



**Akshara Foundation**  
Every Child in School & Learning Well

## **What is the Scenario of Education in Non-Notified Slums?**

**A study on the status of education in non-notified slums in  
Bangalore**

***K.Vaijayanti***

**May 2010  
Akshara Foundation  
*Research & Evaluation***

### **The Non-Notified Slum Project**

---

*This report emerged as a result of household visits to concerned stakeholders in May 2010. The survey was designed by the Research and Evaluation Team. Our special thanks to Ms.Suzanne Singh, Ms.Latha Devi of the Preschool Team and the Akshara Field Operations Team for conducting the survey.*

## A study on Status of education in non-notified slums in Bangalore

### Section 1

#### Background:

India is urbanising very fast and along with this, the slum population is also increasing. India's urban population is increasing at a faster rate than its total population. With over 575 million people living in cities and towns by 2030, India will have 41% of its population in urban areas from the present level of 28% and 286 million people. However, most of them do not have access to basic facilities like drinking water and sanitation.

Among the urban poor, the slum dwellers are the poorest. Census of India<sup>1</sup>, 2001, defines slum areas as:

- (i) All specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a 'Slum Act'.
- (ii) All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act;
- (iii) A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities."

NSSO<sup>2</sup> defines slum as a compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. Such an area was considered as a slum if at least 20 households lived in that area. Areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities were treated as "notified slums" and those unrecognized by the local bodies were considered to be "non- notified slums"

Further, the NSSO survey found that:

- (i) About 205 households lived in a notified slum and 112 lived in non-notified slums.
- (ii) A little more than half of the slums were notified by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities, and they shared a relatively larger proportion (65 per cent) of slum households.
- (iii) About 65 per cent of the slums were built on public land owned mostly by local bodies, state governments, etc.

---

<sup>1</sup> Census India 2001

<sup>2</sup> NSSO Non-notified slums; in CONDITION OF URBAN SLUMS (2002) PRESS NOTE, Press Information Bureau Government of India, 8 March 2004

- (iv) The non-notified slums are worse off as compared to notified in terms of drinking water, electricity, pucca roads, latrine facility, septic tank/flush latrine, underground drainage system.

Looking at the findings of the NSSO survey, it is clear that the non-notified slums are the worst affected settlements in the urban areas. None of the urban local bodies and the government institutions have any obligations to make public amenity provisions in these areas thus making the living conditions of the households in this area dreadful.

It was against this background Akshara Foundation found that there are a number of children living in non notified slums and they have no access to any preschool education either through government centres or private centres. As a preliminary step in the process of setting up preschool (balwadi) centres, Akshara Foundation decided to conduct a feasibility study in Bangalore.

### **Field Realities:**

The study decided to adopt a Survey method for collecting the data from non-notified slums. The Akshara Team approached the concerned authorities like BBMP, Slum Board and the Welfare departments for secondary information collection and the analysis of this information resulted in listing down 6 to 8 such areas for the survey.

Some of the findings of the secondary information include:

- The Slum Board has a list of slums, both notified and non-notified.
- The listed non-notified slums turned out to be notified slums when the sites were visited. Informal discussions with the slums revealed that the recent BBMP<sup>3</sup> elections have resulted in recent conversion of these non-notified slums into notified slums.
- Private persons control many non-notified slums in Bangalore.
- The private persons typically have a strong hold over the lives of people dwelling there. For instance, in one such area the owner of the slum controls the choice of the households in buying grocery. He owns the grocery shop in that area and everyone is expected to buy things from there. None of the privately owned slum dwellers were ready to share their opinion or information to any outsiders.
- Many of the slums have existed for 20-30 years.

After a quick analysis of the secondary information on the non-notified slums, Akshara team decided to conduct the survey in all the households of 5 non-notified slums in Bangalore.

---

<sup>3</sup> Bangalore had BBMP elections being conducted on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2010 after a gap of 4 years.

## Section 2

### Design of the Study:

The household survey of non-notified slums was designed as a part of this feasibility study. In the absence of any documented information on these non-notified slums the study decided to employ survey method to collect the information on how feasible it is to set up the pre-school centres in these areas.

### Objectives of the Survey

With the above-mentioned ground realities and the objective of setting up of preschool facility in the non-notified slums, the survey was designed to collect information on all the aspects relevant to implement the programme in Bangalore, Karnataka. Some of the major aspects covered in the survey include:

- Socio-economic information of the households in these areas.
- Demographic information of the households in these areas.
- Present status of children of age group 3-6 so far as pre-school facilities are concerned.
- Perceptions and expectations of the households on preschool education

### Methodology:

The methodology employed was a Survey method of all the households dwelling in these areas. A Survey instrument was developed to collect the information from a combination of both qualitative and quantitative method. As the study aims at viewing at the social reality, the perception of the stake holders was also collected.

Around 25 field staff were deployed and teams of five to six members were formed to collect the data from the households.

### Coverage of the study:

The study was to cover all the households living these selected non-notified slums.

Name of Slums	Actual	%
Yarab Nagar	311	25
Indiranagar/ISRO	393	32
Panthara Palya	302	25
Veerabhadra Nagar	47	4
Ashrayanagar	172	14
	1225	100

### **Section 3** **Profile of non-notified slums**

The data from this section is from field observations of the team members who conducted the field survey.

#### **Ashrayanagara Slum:**

The Ashrayanagara slum is situated in the Peenya industrial area (off Tumkur Road). It consists of 1150 houses with a population of 2000. Only 200-250 houses are occupied as most of the people who have constructed houses reside in another area. This slum is poorly developed and most people do not have access to basic amenities such as sanitation, water, electricity and toilets. There is no local source of potable water and a private water supplier charge Rs. 2 per can.

Both Hindus & Muslims live in this slum. Many have come from Tamil Nadu & other parts of Karnataka. The primary occupations are coolis, maids, garment workers and sweepers (for BBMP). Some women in the slum roll agarbattis at home.

There is a lot of confusion regarding the notification of the slum. The jurisdiction the slum comes under is not clear. People have BPL ration cards. The team conducted a survey of 172 households and found that 86 children who should be in preschools are not. A government school is being constructed and at present, school-going children need to travel 2 km to reach a school.

#### **Indiranagar**

Three slums were covered in this locality.

##### **1) ISRO Slum:**

The ISRO slum is situated near the ISRO defense area. About 3000 people reside in this area of which 90% are from Tamil Nadu and the remaining are from Karnataka. Both Hindus and Muslims live in this slum.

The slum has three main roads and two cross roads. Tamil, Kannada and Urdu are spoken. The primary occupations are maids, vendors, drivers, sweepers, carpenters, painters and construction workers. There are Kannada & English medium schools in and around this slum. A few parents spend Rs. 100 - 500 a month on school fees. Children from English medium schools have poor knowledge of Kannada language.

The public toilet is not functional and people have to use open areas. As there is no supply of drinking water, people collect water from a leaking pipe.

Most of the houses are constructed using concrete. People have BPL ration cards. Houses have provision of electricity supply. The primary health centre of area caters to the residents. There is no Anganwadi centre at present and there does not appear to be place for one either. The team conducted a survey of 282 households and identified 82 children in the age group of 3-6 who are not in a pre-school.

##### **B) Ambedkarnagara Slum:**

This area consists of 54 households with a population of nearly 250. The houses have only one room. The main language spoken is Tamil, a few speak Kannada. Parents send their children to a private school paying Rs. 150 - 300 in fees. Most of the people work as vegetable vendors, drivers, etc. They have a

## Report on Non-Notified Slums in Bangalore, May 20, 2010; R &E Akshara Foundation

ration card and a voter ID. There was supply of electricity and water to the slum. Each house has a toilet and they also have a public toilet. In this slum all the children are going to school. The team conducted a survey of 53 households and only 8 children were 3-6 year age group. Of them 4 go to a pre-school. The remaining 4 are not enrolled in a pre-school. There is one balwadi center which is run by a church. There is no need to begin another centre in this area.

### **C) Gangman Quarters:**

This area consists of 60 households, of which the survey covered 47. Most of the people know Kannada, Tamil and Urdu. This slum is situated in the middle of municipal houses hence it is better developed. Most of the residents are educated and are employed. The team identified 8 children under the 3-6 year age group of which 4 are enrolled in a pre-school and 4 are not.

### **Yarabnagara Slum:**

Yarabnagara is big slum consisting of 640 households with a population of 4000. The majority of the people residing in this slum are from Tamil Nadu who immigrated in the last 30 years. Each street of Yarabnagara has different names such as Nehru colony, Vijaya colony etc. The occupations of the people include coolis, mechanics, drivers, tailors, factory employees. Most of the women are making agarbattis at home. The team conducted the survey in 4 places: Yarabnagara, Nehru colony, Vijaya colony and Bhavaninagara. The survey covered 310 houses and found 145 children in the age group 3-6 who are not in a pre-school.

In Yarabnagara most of the houses constructed using concrete. They have 24 hours water supply from the municipality. The slum is unhygienic due to lack of sanitation. Though every house surveyed had a toilet, they were not being used. Apart from the toilet in every house, a pay-and-use public toilet is also present.

Most of the population is literate, with graduates and people who have completed secondary education. The majority of the people speak Tamil as their first language but they prefer Kannada and English medium schools as they reside in Karnataka and job opportunities are more in these two languages. There is one government Anganwadi centre within 1 km and one private English medium preschool in the slum which charges Rs.150 per month. Only 10 children go to the Anganwadi centre. There is one Tamil medium government primary school running in the slum, to which most of the children go. Some of the children are studying in an English medium school called G. S. English medium school which is 1.5 km away. The idea of an Akshara balwadi was well received by the residents but they want it to be free. The team found 5 eligible volunteers who would like to work in the balwadi centre. Every house had a T.V. and a mobile and majority of the houses had vehicles, which indicates that the slum is relatively well-off.

### **Pantherpalya Slum:**

Pantherpalya slum is near Nayandahalli off Mysore Road. It consists of 2000 households with a population of about 3500. The households reside primarily in shacks roofed with tin and palm leaves. The residents were immigrants from Tamil Nadu and other parts of Karnataka. Kannada and Tamil are the primary languages. The residents are Hindus, Muslims and Christians as well as SC, ST and OBCs. Their occupations are construction work, cooli, sweeper and maid. All the houses of this slum have TVs, radios and DVD players. They possess BPL ration cards, voter IDs and avail of rehabilitation services. Elderly people get mid day meals from ISKON. The Akshara team conducted a survey of 303 households and identified 193 children in the age group of 3-6 who were not in a pre-school. There is no pre-school centre in the slum. Residents asked for Akshara to open a balwadi centre.

**Veerabhadranagara Slum:**

This slum also near Nayandahalli. It consists of 200 households. The people of this area migrated from Yadagiri in Gulbarga district. The residents have not had access to amenities for the past 10 years. The primary language is Kannada. This slum comes under the jurisdiction of the Government. Children over 6 years attend a mobile school but this service is not available to all the children. There is no public toilet, nor electricity. Water is available half km from the area. The Akshara team conducted a survey of 47 households and identified 43 children in the age group of 3-6 who were not in a pre-school.

**Section 4**

**Findings of the Survey:**

As mentioned in Table-1, 1225 households were surveyed across 5 non-notified slums. This section deals with the demographic, socio-economic and cultural factors that exist in these slums analyzed from the survey data.

**Slums by Type:**

The secondary information of informal discussions with some of the leaders in the sSlums had revealed that some of these slums are located on the government land and some of them are located on the private or land that is under dispute but claimed ownership by a person as his private holding. As a follow up of that the respondents were asked about their awareness on the type of slum they live in.

Name of Slums	Private	Government	No Response	Total
Yarab Nagar	12	1	87	100
Indiranagar/ISRO	5	4	92	100
Panthara Palya	7	0	93	100
Veerabhadra Nagar	0	0	100	100
Ashrayanagar	2	97	1	100
	7	15	78	100

- It is clear that majority of the households did not respond to this question of whether they know who owns the land that they are living in. It is possible that they do not want to reveal the information since they are threatened by the private owner of the slum.
- Only in Ashrayanagar slum 97% of the respondents reported that their slum is located on the Government land.

**Place of Native:**

Typically slums are a product of urbanisation and migration. The slums consist of groups of people who have migrated in search of livelihoods. Among the factors that influence migration, native geography, helps them make decisions on settling down in a particular place. In that context the data was collected from the households on the native place of these households.

Report on Non-Notified Slums in Bangalore, May 20, 2010; R &E Akshara Foundation

Name of Slums	Andhra	Karnataka	Kerala	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	No Response	Total
Yarab Nagar	0	73	0	0	26	2	100
Indiranagar/ISRO	0	65	1	0	33	1	100
Panthara Palya	2	64	0	1	30	3	100
Veerabhadra Nagar	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
Ashrayanagar	9	87	0	0	4	0	100

- Majority of the non-notified slum households are from Karnataka followed by Tamil households.
- 33% of the households from Indiranagar Slum and 30% of Pantharapalya are Tamil migrants.

**Years of Stay:**

Years by Range	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Upto 5 Years	14	17	5	4	13	49
6 - 10 years	17	16	9	4	53	51
11 - 20 years	26	17	26	49	30	1
21 - 30 years	28	29	38	35	4	0
Above 30 years	14	21	22	8	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100

- 42% of the households have been staying in these slums for more than 20 years.
- As many as 22% of the households in Indiranagara ISRO Slum and in Yarab Nagar responded that they have been living in these slums for more than 30 years.
- Ashraya Nagar Slum seems to be relatively new settlement as compared to others.

**Religion and Caste:**

Information related to religion and caste was collected to find out the composition of the community.

Religions	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Hindu	77	42	89	93	96	80
Muslim	16	52	1	4	4	10
Christian	5	3	10	2	0	2
Other	2	3	0	1	0	8



Report on Non-Notified Slums in Bangalore, May 20, 2010; R &E Akshara Foundation

	100	100	100	100	100	100
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- 77% of the households from these selected slums have Hindu families and 16% are Muslims.

Table 6  
Households by Castes

Castes	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
SC	60	36	83	69	62	35
ST	11	9	8	20	4	8
OBC	17	44	2	6	19	23
Others	9	5	3	5	13	34
No Response	2	6	3	0	0	0
	100	100	100	100	100	100

- 60% of the households are from SC background. 83% of the Indiranagara ISRO Slum is from SC community.
- As many as 44% of the households in Yarab Nagar Slum are from OBC category. 34% of the household from Ashrayanagar reported that the households are from 'others' category.

**Language:**

Language spoken at home and the ability to speak a local language are generally factors that help in deciding the possible of mediums of instruction or the possible languages to be taught in the pre-school centre.

**Spoken language at home**

Table 7  
Households by Spoken Languages at home

Languages	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Kannada	27	6	4	45	94	67
Urdu	17	54	2	5	6	10
Tamil	52	39	92	45	0	10
Telagu	3	1	2	2	0	12
Other	1	1	1	3	0	1
	100	100	100	100	100	100

- 52% of the households reported that they speak Tamil at home across all the Slums. 92% of the households in ISRO slum of Indiranagar, 45% of Pantharapalya, and 35% of households at Yarabnagar speak Tamil.
- 27% of the households reported that they speak Kannada at home across all the surveyed slums. 94% of the households in Veerabhadra nagar, 67% of Ashrayanagar and 6% of households at Yarabnagar speak Kannada.

**Conversing in Kannada**

Table 8						
Households can converse in Kannada						
Particulars	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Can	91	92	81	98	100	95
Can not	9	8	19	2	0	5
	100	100	100	100	100	100

- More than 90% of the households said that they can speak Kannada.

**Economic Parameters:**

As a proxy indicator, information on the Public Distribution System (PDS) card possessed by households was collected. The BPL cards are distributed to household falling under the category of below poverty line, APL are for people Above Poverty line.

Table 9						
Households by PDS card holding						
Particulars	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
No/None	20	21	15	8	53	42
BPL	71	63	70	92	47	56
Blue/APL	9	15	15	0	0	1

- 20% of the households reported not having any cards distributed by the government.
- 71% of the households reported having BPL card.
- Around 9% of the households having APL found living in these slums.

**Assets owned**

Table 10						
Households Owning house						
Particulars	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Yes	78	42	88	88	87	99
No	20	53	11	10	11	1
Lease	2	5	1	2	2	1

- 78% of the households reported owning houses in these slums.
- More than 85% of the households from Ashraya nagar, Indira nagar ,Panthara Payla and Veerabhadra nagar reported owning their house.
- Around 2% of the households are staying in leased house.

### Dwelling Status

Particulars	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Kucha	5	0	2	11	38	1
Hut	18	1	3	52	57	15
Asbestos roof	64	58	95	27	2	84
RCC	11	39	0	6	0	1
Tiles	0	1	0	1	0	0
No Response	1	1	1	4	2	0

- 64% of the households are living in houses that have Asbestos roof.
- 18% live in huts. And 11% have some RCC structure.
- More than 80% of the households from Indira nagar and Ashraya nagar reported living in Asbestos roofed house.
- More than 50% of the households from Panthara Payla and Veerabhadra nagar reported living in huts.

### Rent Paid for house

Range	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
<= Rs.500	18	3	35	59	50	50
Rs.501 - 1000	33	43	29	0	0	0
Rs.1001 - 1500	19	27	6	3	0	0
Rs.1501 - 2000	9	12	6	0	0	0
Rs.2001 +	9	13	4	0	0	0
No response	12	3	19	38	50	50

- Out of people who responded that they are paying rent, 33% of the households seems to be paying monthly rent in range of Rs 500-1000.
- 43% of the Yarab Nagar slum are paying monthly rent in range of Rs 500-1000.
- More than 50% of the households are paying more than Rs 500 as a rent in Panthara Payla, Veerabhadra nagar and Ashraya nagar .

### Ownership of Assets

Particulars	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Land in Native Place	16	12	6	15	55	31

Report on Non-Notified Slums in Bangalore, May 20, 2010; R &E Akshara Foundation

Vehicles owned						
Cycle	11	11	16	5		13
Two Wheeler	13	20	18	7	2	6
Auto	2	4	1	0		6
Do not have	75	68	68	88	98	75
Assets at home						
TV	64	83	76	75	2	1
Radio	17	19	18	19		9
Mobile	60	58	75	55	26	51

- 55% of the households from Veerabhadranagar and 31% of the households from Ashraya nagar own land in their native place.
- More than 85% of the households from ISRO, Yarabnagar and Pantharapalya ***do not*** own any lands in their native place.
- 75% of the households do not have any private vehicle. Around 11% own bicycles and 13% have two wheelers.

**Overall Services**

Table 14						
Assets						
Particulars	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Electricity At Home	82	99	100	97	9	7
Nature of Connectivity						
Legal	57	90	71	5	0	67
Illegal	23	0	28	43	0	8
Source of Drinking water						
BBMP	72	98	94	49	17	27
Bore well	16		1	48	40	15
No Source	9		3	1	43	44
Tanker	2					11
Distance Traveled for more than a Km to fetch water	54	96	28	47	45	48
Toilet Facilities						
Toilet in the house	33	94	20	6	4	8
Community Toilet	55	79	44	81	15	2
Health Facilities						
Health facilities NGOs operating on health issues	25	40	16	26	0	26
NGO Support						
Other NGOs operating ISKON providing Food for elderly persons	5	0	2	9	60	0
	37	1		93	6	98

## Report on Non-Notified Slums in Bangalore, May 20, 2010; R &E Akshara Foundation

- Almost all households at Indiranagar ,Yarabnagar reported having electricity at home.
- BBMP water supply seems to be covering Yarabnagar, Indiranagar and Panthanrapalya.
- 94% of the households at Yarabnagar reported having toilet at home.
- ISKON seems to be extending nutrition supply to elders at Pantharapalya and Ayshvryanagar.

### Issues with the Slums

	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Drainage	28	20	31	40	45	7
Potable Water	17	4	49	3	6	2
Garbage	1	2	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	37	24	31	25	60	89
Electricity	16	4	0	6	43	87
Roads	7	7	0	21	0	4
Street light	1	1	1	0	0	0
Toilet Facility	43	0	68	42	53	66
Medical Facilities	8	1	15	6	17	6
Pre school	9	1	12	6	17	18
School	17	1	45	0	8	12
Possession Paper	6	0	18	0	11	0
Health Problems	0	0	0	0	11	0
Illiteracy	10	0	0	40	11	0
Poverty	5	0	0	20	6	0

- Each slum has listed some facility that needs urgent attention. For instance, while water supply and drainage as issues in Ashrayanagar, Yarab nagar and Veerabhadra nagar, toilet facility as an issue of concern at Indiranagar/ISRO and Pantharapalya.
- Almost all slums reported of lack of drainage, potable water and toilet facility as critical issues.
- 45% of the households at Indiranagar/ISRO, and 12% of Ashrayanagar opined that school facility is an issue in their area.

## Pre School requirements

### Demographic Parameters:

Particulars	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Number of Households	1225	311	393	302	47	172
3 to 6 children	829	294	117	268	43	107
Number of children who are not availing any Pre School	631	204	61	241	40	85
% of 3-6 children who are in need of Pre-Schools (%)	76	70	52	90	93	79

- 829 children in the age group of 3-6 were found during the survey (See Appendix 1 for the list of children).
- More than 240 children of this group were found in Yarabnagar and Pantharapalya.
- More than 60 children of this group were found in ISRO and Ashrayanagar .

### Opinion on need for Preschool Services

Particulars	Total	Yarab Nagar	Indiranagar/ ISRO	Panthara Palya	Veerabhadra Nagar	Ashrayanagar
Need a Pre School	91	93	93	88	85	91
Preference for medium of instruction as Kannada	67	37	77	70	87	85
Preference for medium of instruction as Kannada & English	10	42	10	17	11	3
Pre School timings preferred 9.00 - 3.00	52	79	40	39	43	56

- **More than 90% of the households said that there is a need for preschool in their area.**
- **While more than 85% of the households in Veerabhadranagar and Ashrayanagar said that if pre-school opened in their area then they want Kannada as a medium of instructions, in Yarab nagar households said that English and Kannada be medium of instructions.**
- **Majority households felt that the timings be 9 am to 3 pm.**

## Section 5

### Summary of the Findings

This section deals with overall observations of the data analysed in the above sections.

#### Profiles of Non-Notified Slums:

- The list provided by the Slum Board on non-notified slums may not hold good in authenticating the slum as non-notified slum. Clearly the distinction between both categories is blurred.
- There are many private persons controlling many non-notified slums in Bangalore. The private persons typically have a stronghold over the lives of people dwelling there.
- Many non-notified slums seem to be in existence for the last 25 to 30 years and have not been declared as Notified Slums.
- Majority of the non-notified slum households are Kannadiga households followed by Tamil households.
- Each slum has listed some facility that needs urgent attention. For instance, while water supply and drainage as issues in Ashrayanagar, Yarab nagar and Veerabhadra nagar, toilet facility as an issue of concern at Indiranagar/ISRO and Pantharapalya.
- Almost all slums reported of lack of drainage, potable water and toilet facility as critical issues.
- 45% of the households at Indiranagar/ISRO, and 12% of Ashrayanagar opined that school facility is an issue in their area.
- Almost all households at Indiranagar, Yarabnagar reported having electricity at home.
- BBMP water supply seems to be covering Yarabnagar, Indiranagar and Pantharapalya.
- 94% of the households at Yarabnagar reported having toilet at home.
- ISKON seems to be extending nutrition supply to elders at Pantharapalya and Ayshvryanagar.

#### Profiles of households:

- 33% of the households from Indiranagar Slum and 30% of Pantharapalya are Tamil migrants.
- 77% of the households from these selected slums have Hindu families and 16% are Muslims.
- 60% of the households are from SC background. 83% of the Indiranagar ISRO Slum is from SC community.
- 94% of the households in Veerabhadra nagar, 67% of Ashrayanagar and 6% of households at Yarabnagar speak Kannada.
- 52% of the households reported that they speak Tamil at home across all the Slums. 92% of the households in ISRO slum of Indiranagar, 45% of Pantharapalya, and 35% of households at Yarabnagar speak Tamil.
- 20% of the households reported not having any cards distributed by the government.

- 71% of the households reported having BPL card.
- 78% of the households reported owning houses in these slums.
- More than 50% of the households are paying more than Rs 500 as rent in Panthara Payla, Veerabhadra nagar and Ashraya nagar .
- 43% of the Yarab Nagar slum are paying monthly rent in range of Rs 500-1000.
- More than 85% of the households from ISRO, Yarabnagar and Pantharapalya do not own any land in their native place.

### **Findings on Pre-Schools**

- Out of 1225 households, 829 children in the age group of 3-6 were found during the survey (See Appendix 1 for the list of children).
- More than 240 children of this group were found in Yarabnagar and Pantharapalya.
- More than 60 children of this group were found in ISRO and Ashrayanagar .
- More than 90% of the households said that there is a need for Pre-School in their area.
- While more than 85% of the households in Veerabhadranagar and Ashrayanagar said that if pre-school opened in their area then they want Kannada as a medium of instructions, in Yarab nagar households said that English and Kannada be medium of instructions.
- Majority households felt that the timings be 9 am to 3 pm.