	1,650	55
935	West	S.P.STADIUM	Bhurabhai Ni Chali	Private	28	547,546	705	36
936	West	JUNA VADAJ	SHAKTI NAGAR	Private	28	539	802	31
937	West	S.P.STADIUM	Surabhai Ni Chali	Private	28	539	832	37
939	West	NAVARANG	LAL BUNGLA	Private	29	158, 159	3,360	112

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
		PURA	RABARI VAS					
			POONAM PARTY					
0.44	T47 .	NAVA	PLOT NA	D	•	246	202	
941	West	VADAJ	CHHAPARA Baba Patel Ni	Private	28	246 393 + 394	302	14
948	South	Maninagar	Cahali	Private	24	+ 395	11,815	419
			Ramdev Bapa Ni				,	
953	South	Maninagar	Chali	Private	24	335	1,350	45
956	South	Lambha	Barot Vas	Private	57	42, 41, 23	3,750	165
957	South	Lambha	Bhill Vas	Private	57	42, 41, 23	3,810	127
959	South	Ishanpur	Anvar Elahi Nagar	Private			1,620	54
		•				R.S. 739,	·	
961	South	Vatva	Mota Thakor Vas	Private	Vatva	740	7,556	104
962	South	Lambha	Rohit Vas (Chamarvas)	Private	Vatva	R.S.739, 740	7,565	76
			` ′			740		
963	South	Vatva	Khara Kuva	Private	Vatva	R.S. 1075,	8,479	218
964	South	Vatva	Rahemat Nagar	Private	Vatva	1076	1,523	55
965	South	Vatva	Darbar Nagar	Private	Vatva	R.S. 1074	4,959	118
703	South	vatva	Devadiya	Tilvate	vatva	RS. 1274,	1,707	110
966	South	Vatva	(Cunaravas)	Private	Vatva	1278	1,380	46
						R.S. 1184,		
						1185,		
			Bachubhai No			1186, 1187,		
967	South	Lambha	Kuvo	Private	128	1188	11,4911	2417
						38,R.S.10		
968	South	Vatva	Navapura	Private	86	74	1,650	55
						R.S. 1466, 1465,		
972	South	Vatva	Matiyavas	Private	Vatva	1238	3,180	106
-						R.S.	-,	
975	South	Lambha	Vanjaravas	Private	128	678,778	5,907	83
0.05	0 1	T 11		D: .	120	RS, 1409,	1.740	5 0
985	South	Lambha	Saraniya Vas	Private	128	1412	1,740	58
998	South	Kankaria	Rto Na Chhapara	Private	37	SEC-1, 47	1,462	67
999	South	Kankaria	Baliyadev Ni Chali	Private	37 - 3	89/90+RO AD	3,420	114
333	South	BEHRAMPUR	Buryudev 147 Chair	Tilvate	0, 0	110	0,120	111
1003	South	A	Jogmaya Nagar	Private	13	109	817	30
		BEHRAMPUR	Gulam Nabi Master		-			
1027	South	A	Ni Chali	Private	1	98/1	6,080	168
1040	C 11	T 1	A 1 NT	D	50	93+94 Dt	(0.40	100
1048	South	Indrapuri	Azad Nagar	Private	50	Part	6,249	199
1051	South	Indrapuri	Uday Nagar	Private	80 + 81	-	3,324	115
1052	South	Indrapuri	Ram Rajya Nagar	Private	49	89	7,184	218
1066	South	Indrapuri	Kevda Wadi	Private	50	118	24,563	759
1067	South	Indrapuri	Matru Bhakti Nagar	Private	50	115-116	27,654	679
1068	South	DANI LIMDA	Musa Miya Ni Chali	Private	37, 45	52	2,597	75
	20001		Raktpit Nagar		2., 10		<u> </u>	
1070	South	Indrapuri	(Leporsocpy)	Private	50	129-130	5,267	141

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
			BHAIPURA					
1074	Б	DI	TALAVDI NA	D:	F1	F1	ć 01F	170
1074	East	Bhaipura	CHHAPARA	Private	51	71	6,317	170
1078	South	Ishanpur	Fulwadi	Private	53	41	2,253	69
1079	South	Maninagar	Rambhai Na Chhapara	Private	4	94	1,290	43
1080	East	Mahavirnagar	Ganshiyam Nagar	Private	27	396	4,278	133
1100	Central	Jamalpur	Takiyavali Chali / Sokat Ni Chali	Private	1	34, 58	1,202	45
1101	South	BEHRAMPUR A	Sant Rohidas Nagar	Private	1	51	3,240	108
1102	Central	Jamalpur	Fakir Mukhi Ni Chali	Private	1	54	5,580	129
1103	South	Kankaria	Vasudevdhanji Ni Chali	Private	1	15/1	6,511	236
						·		
1104	South	Kankaria	Badhapuna Ni Chali Manekpura Ni	Private	1	15	1,965	71
1105	South	Kankaria	Chali	Private	1	15	5,450	132
			Thakor Vas (Khadawali Ni			17-A,		
1110	South	Kankaria	(Khadawan Ni Chali)	Private	1	17-A, 17-B.	984	25
1110	South	1101110110	Radha Kishan	111,410		1, 2,	,,,,	
1137	East	Amaraiwadi	Nagar	Private	10	123	5,010	167
4420	F .		Champa Ben Ni	D		F0F	2.550	0.5
1139 126	East	Amaraiwadi	Chali	Private	27	537	2,550	85
(882)	West	S.P.STADIUM	Purusarth Nagar	Private	15	220	8,618	236
177 (1023)	Central	Jamalpur	Garib Nagar	Private	1-Jamalpur	97	12,105	349
182 (1021)	Central	Jamalpur	Jivanlal Ni Chali	Private	1-Jamalpur	100/P	7,131	224
205	G . 1		D DI L'AT CL I	D	4	42/1 +	10.072	217
(1031) 297	Central	Jamalpur	Peer Dhobi Ni Chali Shekhu Miya Ni	Private	1	42/2	10,963	316
(1083)	Central	Khadia	Chali	Private	18	28	5,317	158
	New		New Premnagar&				<u> </u>	
Ex10	West	Ranip	Bakaramandi	Private	3 Ranip	30	73,585	1247
Ex101	South	Lambha	Mahadevpura		84	31 to 40	36,463	495
Ex103	South	Lambha	Vanzaravas	Private	127	105/1, 1, 2	6,284	64
Ex104	South	Lambha	Bharvadvas	Private	127	105/1, 1, 2	2,000	50
Ex105	South	Lambha	Bhaiyavas	Private	127	105/1, 1, 2	7,119	134
Ex106	South	Lambha	Chunaravas	Private	127	105/1, 1, 2	12,572	121
EX100	Journ	Lampila	Chunaravas		12/	5/2, 63/1,	14,014	141
Ex110	South	Lambha	Vijaynagar	Private	61	38/1	8,243	199
Ex111	South	Lambha	Shantinagar	Private	60	30/1	4,032	97
Ex112	South	Lambha	Khodiyarnagar	Private	60	89	775	22
Ex114	North	Sardarnagar	Dashamani Chali	-	69	23/2/1	14,985	146
.			Shantinagar Na Chhaparara			00.00	40.01-	
Ex116	North	Nobal Nagar	(Vanzara Vas)	-	69	22, 20/3	13,319	155
Ex12	New West	Ranip	Sai Nagar	Private	3 Ranip	32	8,724	183
Ex123	North	Naroda Road	Gujarnagar Na	Private	12	142/2/21	733	16

Slum Code	Zone	Zone Ward Name Slum Name Ownership TP Schem		TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts	
			Chhapra					
			Ramdevnagar Or Judge Saheb Na					
Ex124	North New	Naroda Road	Chhapara Bhavna	Private	12	224/1	6,447	118
Ex16	West	Ranip	Bharwadvas	Private	1 Ranip	22	7,054	151
Ex18	New West	Kali	Chamundanagar	Private	Non 354 to 357		5,092	115
Ex20	New West	Ranip	Maganpura	Private	3-Ranip 58		12,362	264
Ex21	New West	Ghatlodia	Mota Talav Na Chhapara	Private	Ghatlodiya -2	51	3,002	68
Ex25	New West	Ghatlodia	Mahalaxminagar	-	Ghatlodiya -1	103	950	35
Ex26	New West	Chandlodia	Ganeshnagar	-			4,521	101
Ex27	New West	Chandlodia	Gokulnagar	-		R.S.N. 68, 77	6,599	163
Ex28	New West	Chandlodia	Mathuranagar	-		R.S.N. 68, 77	5,666	156
Ex29	New West	Chandlodia	Nagdevta	-		R.S.N. 75	3,770	71
Ex3	New West	Gota	Gokulnagar	Private		22/1, 22/2	25,468	328
Ex30	New West	Chandlodia	Indiranagar	-			15,543	388
Ex31	New West	Chandlodia	Bharvadvas	-	R.S.N. 66, 67, 68, 80		6,833	123
Ex34	New West	Vejalpur	Salpara	Private	757/1, 1 Vejalur 757/2		22,771	544
Ex40	New West	Sarkhej	Shankarpura (Chhapara)	Private	Okaf	280	12,965	173
Ex41	New West	Jodhpur	Panch Talav	Private	Okaf	303	64,448	236
Ex42	New West	Sarkhej	Vaghrivas	Private	Okaf	23	21,023	197
Ex43	New West	Sarkhej	Chamundanagar, Mahakali Nagar	Private	Sarkej	606	15,593	202
Ex44	New West	Sarkhej	Kacharabhai Ni Chali/ Babubhai Ni Chali	Private	Okaf	5	2,644	67
Ex45	New West	Sarkhej	Valmikivas		Okaf	1	3,590	40
Ex47	New West	Sarkhej	Indiranagar (New Vanzara)				10,872	212
Ex48	New West	Sarkhej	Sapana Cinema Na Chhapra	-	Okaf	35, 36	11,417	132
Ex55	New West	Sarkhej	Nehrunagar				40,000	1000
Ex63	East	Ramol- Hathijan	Nirma No Kuwo	Private	115 39/P		1,661	29
Ex65	East	Vastral	Indiranagar.	Gamtal	114 117		24,267	271
Ex66	East	Vastral	Parvatinagar	Private	105 9/6.		10,205	251
Ex67	East	Vastral	Bharvadvas	Private	Vastralgam	-	46,349	182
Ex69	East	Odhav	Bhagvatinagar	Private	Non T.P.	67 + 68 + 69 +	13,4463	1911

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m²	No. of Huts
						Others		
Ex74	East	Ramol- Hathijan	Shahid Park	Private	115	.10/2	2,805	49
Ex75	East	Vastral	Laxminagar Part- 1,2,3	Private	106	45/2.	9,646	225
Ex76	East	Vastral	Vaghrivas	Private	106	54	1,991	46
Ex77+ 78	East	Vastral	Kishannagar+Muke shnagar	Private	106	97/3 + 91	2,670	74
Ex79	East	Vastral	Kundannagar	Private	106	90	1145	34
Ex80	East	Odhav	Babaji Ni Chali	Private	104	2/5.	3,171	109
Ex81	East	Odhav	Azadnagar	Private	104	2/5.	2,420	73
Ex82	East	Odhav	Thakorvash	Private	104	20, 27	2,283	39
Ex83	East	Nikol	Bharvadvas(Gopalc hok)	Private	Nontp	844 + 845	20,000	500
Ex84	East	Nikol	Indiranagar,Bharva dvash	Private	Nontp	844 + 846	15,111	122
Ex85	South	Vatva	Dhanpaleshwarnag ar/ Slm Na Chhapara		87	73/1, 73/2.	2,526	42
Ex87	South	Vatva	Durganagar Na Chhapara	Private	88	4-Nov	20,218	217
Ex88	South	Vatva	Bhimnath Ni Chali	Private	88	38	5,063	147
Ex89	South	Vatva	Rajivnagar Ni Chali	Private	88	19	3,885	81
Ex91	South	Ramol- Hathijan	Ramdevnagar	Private	46	68	13,514	54
Ex94	South	Vatva	Moti Khan , Madhavpura.	Private	84	92/1, 92/2	14,041	96
Ex97	South	Lambha	Chovadi Vistar	Private	127	-	23,672	168
			337	23,96,718	62,858			

Mixed Strategy: Combination of In-situ Upgradation + Redevelopment + Relocation Based on Physical Condition and Land Ownership (Slum on Mixed Land – Public + Private)

Annexure II: Table 20 – Mixed Strategy: Combination of In-Situ Upgradation + Redevelopment + Relocation Based on Physical Condition and Land Ownership

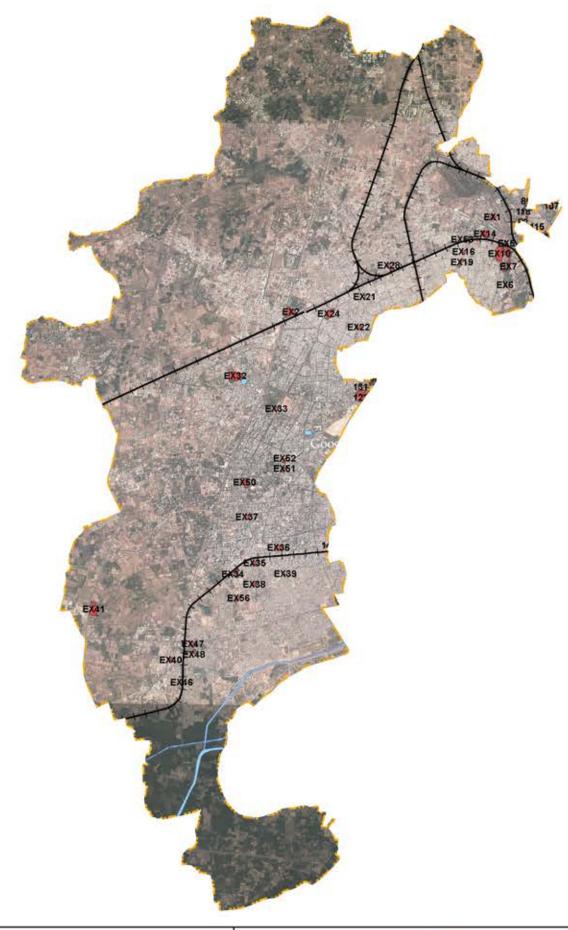
No. of Slums: 28; No. of Huts: 15,670

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No. of Huts
			Bhudarpura Na Chhapara (Rami Ramniklal Ni	AMC+		482 + 483/P,		
7	West	Ambawadi	Chali)	Private	21	492, 490/A	17,751	497
82	New West	Kali	Chndrabhaga Nagar (Kadiya Ni Chali)	Private	23	358 + 12.9 m. Road	2,509	66
95	West	Sabarmati	Kolsi Tekra Chhapara	AMC	23	913	8,785	331
100	New West	Kali	Mevaram Na Chhapara	Private	23	34 + 35, 12.9 m. Road	3,217	65
213	South	Behrampura	Ramji Mandir Na Chhapara	Government + Private	13	24 + 25/P	6,097	186
215	South	Behrampura	Santosh Nagar	AMC + Private	13	171 To 173/P + TP Road	17,818	587
237	South	Behrampura	Mohan Talavi Ni Chali	Government + Private	37- Sector-3	73 + 74/P	7,597	204
340	South	Indrapuri	Juni Vasahat	AMC + Private	64	7/1, 7/3	1,11,823	2,476
347	South	Indrapuri	Navi Vasahat	AMC + Private	84	11/6 + 12/1 + 14/1	1,12,569	3,264
367	Central	Dudheshwar	Baba Bakula Na Chhapara	Government + Private	14	48 + 50 + 51 + 52	9,153	225
			Devjipura Na Chhapara (Jogni	AMC+		160, 162/4, 162/1, 162/2,		
370	Central	Madhupura	Ma Ni Chali)	Private AMC +	14	163/2 +Road	11,486	324
476	Central	Giridharnagar	Shantilal Ni Chali Slums Behind	Private	8	59/1 + 59/2	5,083	163
480	Central	Giridharnagar	Cantonment Area	Private	17	7/1 + TP Road 234 + 235 + 236	5,358	157
562	North	Naroda	Mafatnagar Na Chhapara	AMC + Private	1 Naroda	+ 227 + 228 + 233 + 232	18,097	542
582	North	Meghaninagar	Hasmukhlal Ni Chali	AMC + Private	30	110 + 109 + 107	9,414	258
598	North	Meghaninagar	Pattni Sanjog nagar Na Chhapara	AMC + Private	30	107 + 108 + 99 + 98/1	4,316	56
602	North	Meghaninagar	Shanti Nagar Na Chhapara	AMC + Private	30	101/P + 106/P + 108/P + 9.15 m. Wide Road	10,447	365
635	North	Saraspur	SHALAM NI CHALI	AMC+ Private	12	211+212+213	8,984	287
640	North	Sardarnagar	Juno/Navo Saraniyavs	Government+ Private	68/D	Sr. no 43/P + 42/P + FP	11,974	392

Slum Code	Zone	Ward Name	Slum Name	Ownership	TP Scheme	FP Number	Area in m ²	No. of Huts
						5/3/1/1		
		Thakkar	Vasantnagar, nr.			100 + 101 + 102		
657	North	Bapanagar	Camak Chuna	Private	65(P)	+ 103/P	43,336	931
			Bhawaninagar	Government		74 + 75 + 87 +		
685	East	Arbudanagar	Tekra Na Zupda	+ Private	Odhav 2	88 + 89 + 91	31,262	1,106
			Chhagan Hema	Government				
688	East	Arbudanagar	Tekra Na Zupda	+ Private	Odhav 2	92	3,925	170
			Varsibhai Rabari	Government				
696	East	Arbudanagar	Ni Chali	+ Private	Odhav 2	92	5,388	180
			Gulab Nagar	AMC+		1 to 6 + 20 to		
1073	East	Amaraiwadi	Chhapara	Private	27	25	20,644	669
			Rabari Na	AMC+		856 to 860 +		
1076	East	Bhaipura	Chhapara	Private	25	855/1 + 855/2	16,812	926
			Haripura Na					
			Chhapra					
			(Kankeshwar					
			Mahadev	AMC+				
1077	East	Bhaipura	Chhapra	Private	25	723 to 854	26,601	948
			Lavkush Na					
			Chhapara (Babu					
4004			Raja Ram Ni	AMC+			405	
1081	East	Mahavirnagar	Chali)	Private	27	412	402	49
			Niti	13.60				
1002	Е.	3.6.1	Nagar/Utakarsh	AMC+	27	404 : 400	7.707	246
1082	East	Mahavirnagar	Nagar	Private	27	484 + 482 28	7,787	246
	Total						5,38,635	15,670

Annexure: III – List of Maps

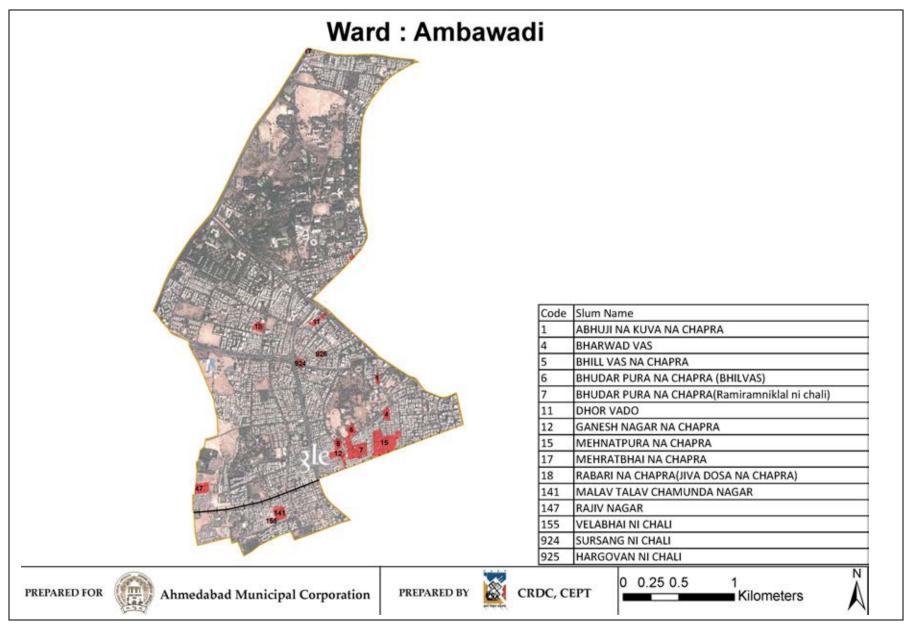
New West Zone



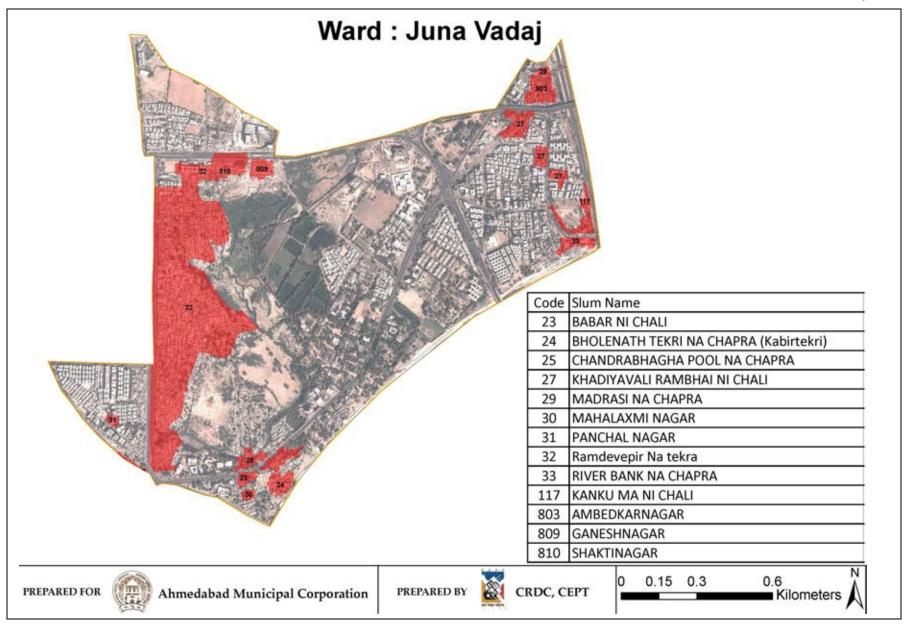


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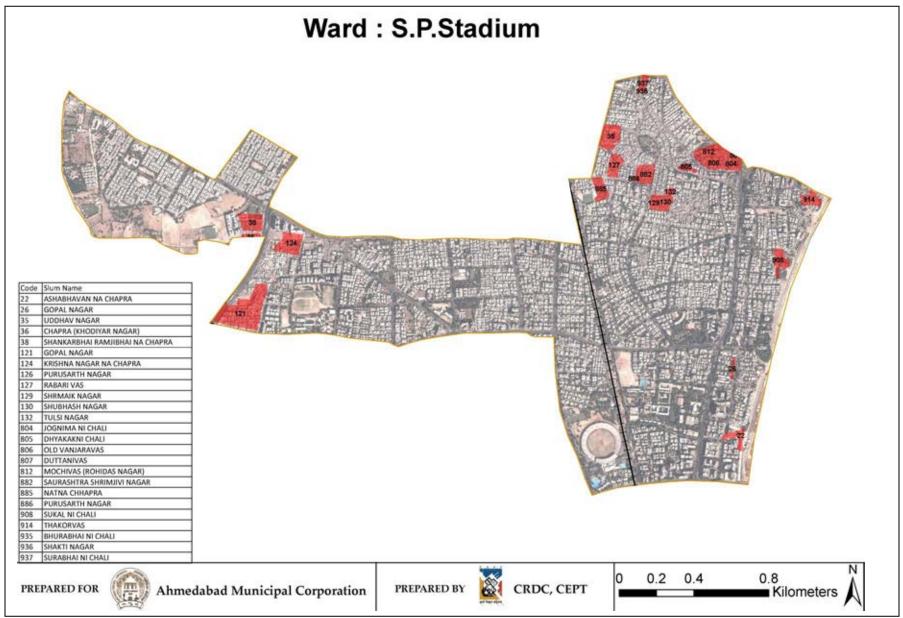
Zone: West Ward: Ambawadi



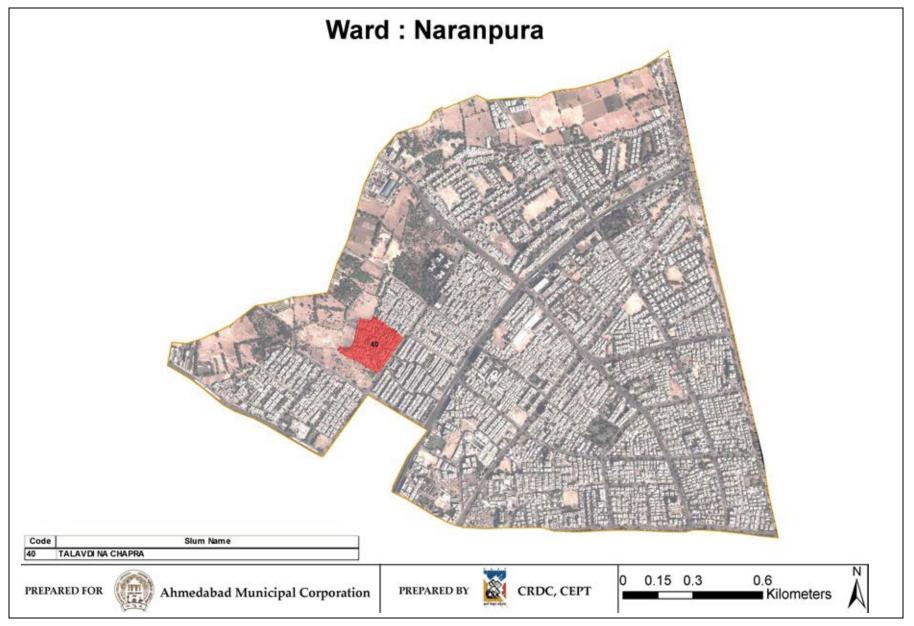
Zone: West Ward: Juna Vadaj



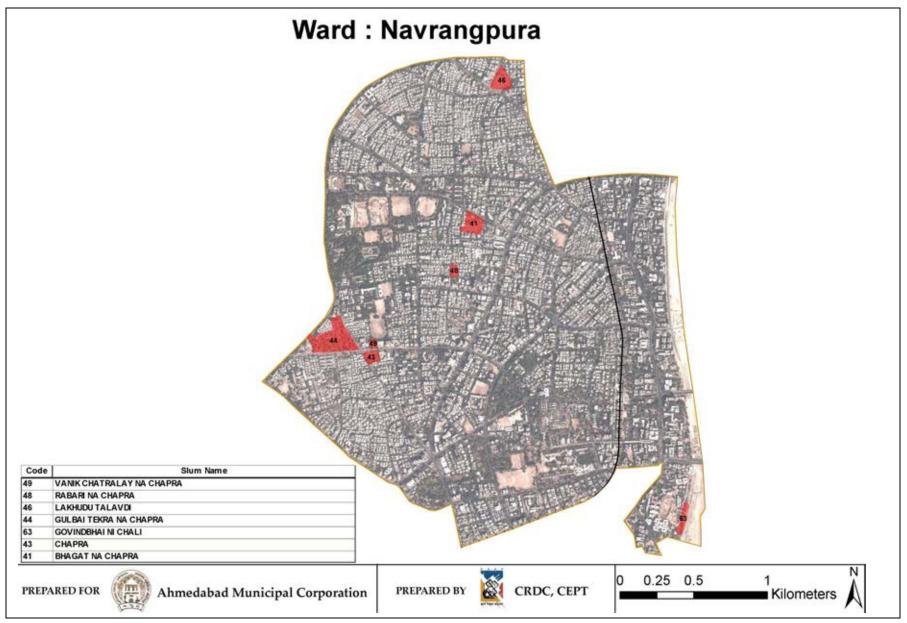
Zone: West Ward:S.P.Stadium



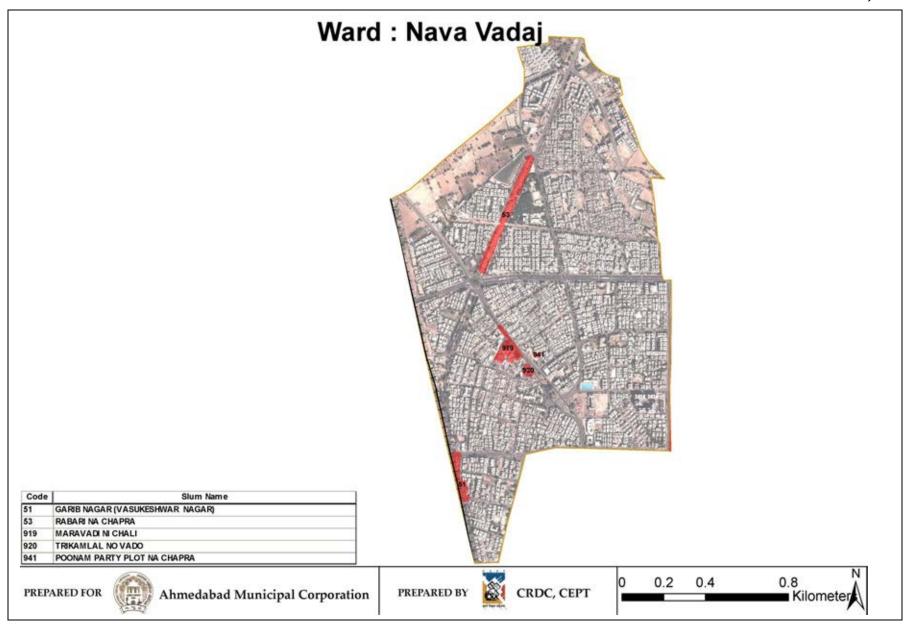
Zone: West Ward: Naranpura



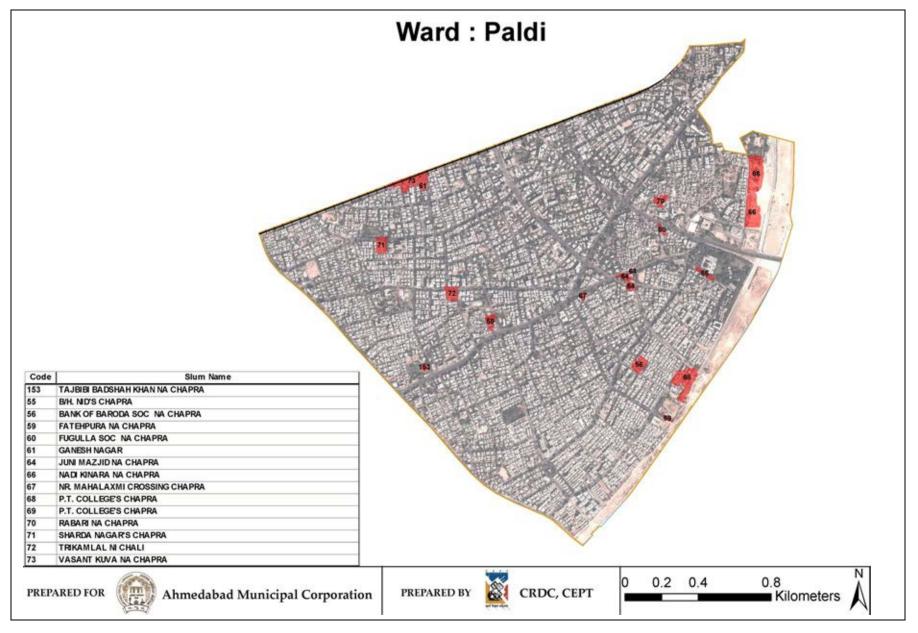
Zone: West Ward: Navarangpura



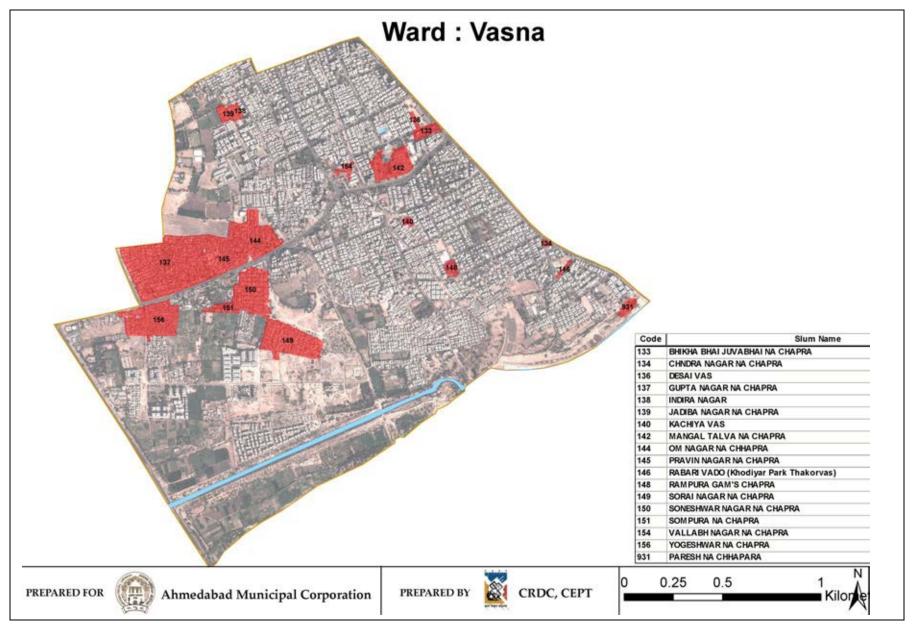
Zone: West Ward: Nava Vadaj



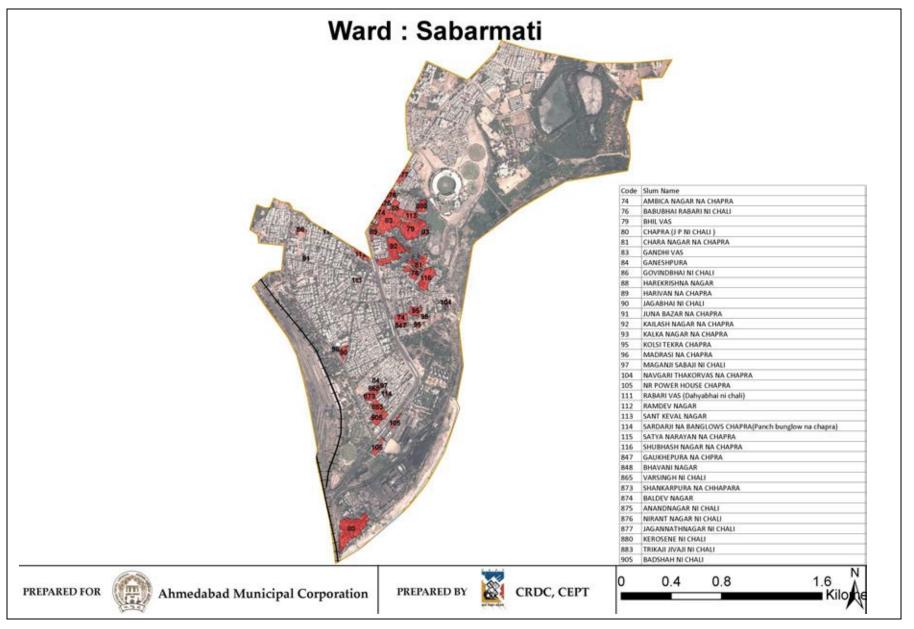
Zone: West Ward: Paldi



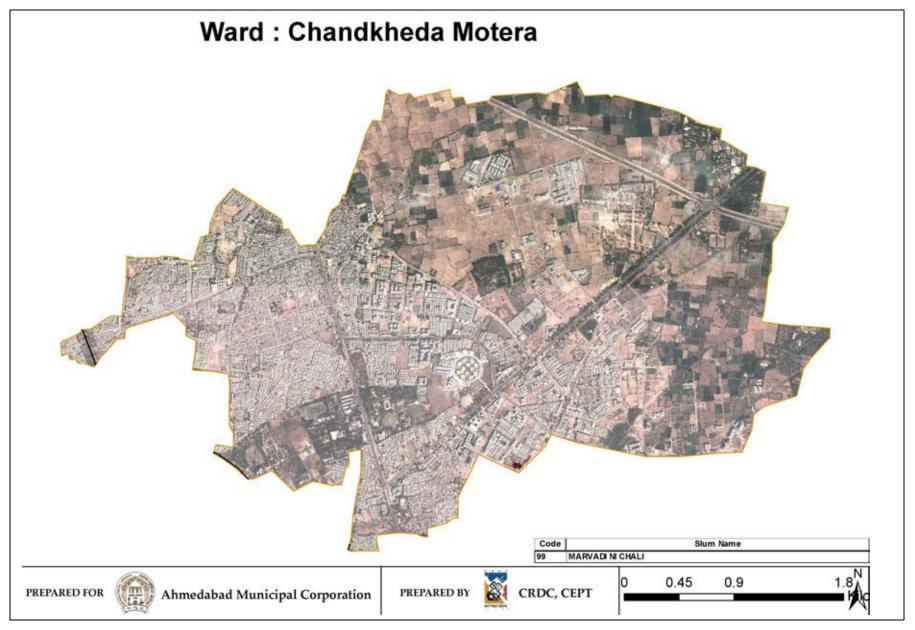
Zone: West Ward: Vasna

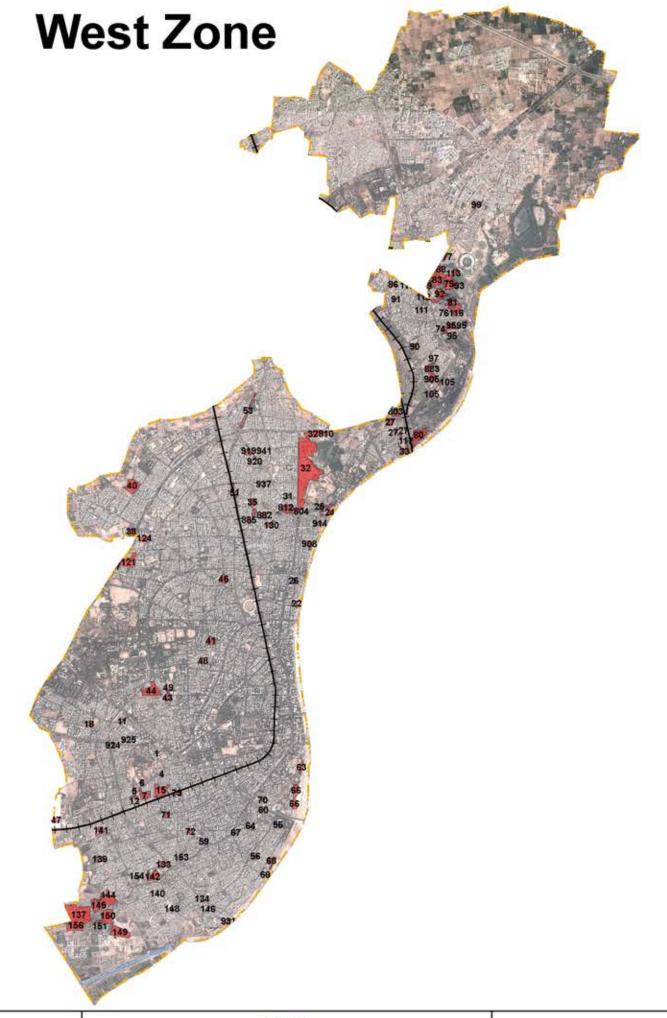


Zone: West Ward: Sabarmati



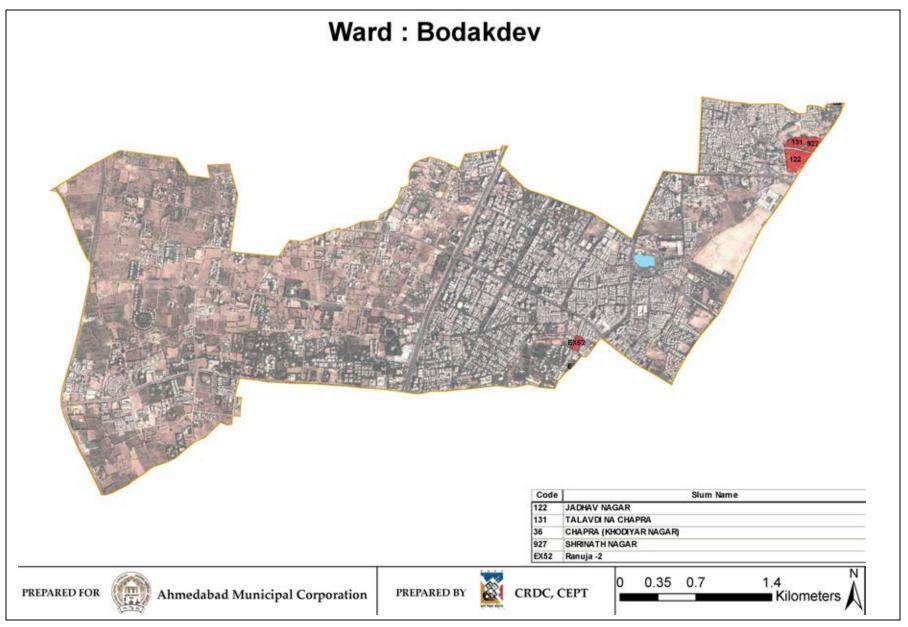
Zone: West Ward: Chandkheda-Motera



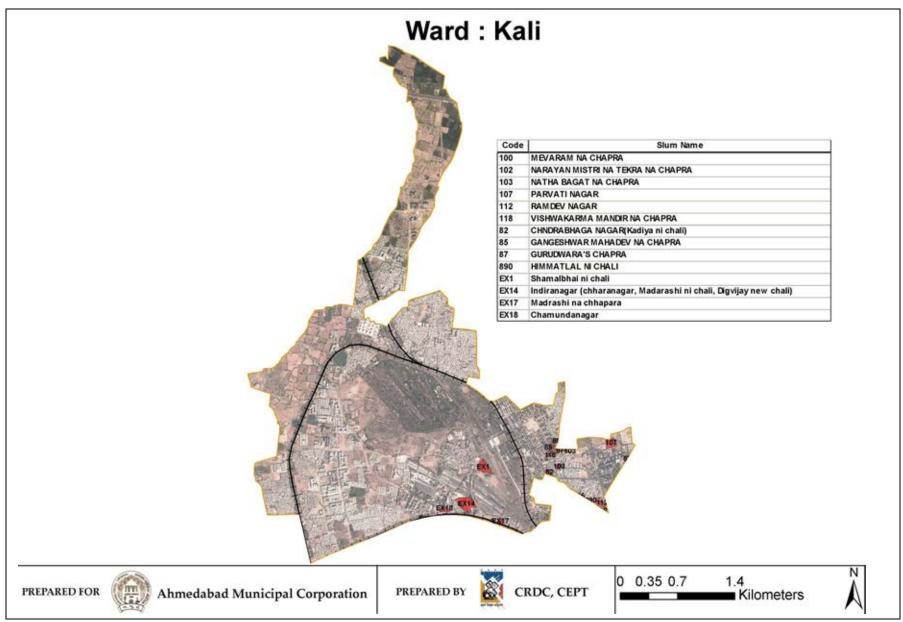




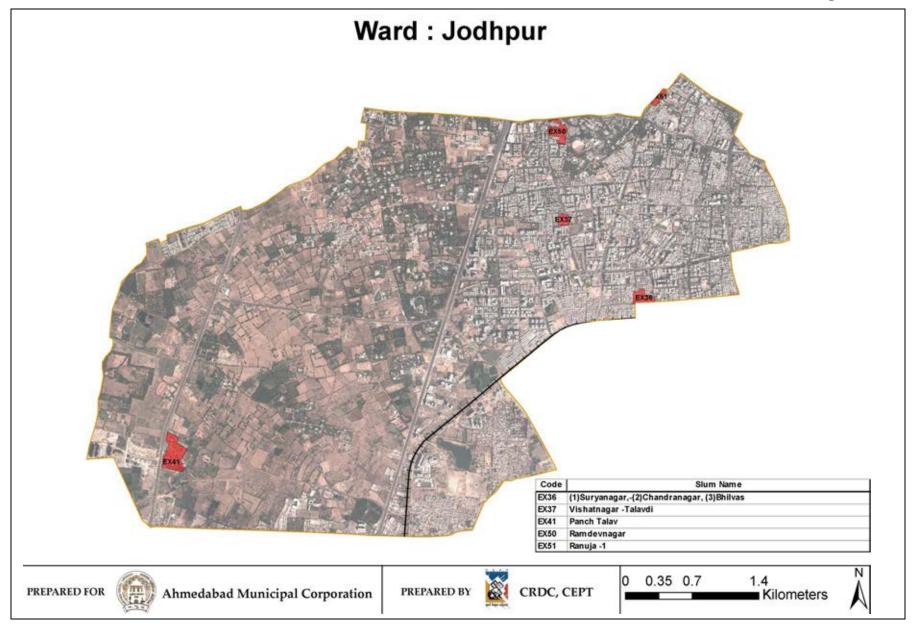
Zone: New-West Ward: Bodakdev



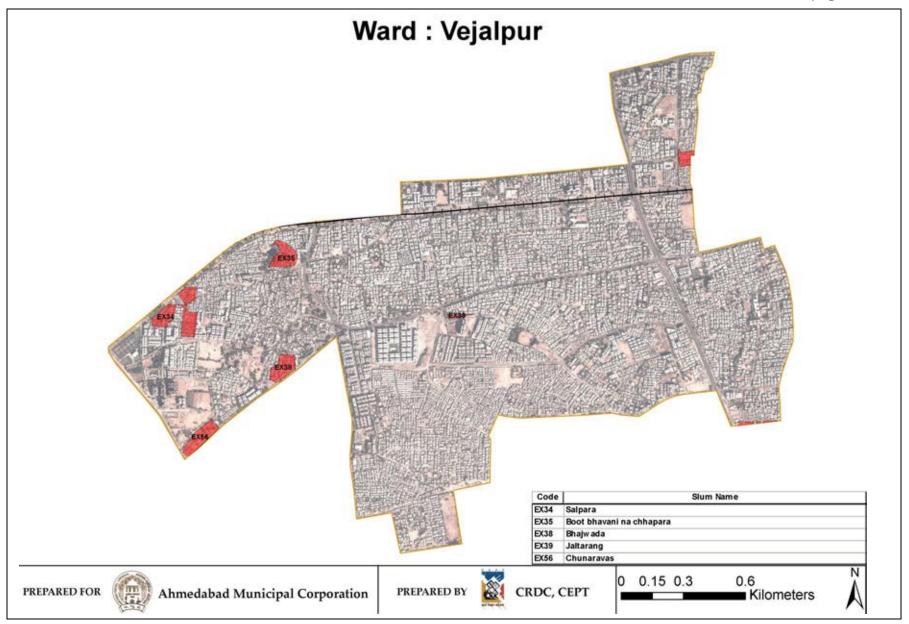
Zone: New-West Ward: Kali



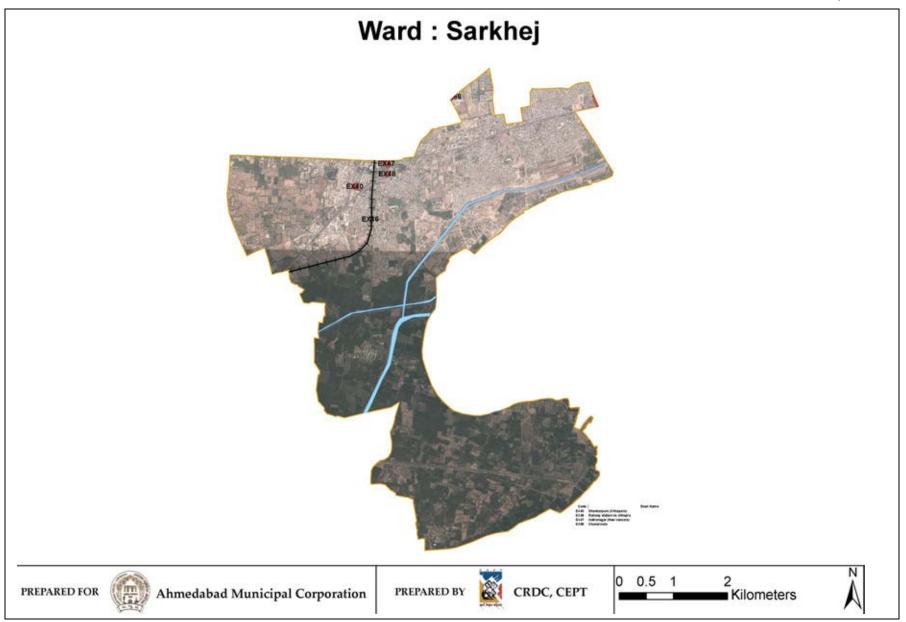
Zone: New-West Ward: Jodhpur



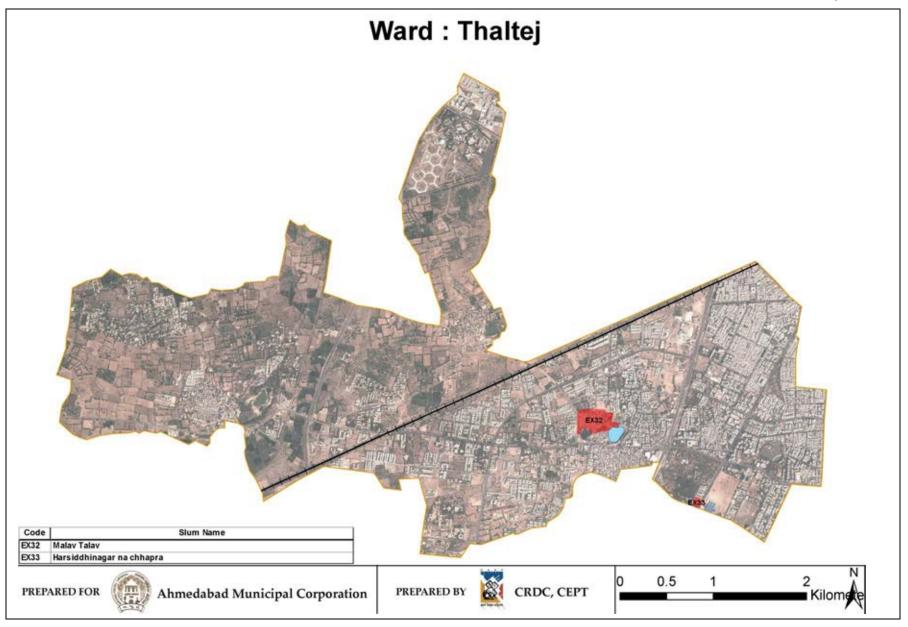
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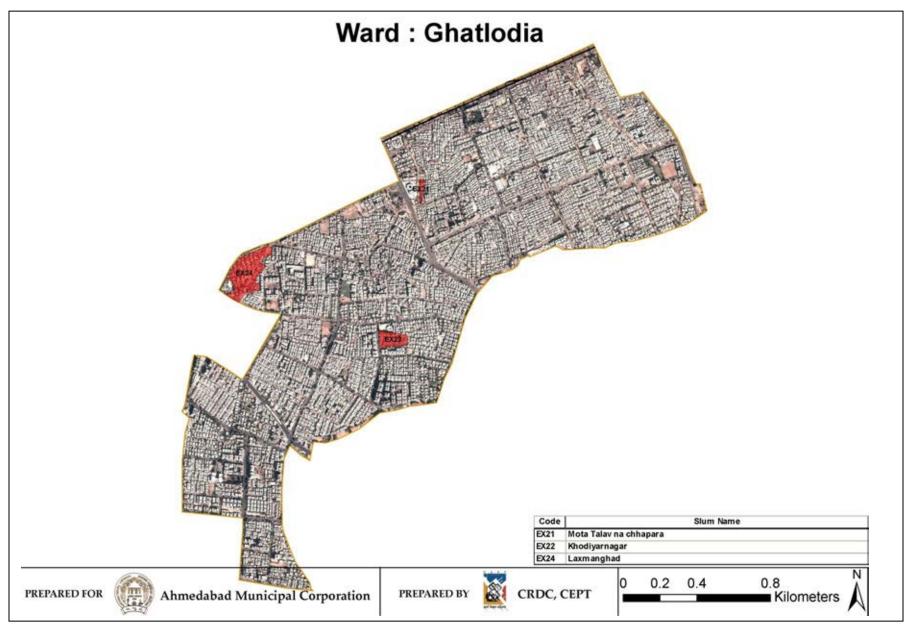
Zone: New-West Ward: Sarkhej



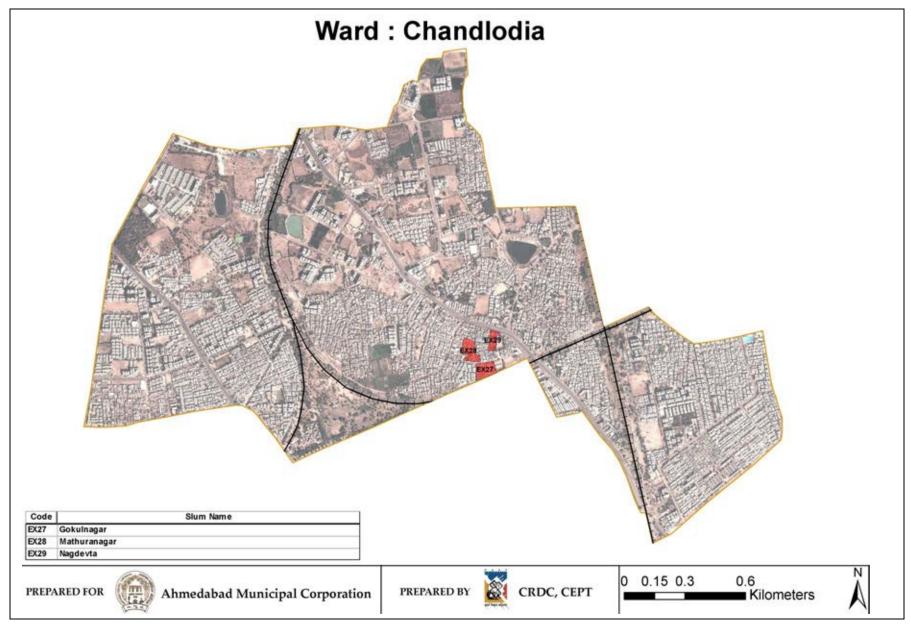
Zone: New-West Ward: Thaltej



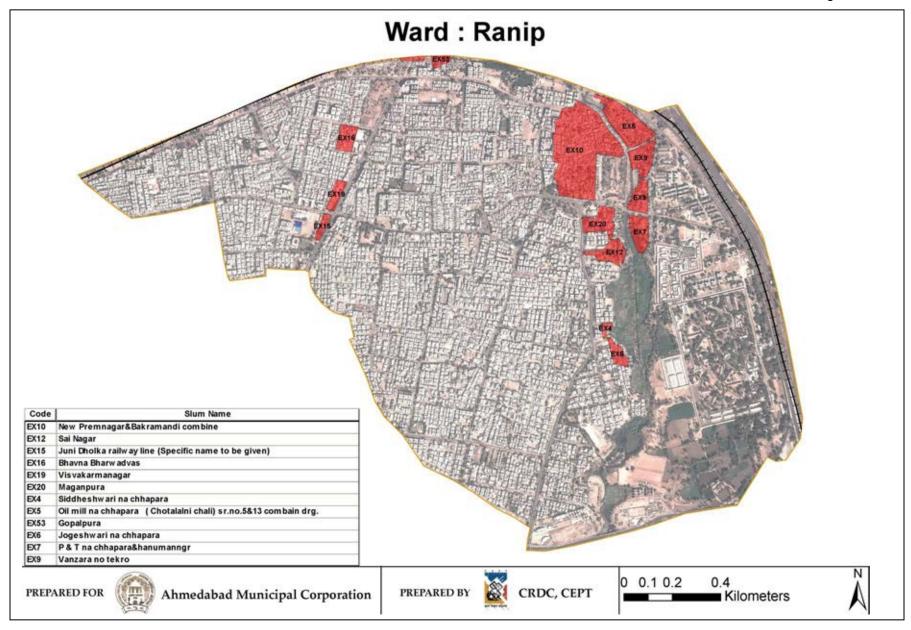
Zone: New-West Ward: Ghatlodia



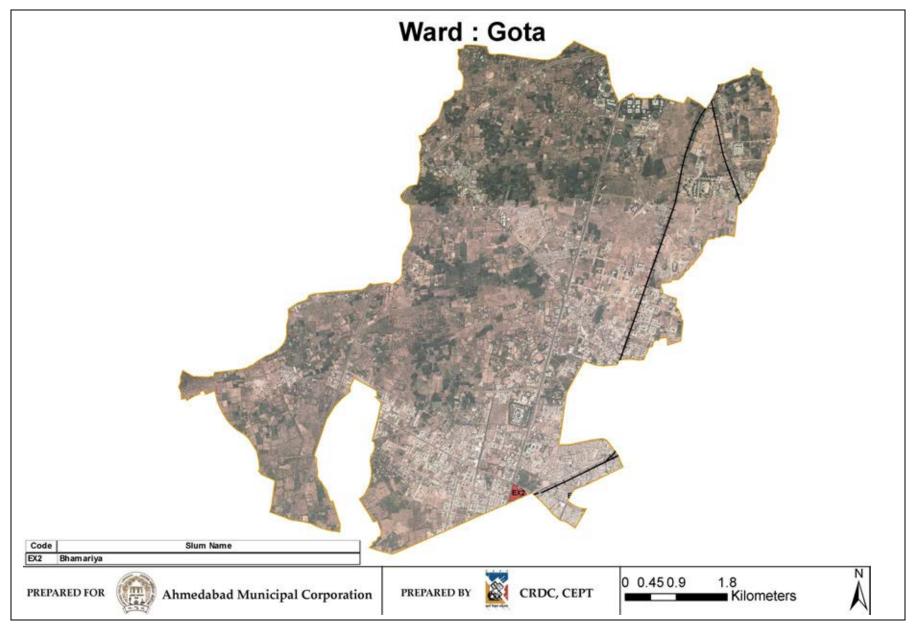
Zone: New-West Ward: Chandlodia



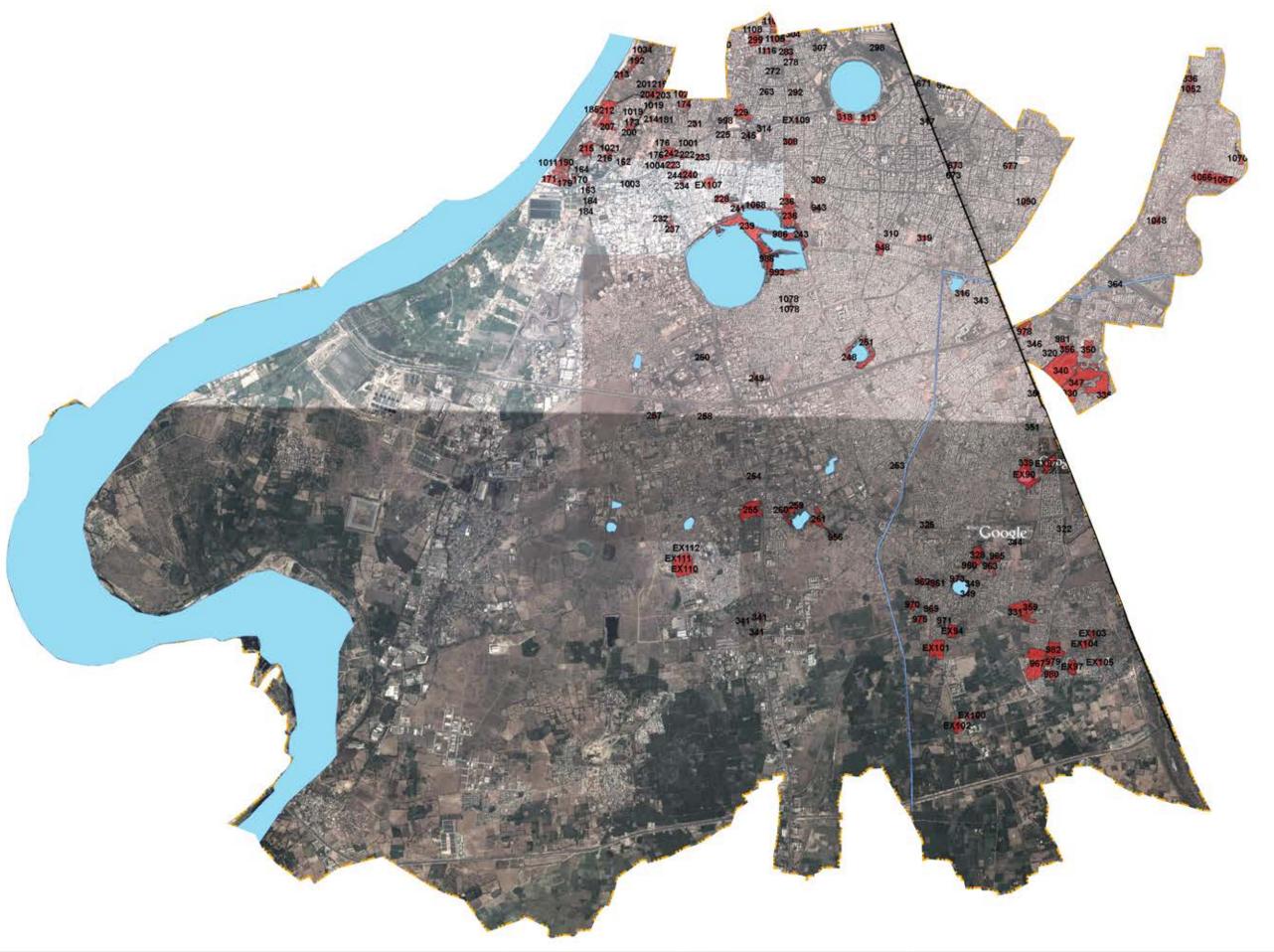
Zone: New- West Ward: Ranip



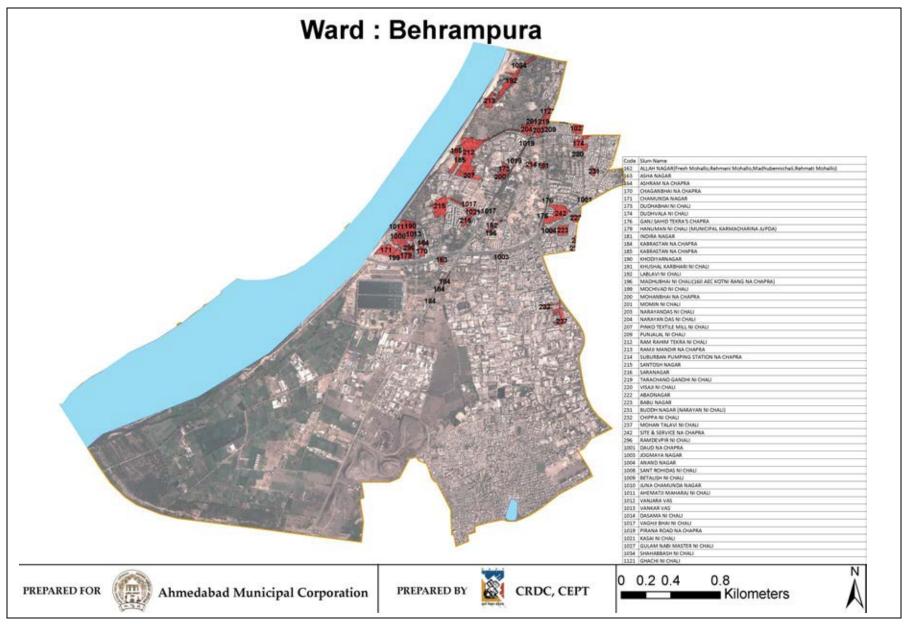
Zone: New-West Ward: Gota



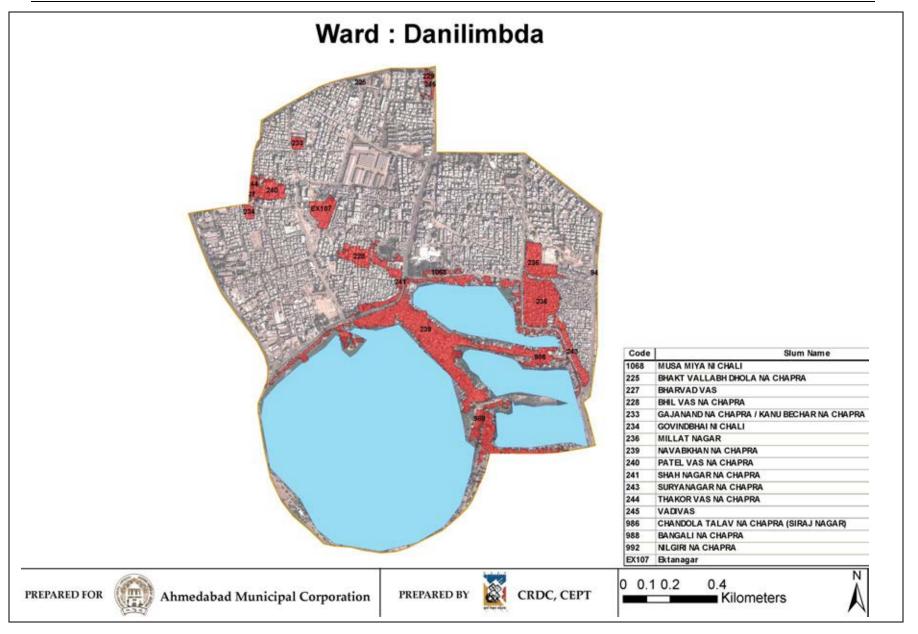
South Zone



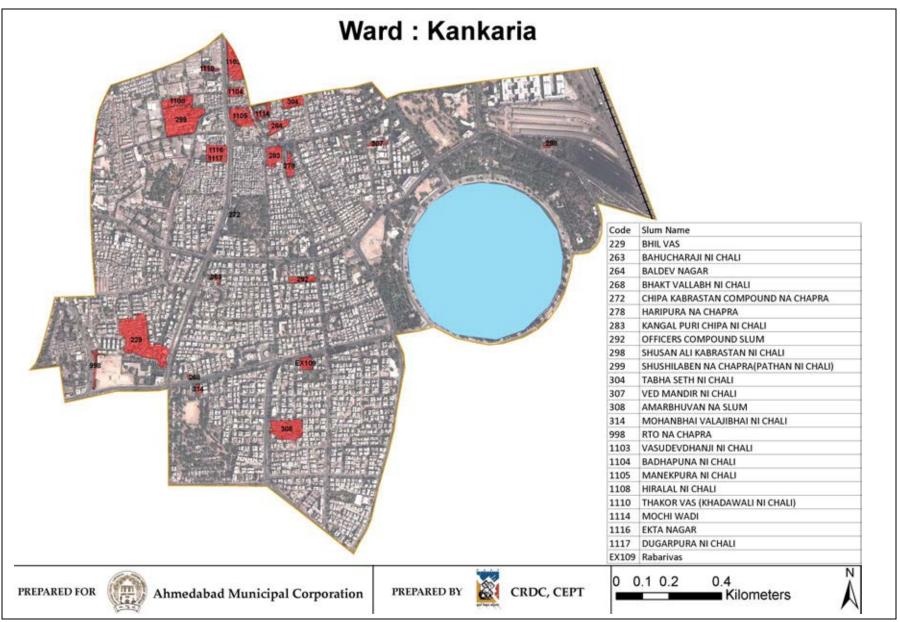
Zone: South Ward: Behrampura



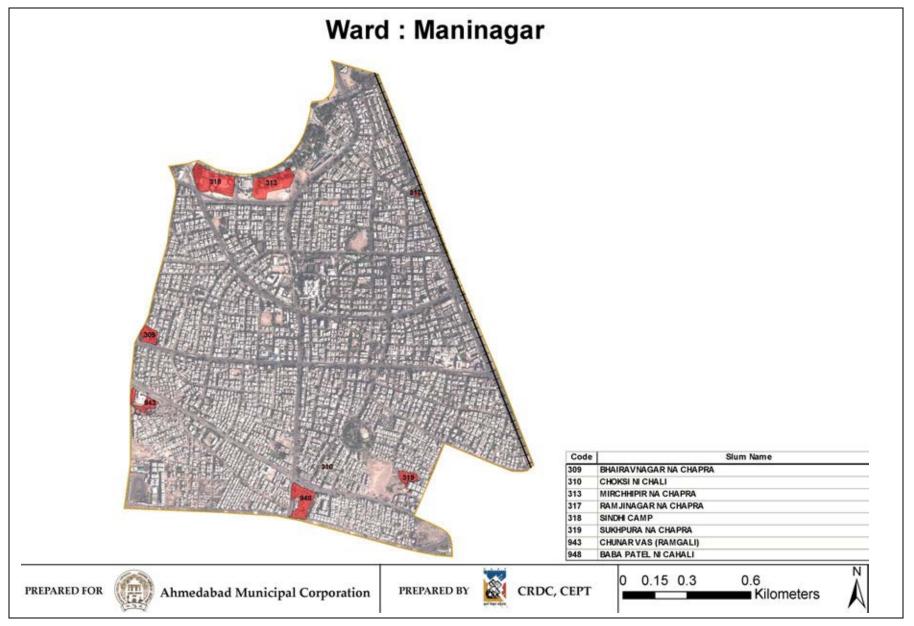
Zone: South Ward: Danilimada



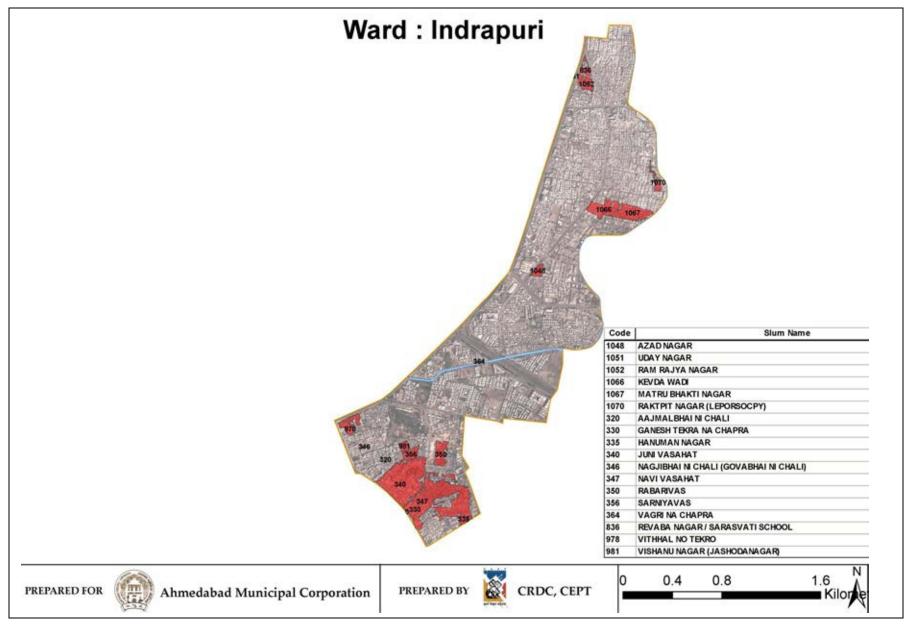
Zone: South Ward: Kankaria



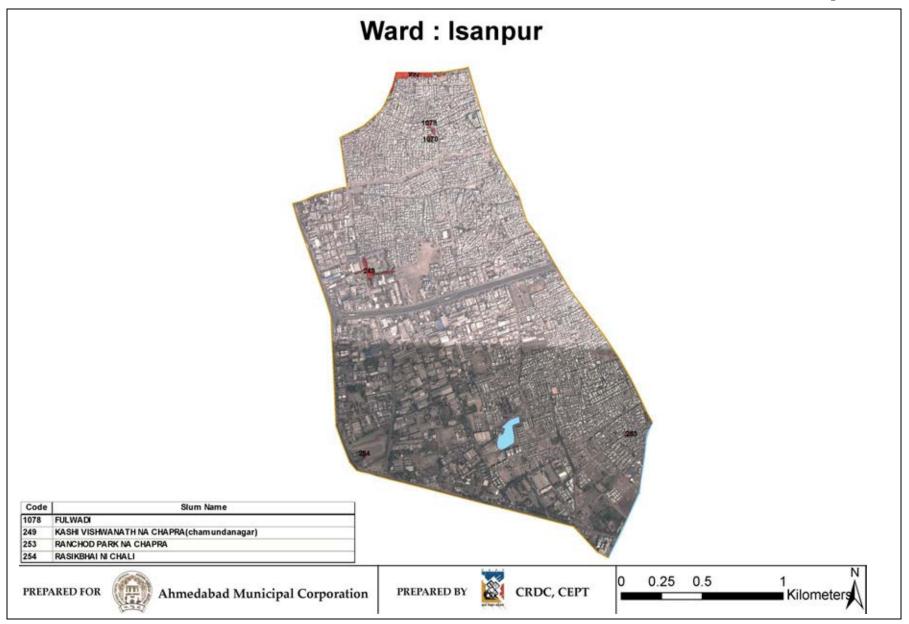
Zone: South Ward: Maninagar



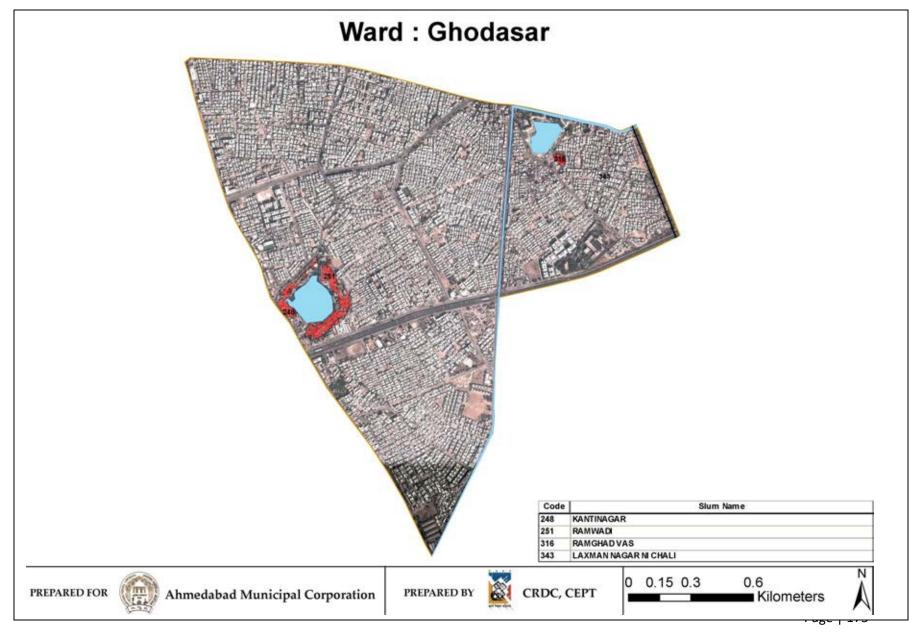
Zone: South Ward: Indrapuri



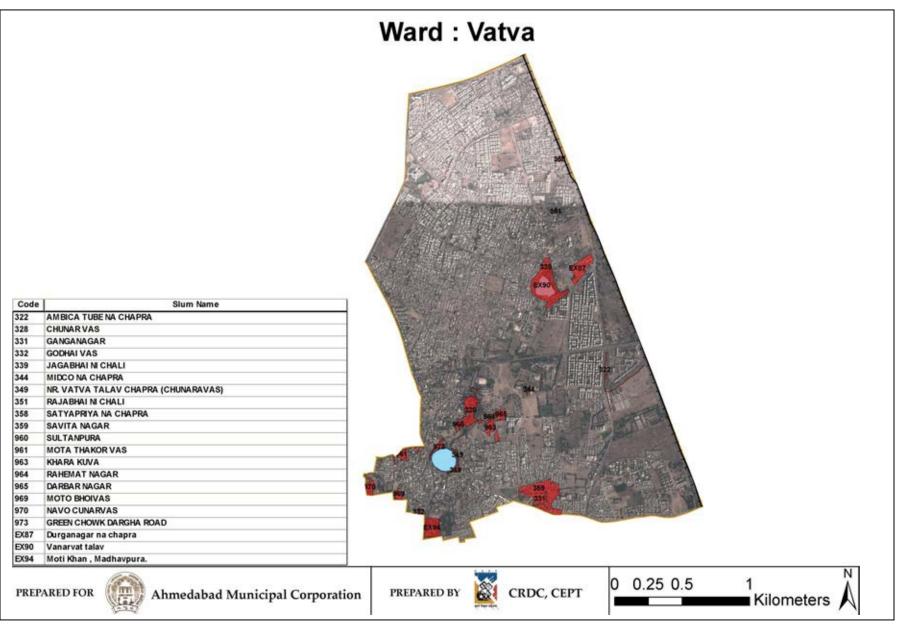
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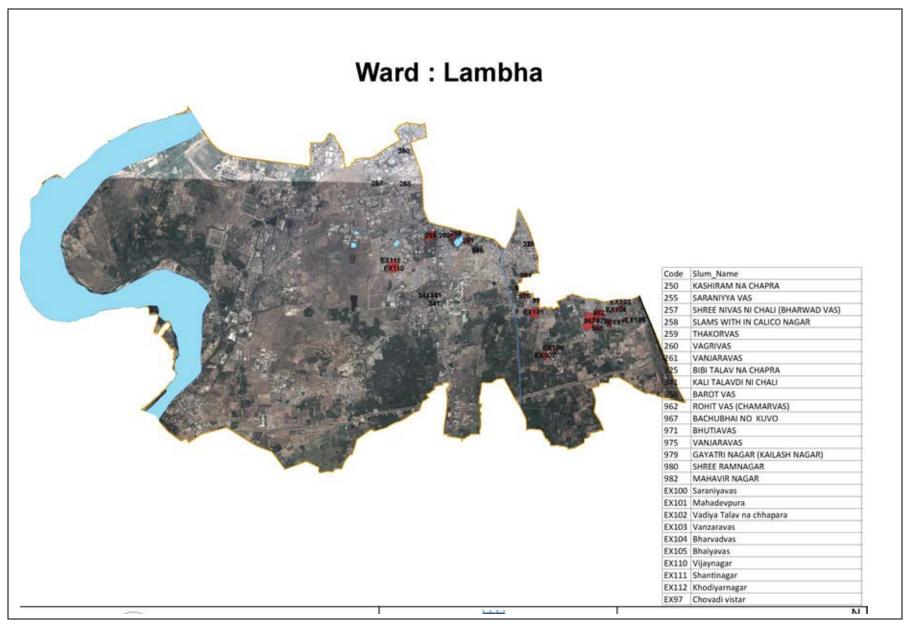
Zone: South Ward: Ghodasar



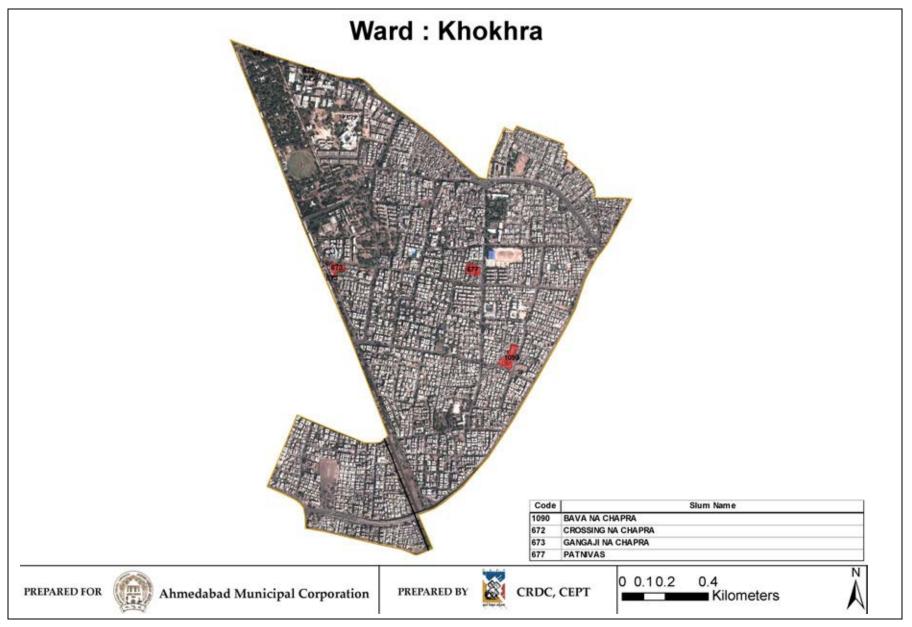
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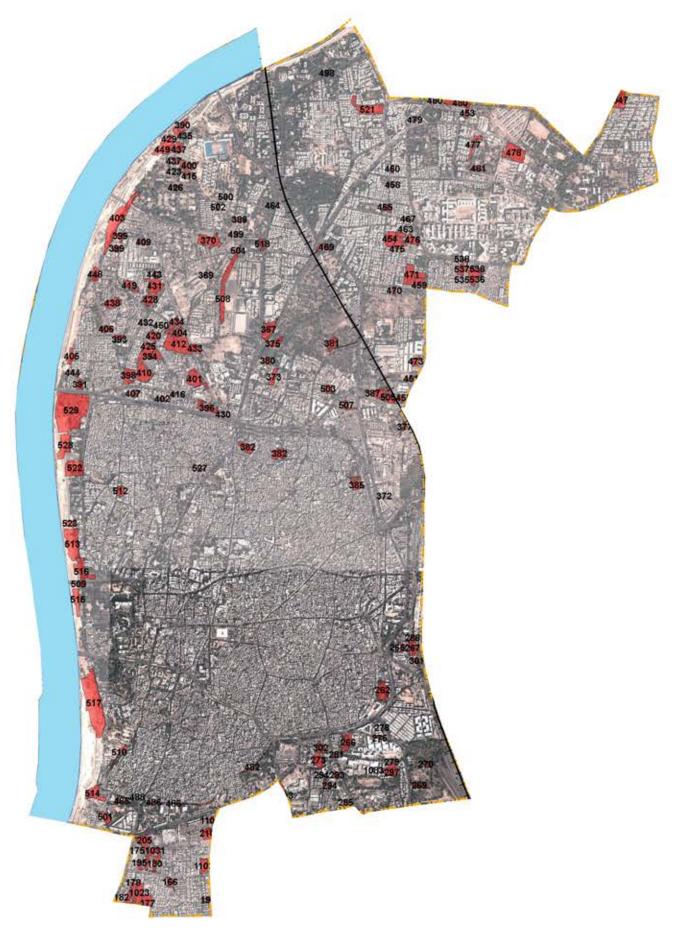
Zone: South Ward: Lambha



Zone: South Ward: Khokhara



Central Zone

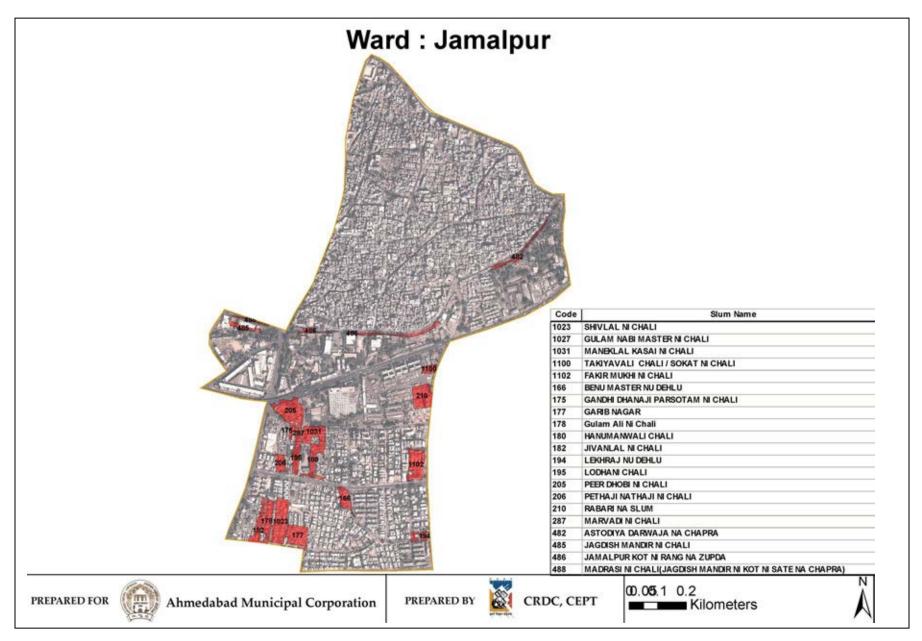




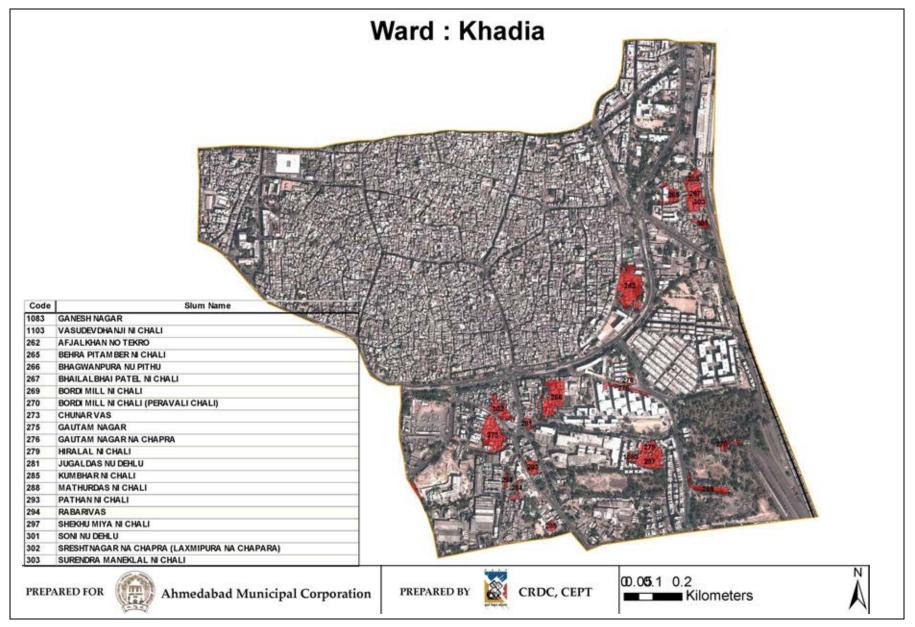




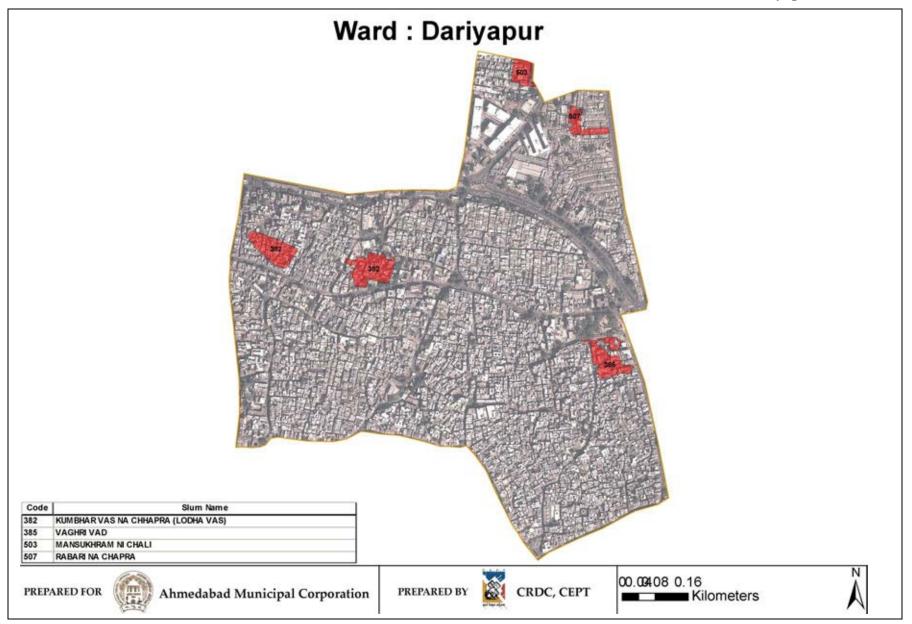
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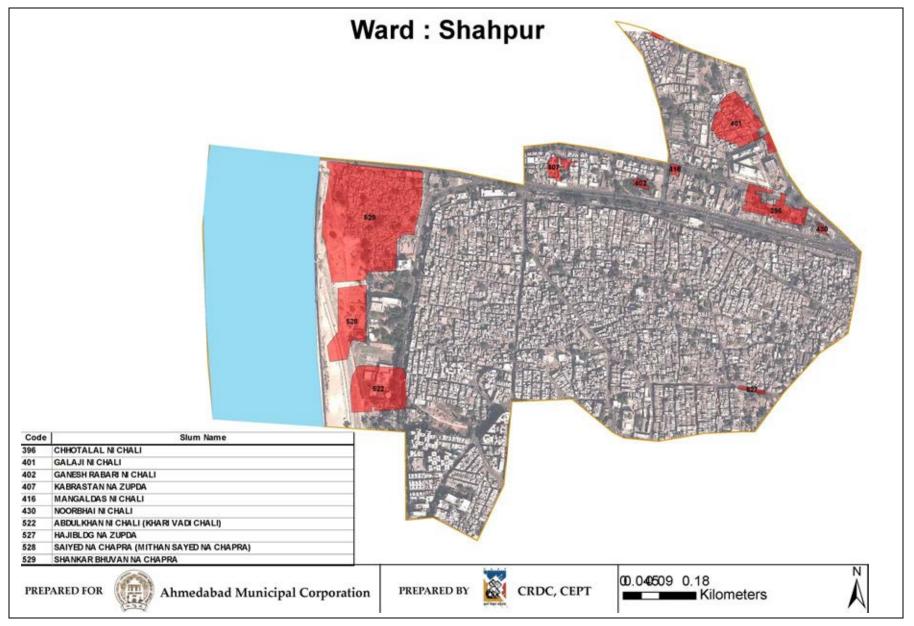
Zone: Central Ward: Khadia



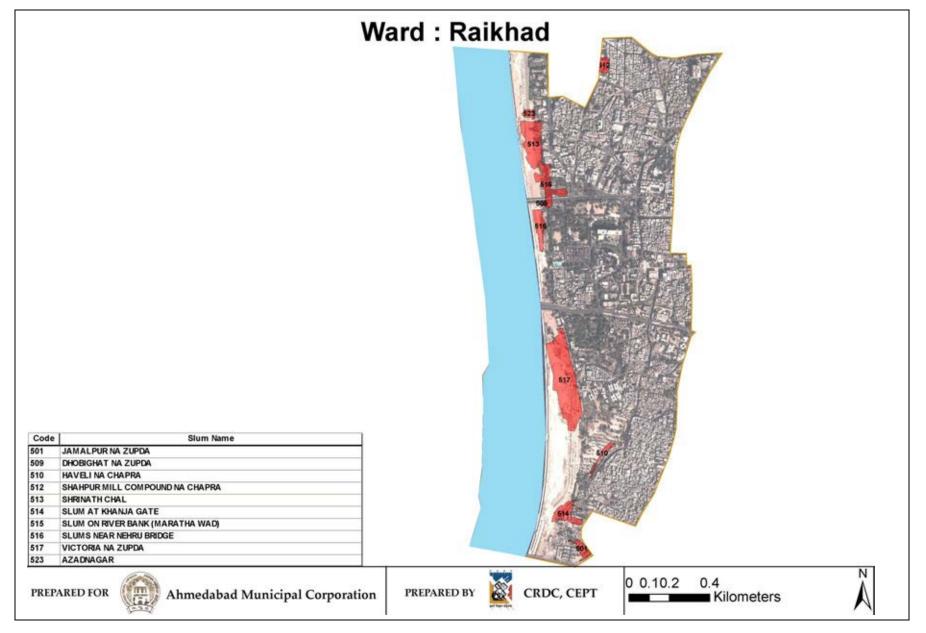
Zone: Central Ward: Dariyapur



Zone: Central Ward: Shahpur

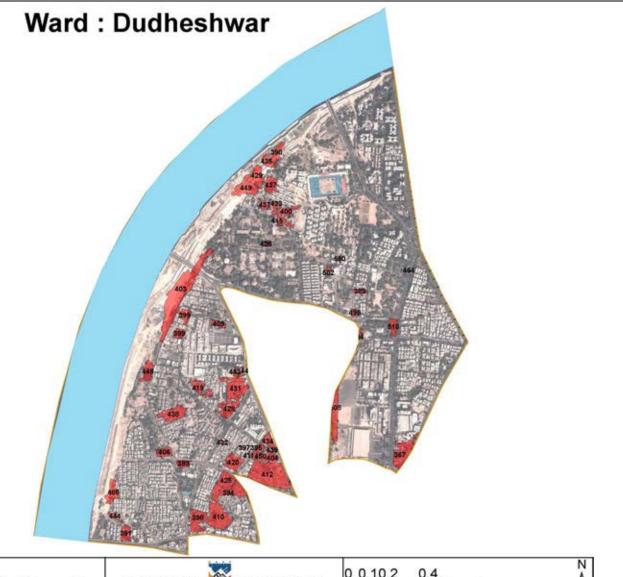


Zone: Central Ward: Raikhad



Zone: Central Ward: Dudheshwar





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Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

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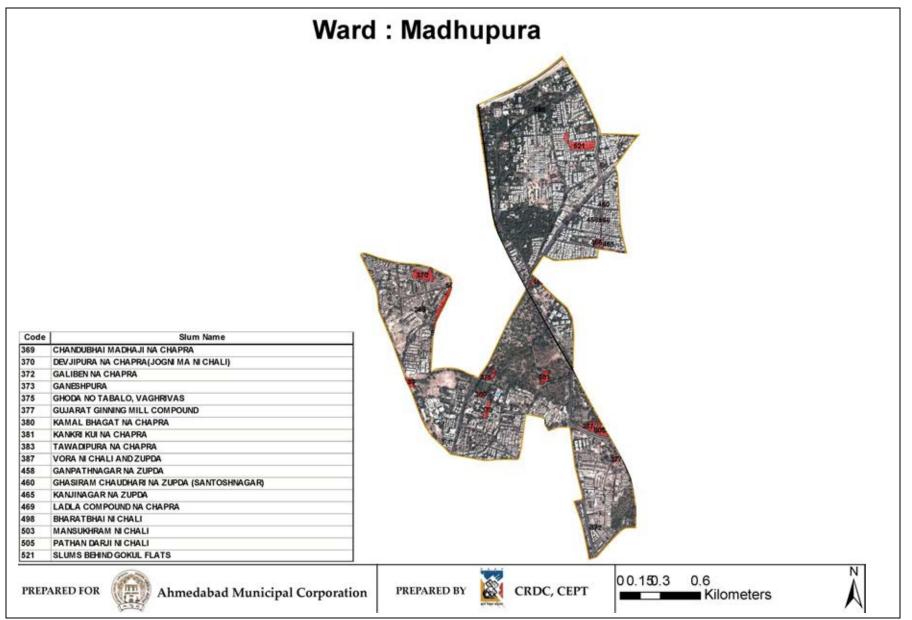


CRDC, CEPT

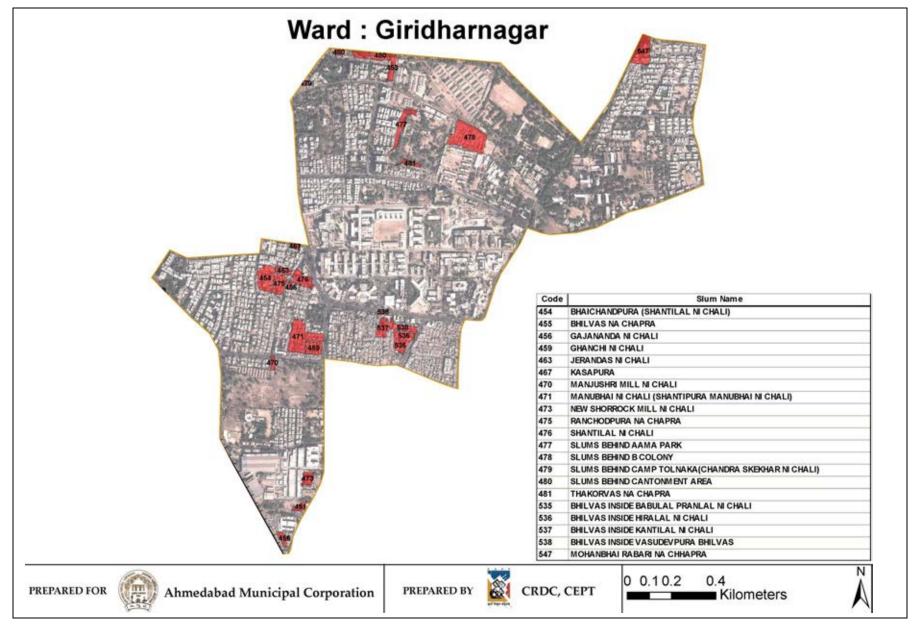
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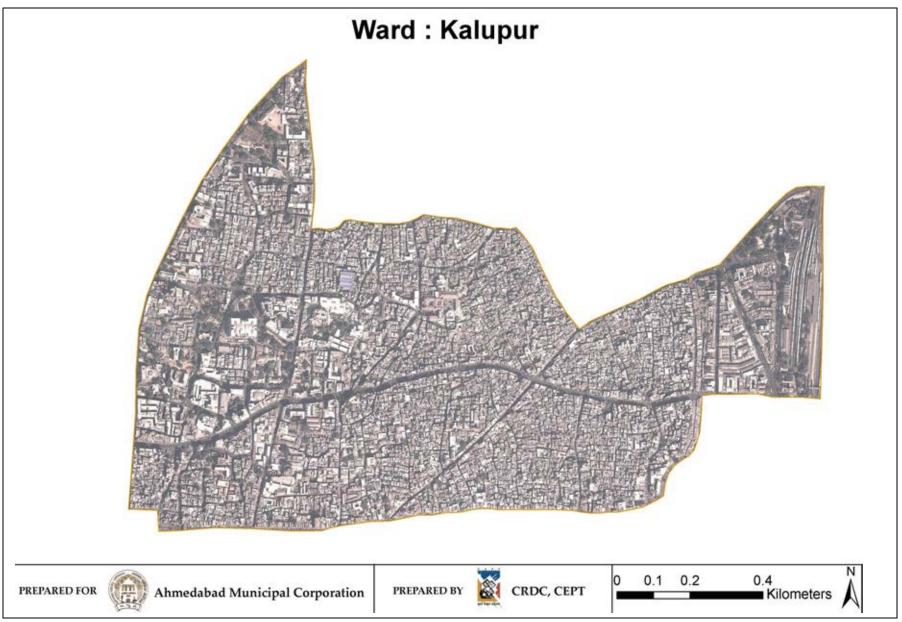
Zone: Central Ward: Madhupura



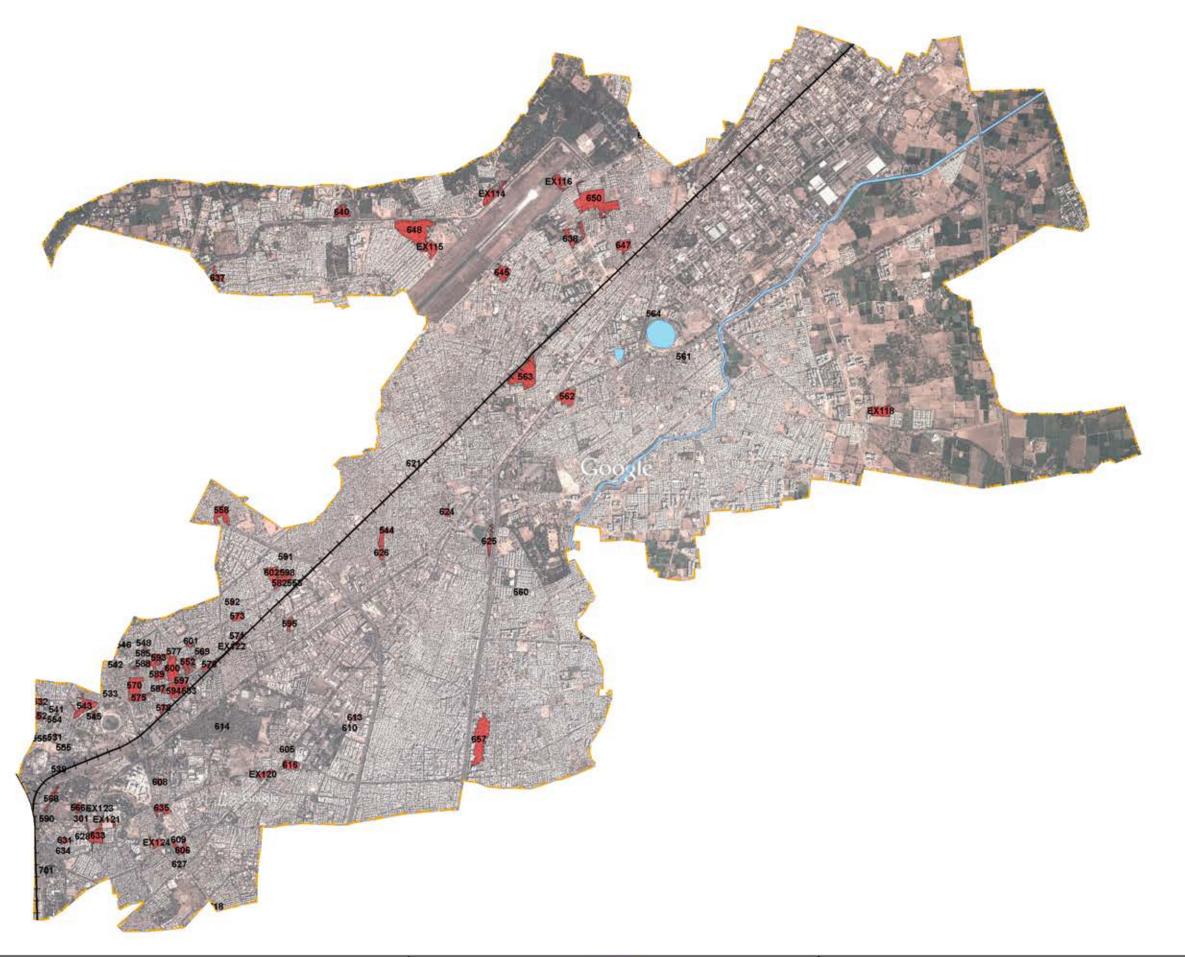
Zone: Central Ward: Girdharnagar



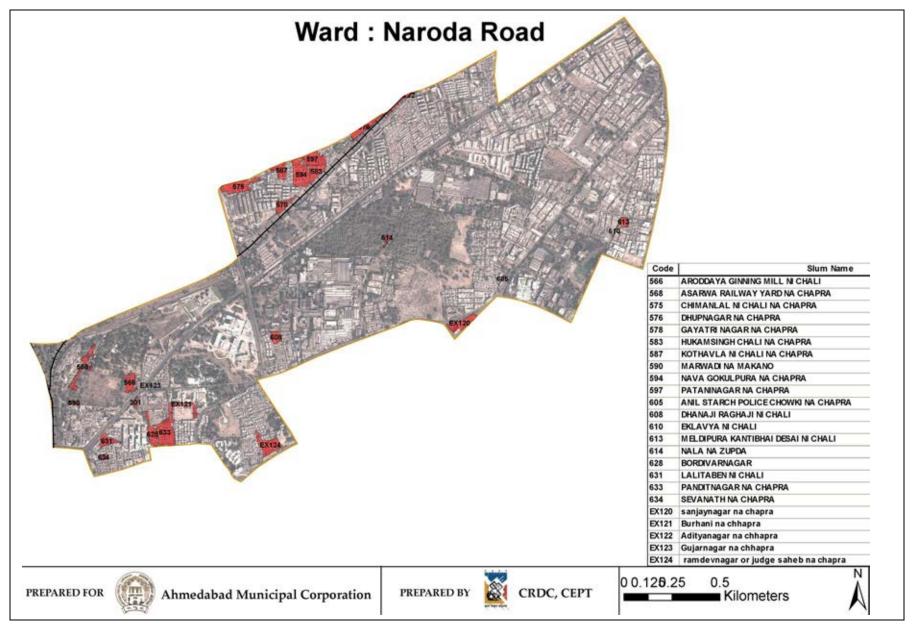
Zone: Central Ward: Kalupur



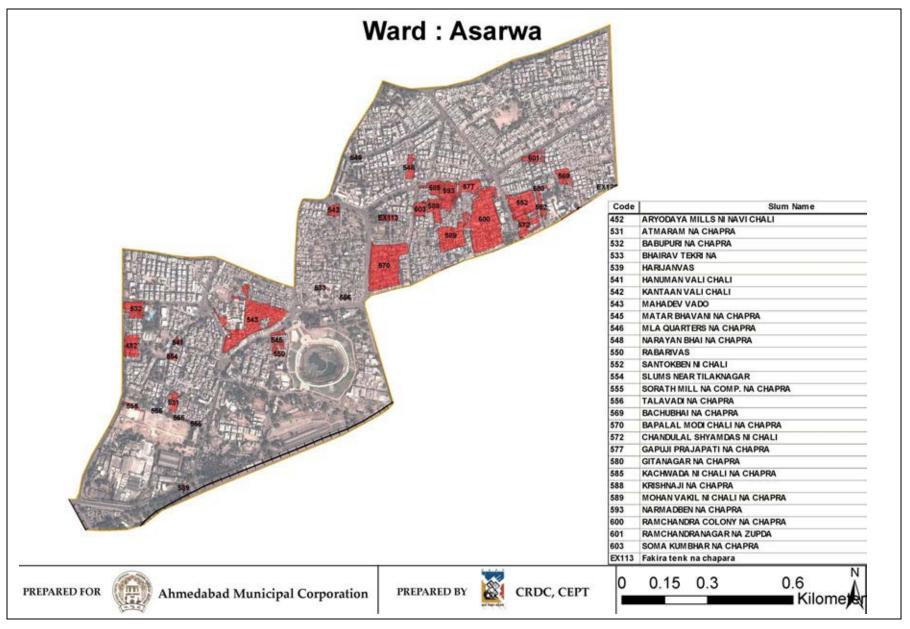
North Zone



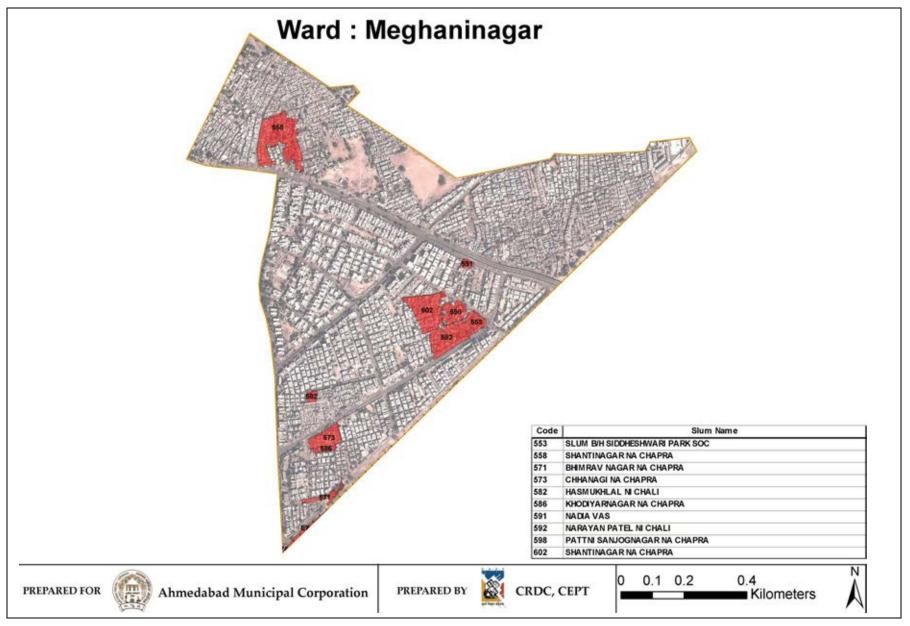
Zone: North Ward: Naroda Road



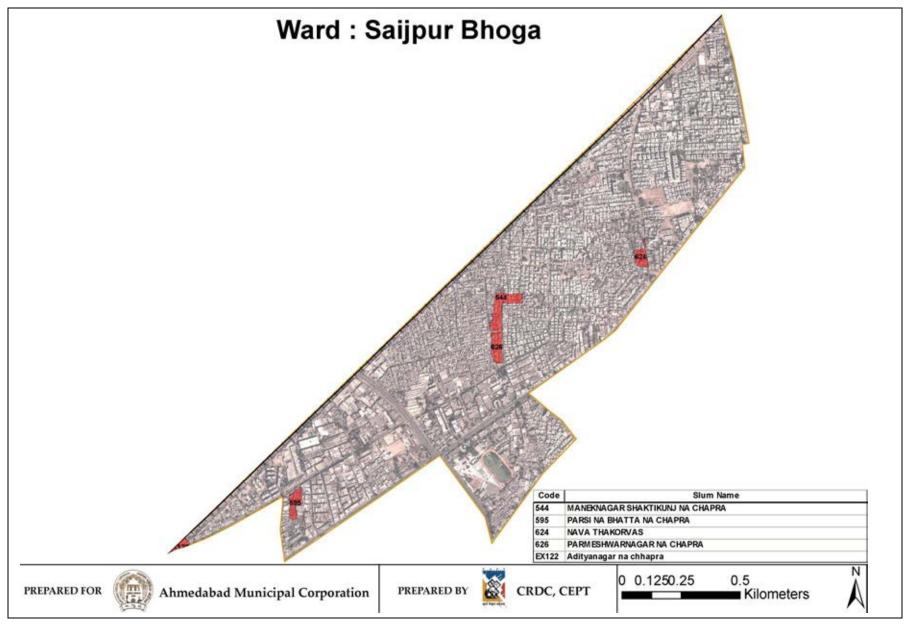
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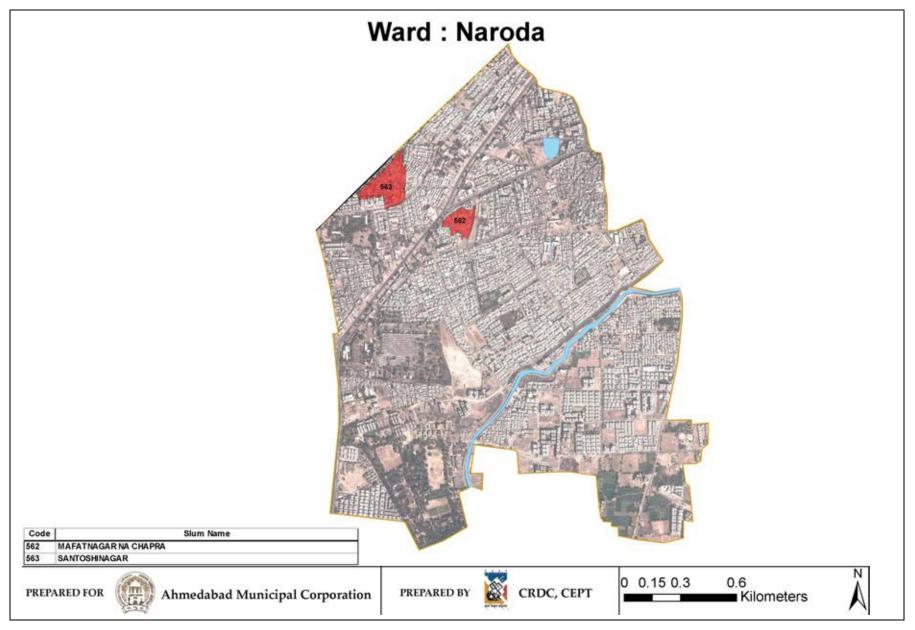
Zone: North Ward: Meghaninagar



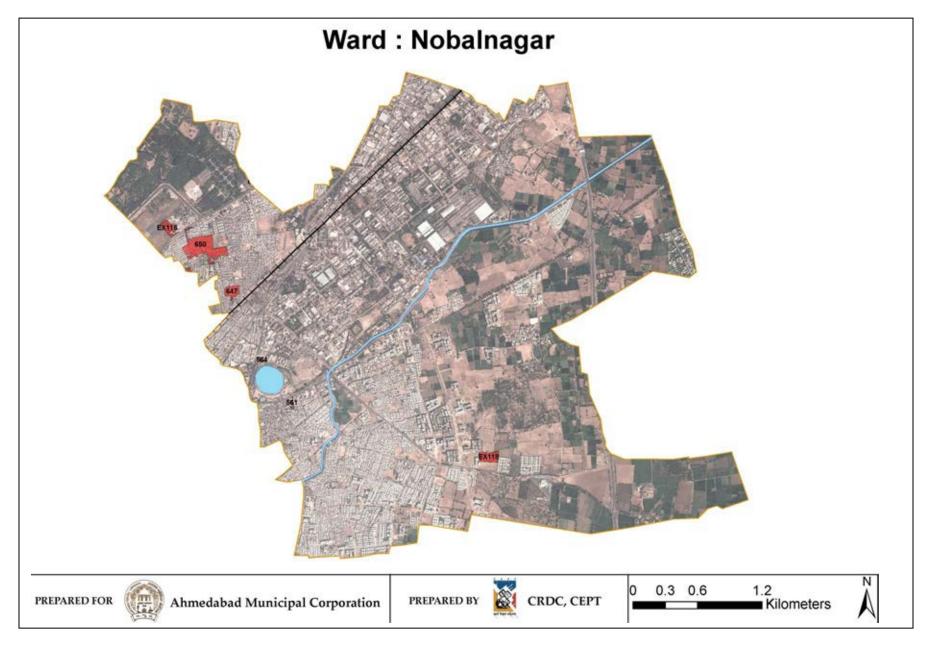
Zone: North Ward: Saijpur-Bogha



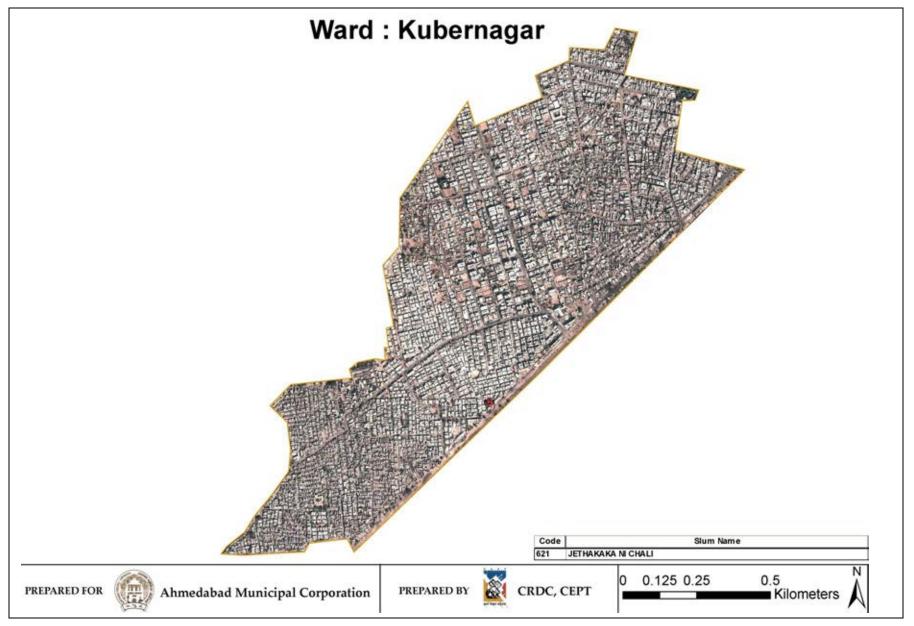
Zone: North Ward: Naroda



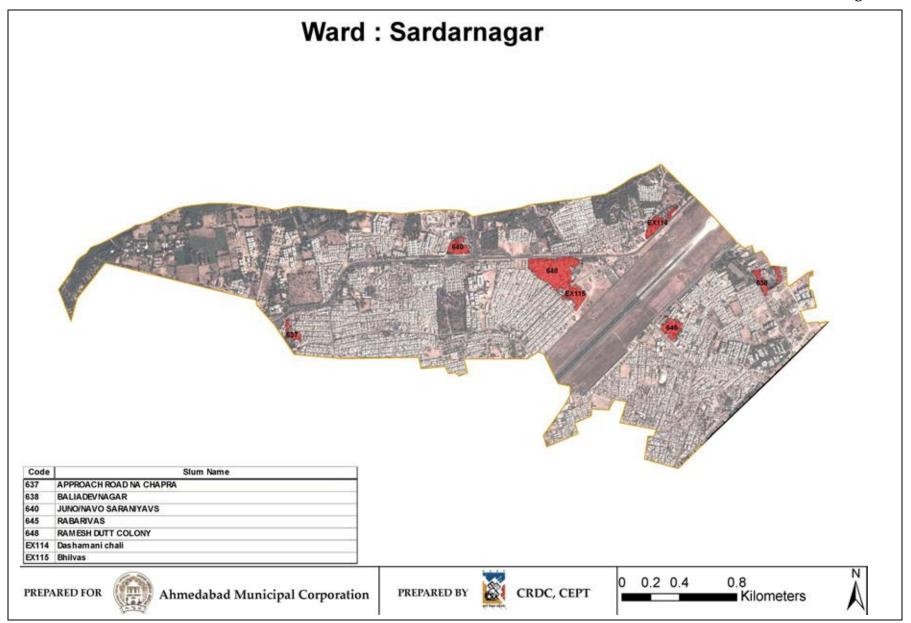
Zone: North Ward: Nobel Nagar



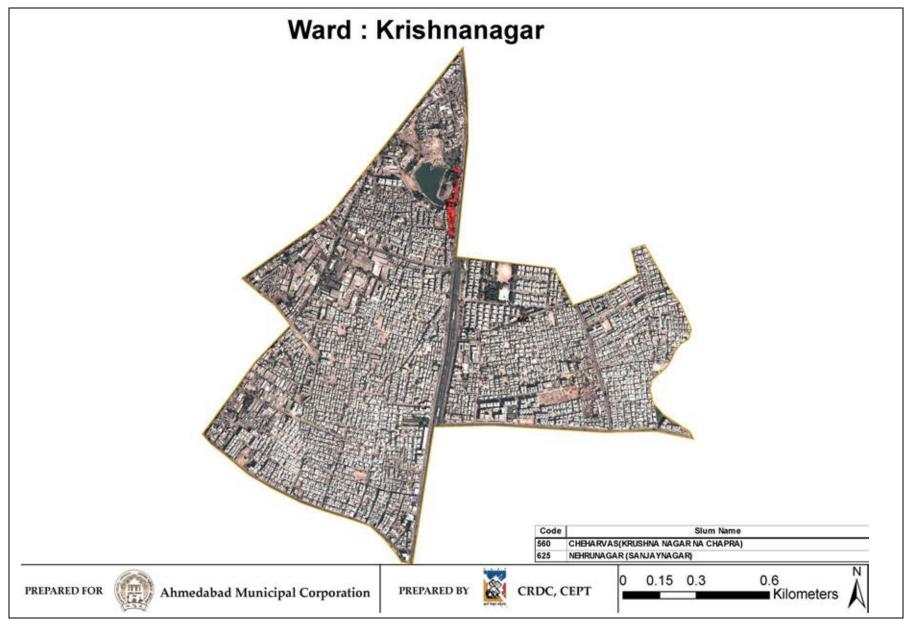
Zone: North Ward: Kubernagar



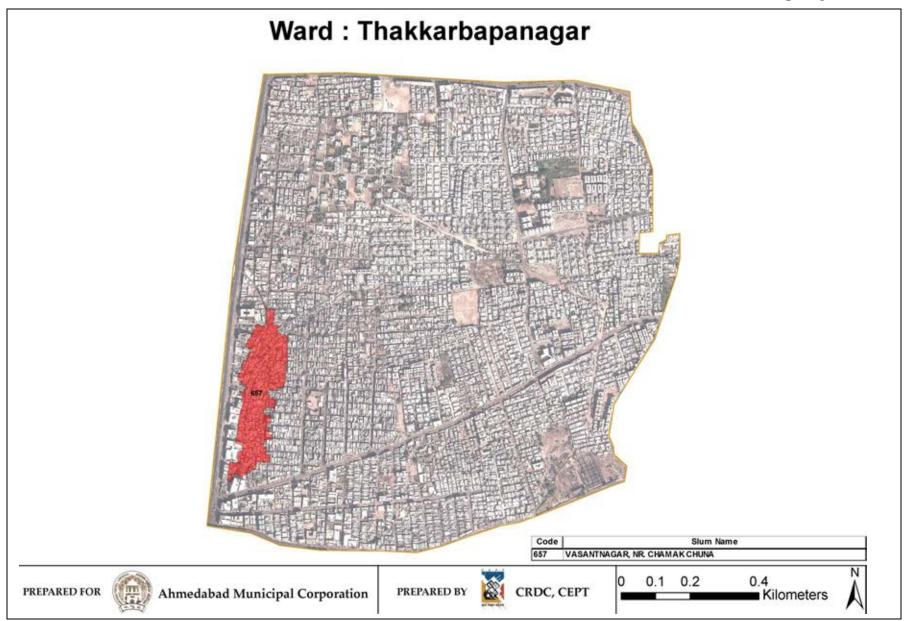
Zone: North Ward: Sardarnagar



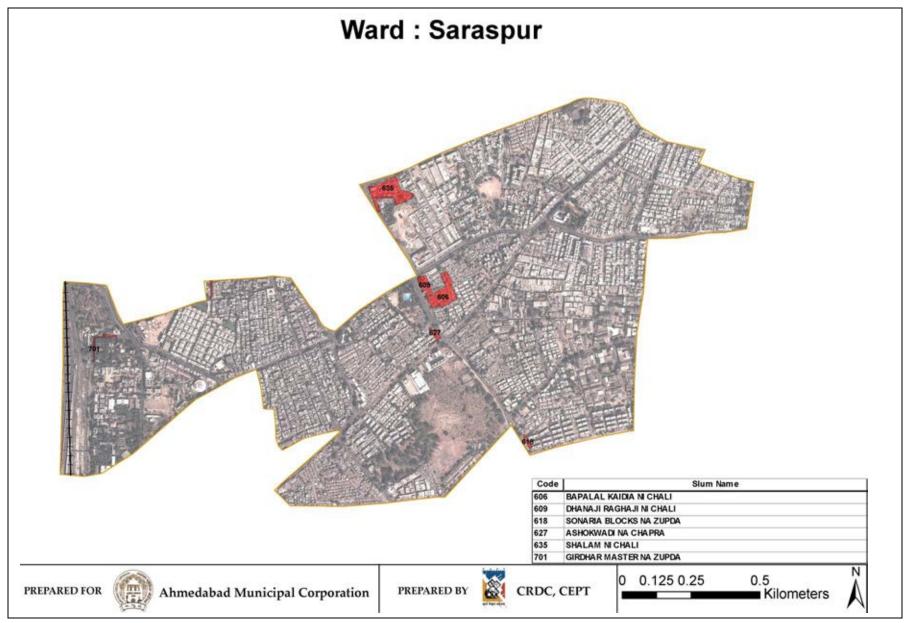
Zone: North Ward: Krishnanagar



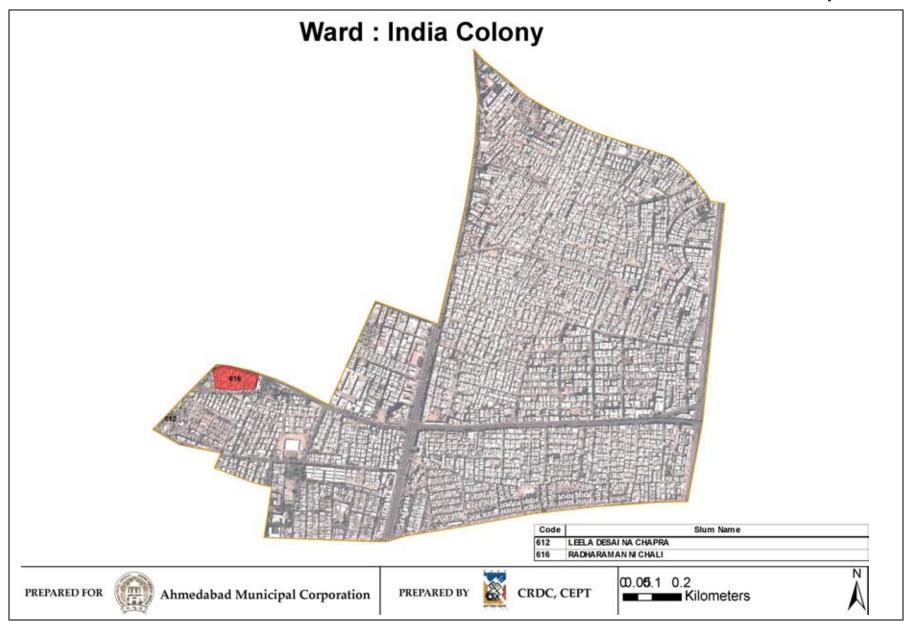
Zone: North Ward: Thakkar Bapanagar

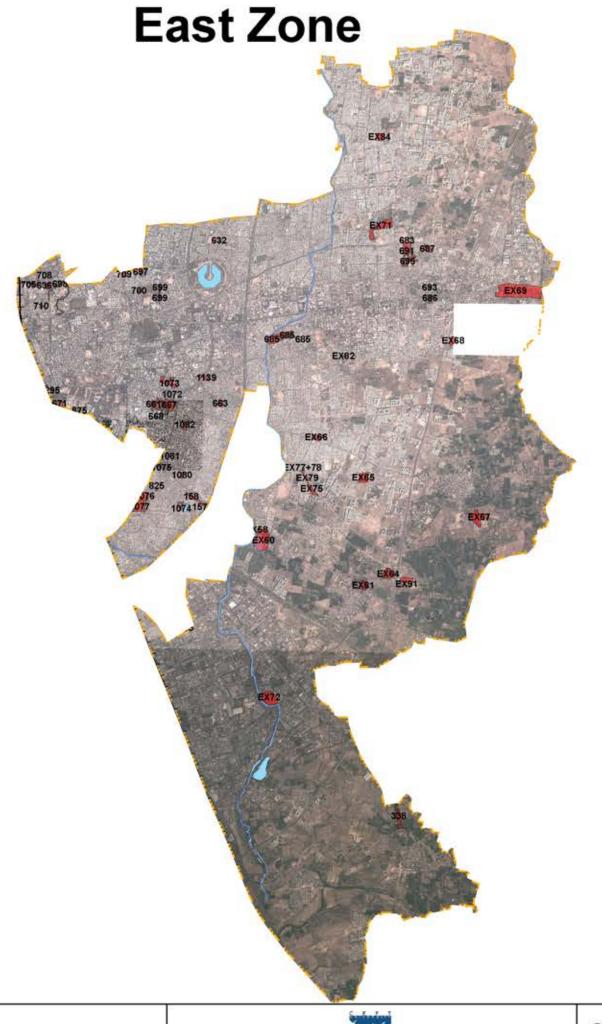


Zone: North Ward: Saraspur

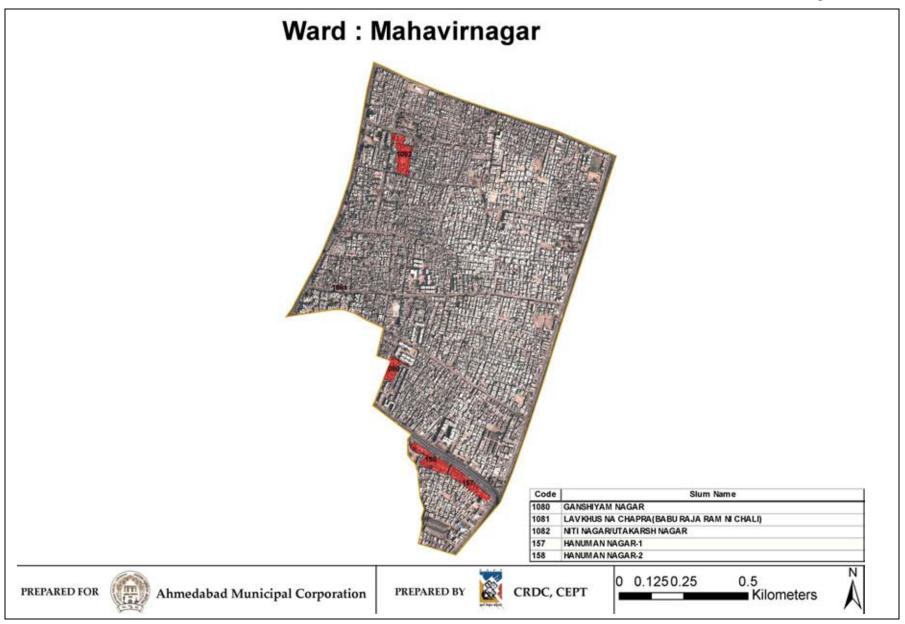


Zone: North Ward: India Colony

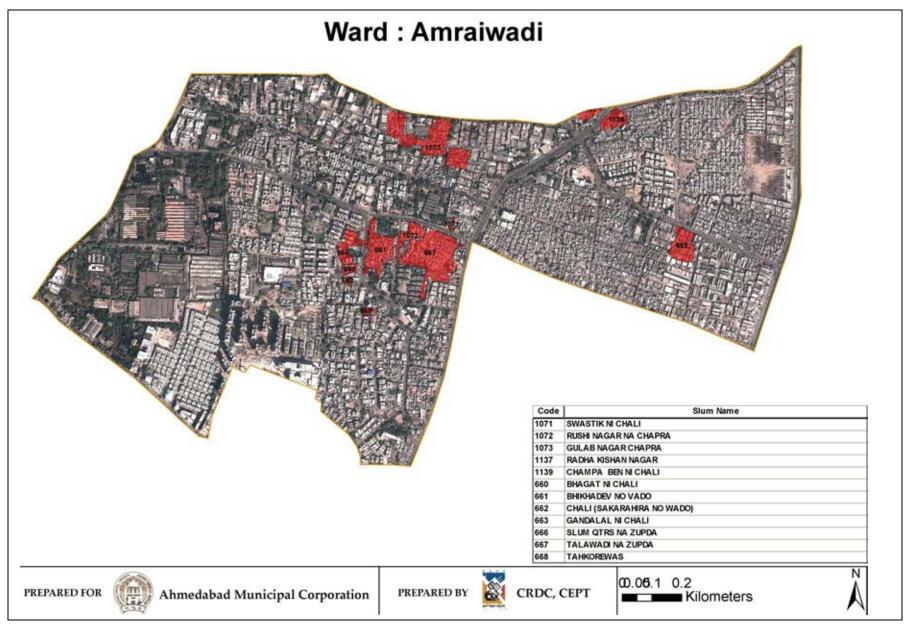




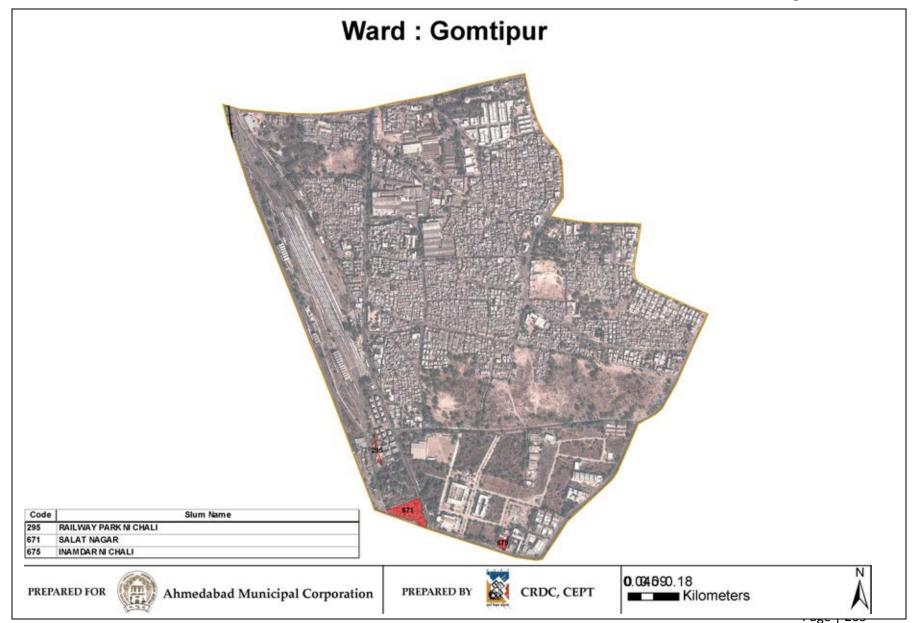
Zone: East Ward: Mahavirnagar



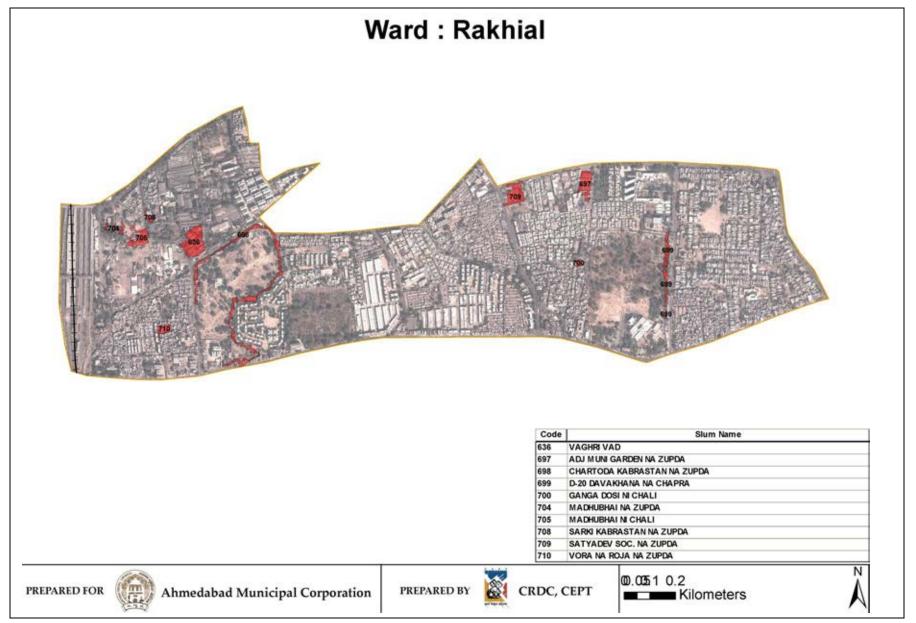
Zone: East Ward: Amaraiwadi



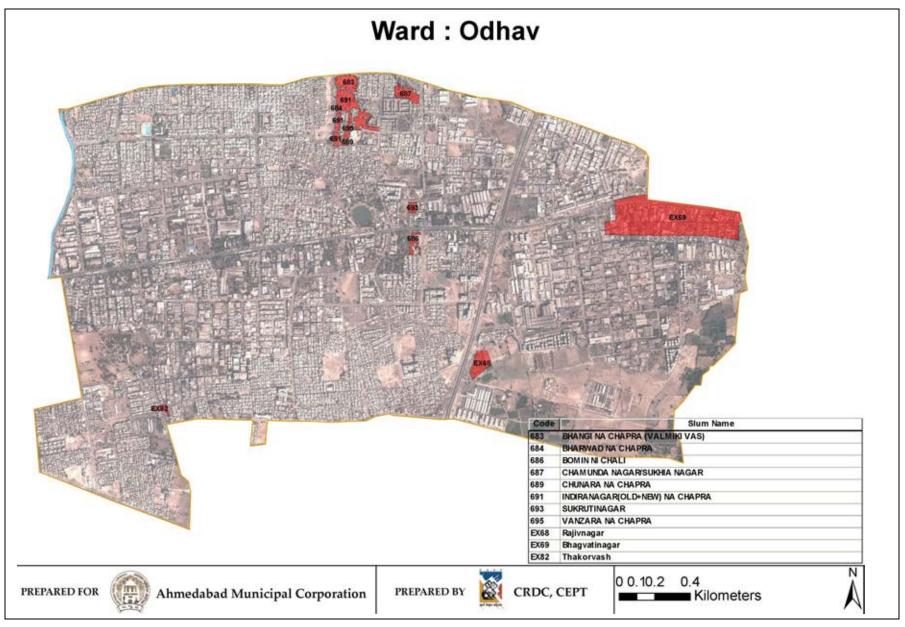
Zone: East Ward: Gomtipur



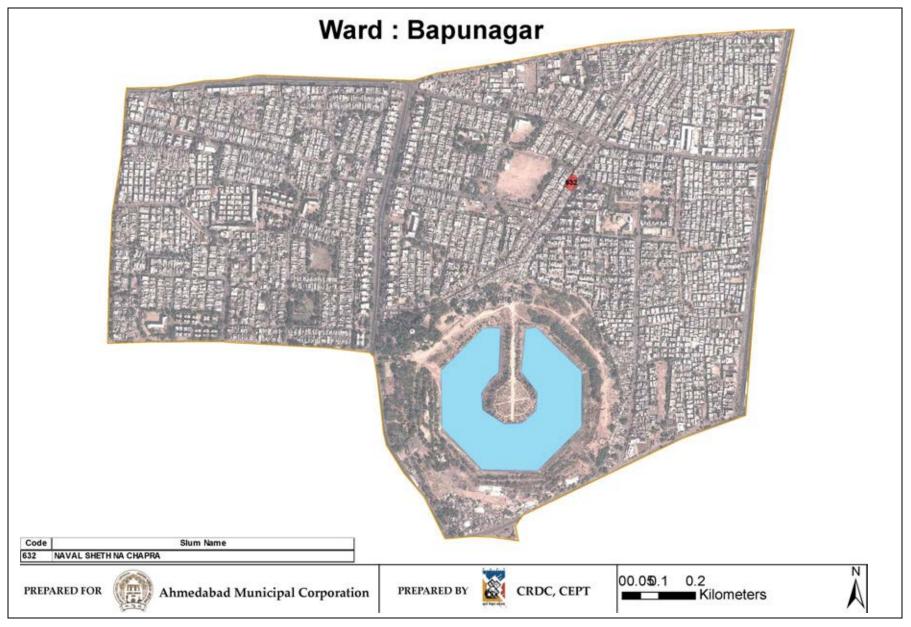
Zone: East Ward: Rakhiyal



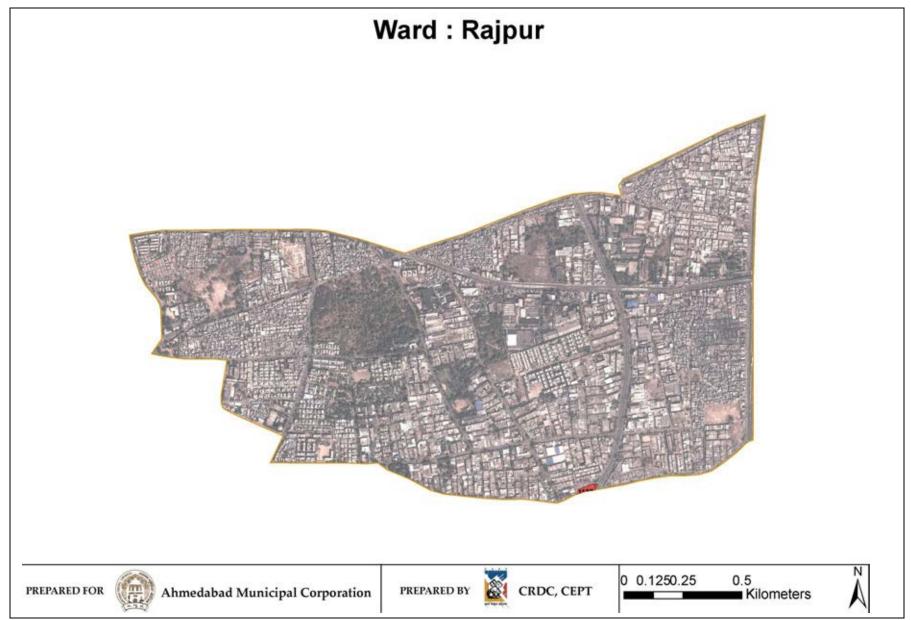
Zone: East Ward: Odhav



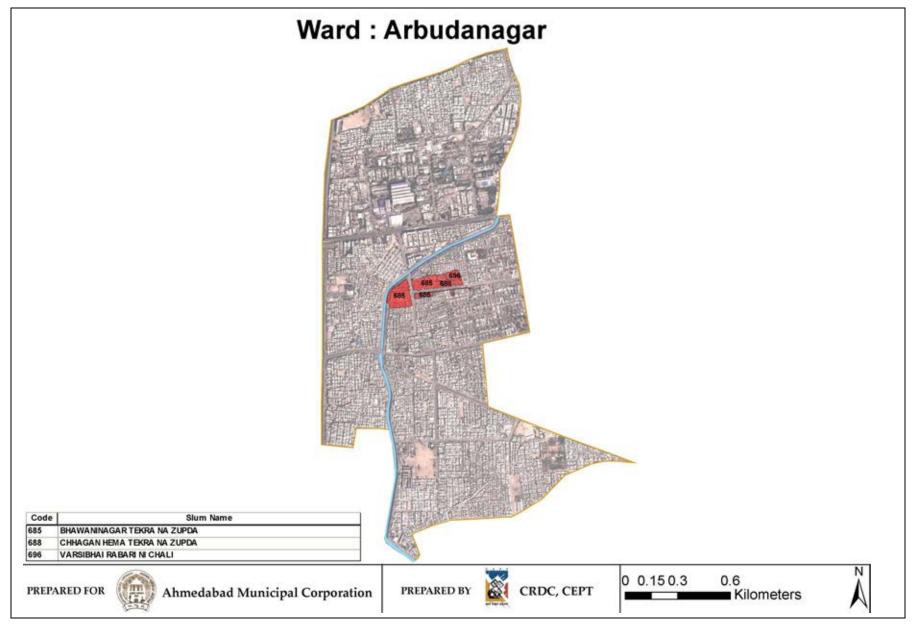
Zone: East Ward: Bapunagar



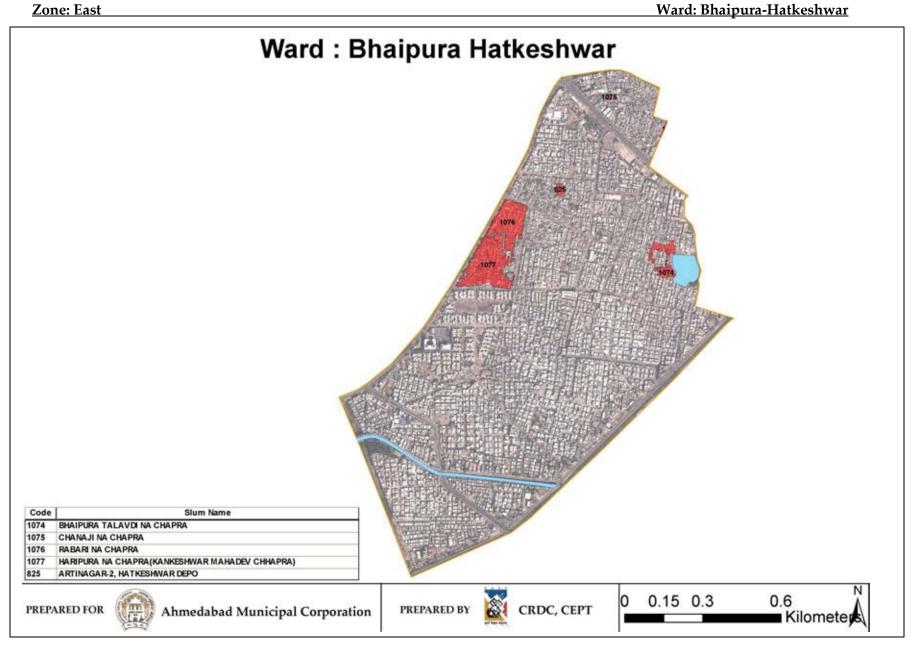
Zone: East Ward: Rajpur



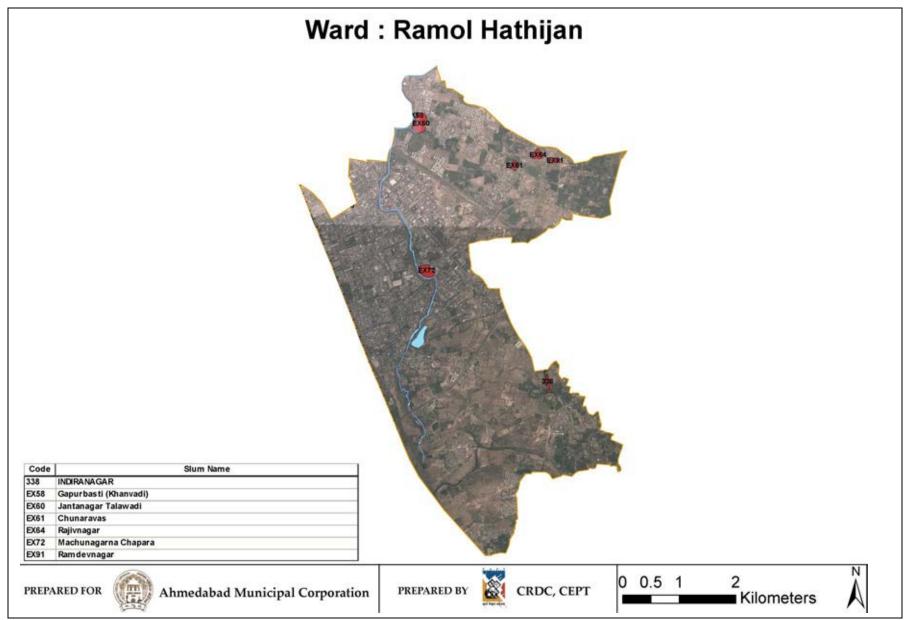
Zone: East Ward: Arbudanagar



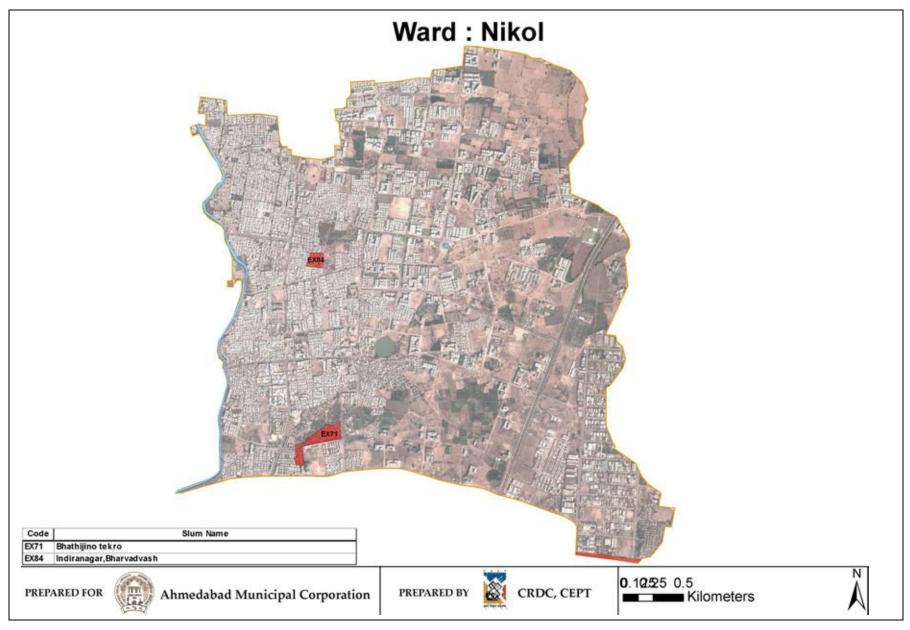
Ward: Bhaipura-Hatkeshwar



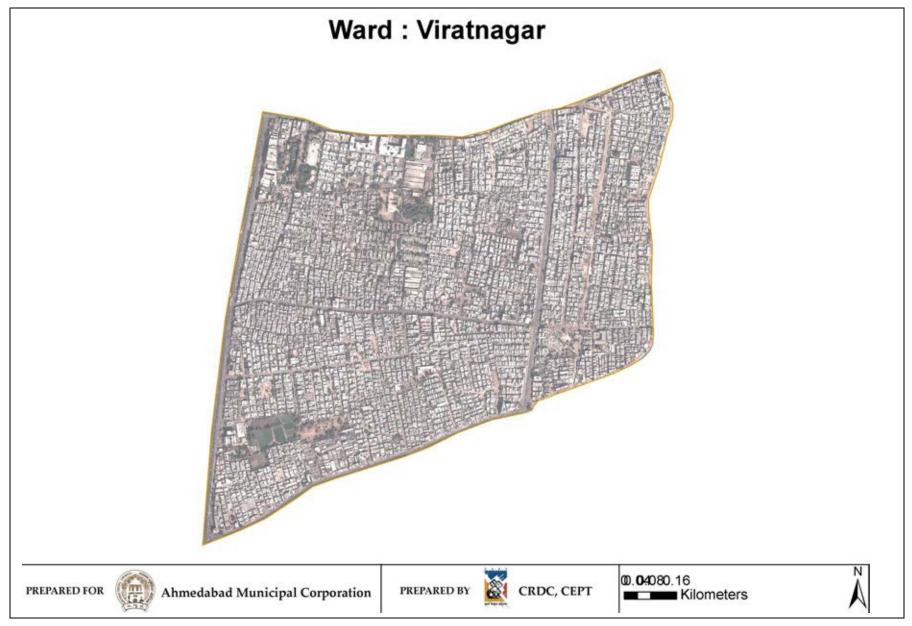
Zone: East Ward: Ramol-Hathijan



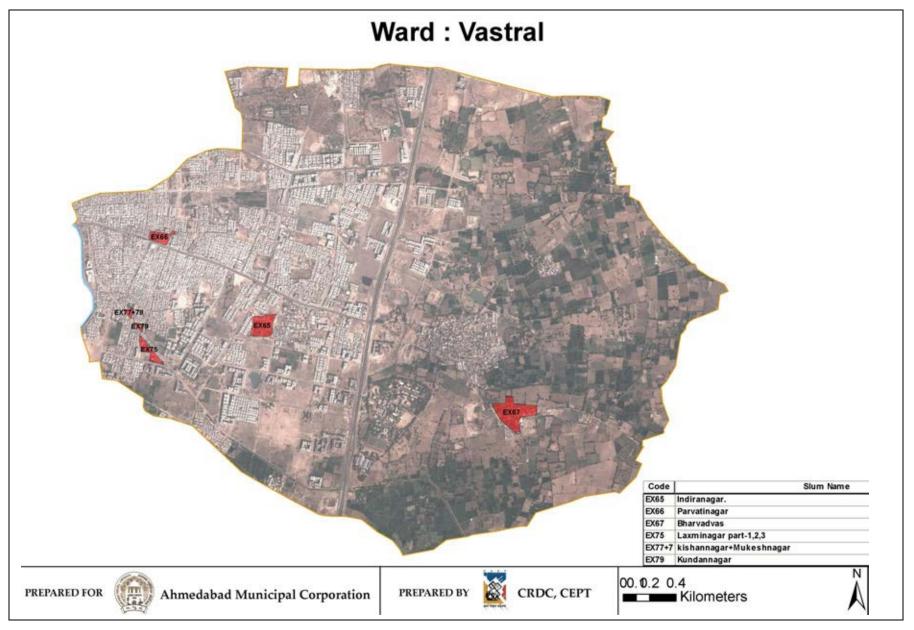
Zone: East Ward: Nikol

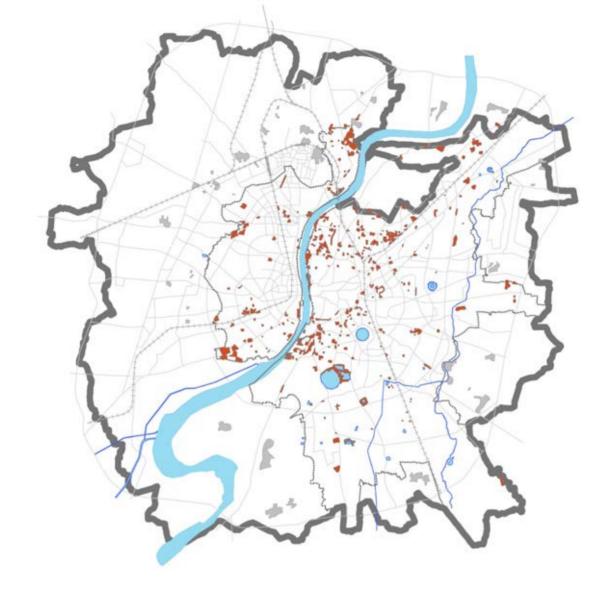


Zone: East Ward: Viratnagar



Zone: East Ward: Vastral





This report has been prepared by CEPT University's Centre for Research and Development Foundation for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.





