

**City: Belgaum**  
**State: Karnataka**

Category: Business & Industrial Centre, Tier 2

The city of Belgaum is located at the northern tip of Karnataka, and borders the adjoining states of Maharashtra and Goa. There is a proposal to make Belgaum the second capital of Karnataka, owing to its commercial and industrial importance within the state. Belgaum ranks second to Bangalore in terms of overall exports in Karnataka, which can largely be attributed to the region's flourishing automotive industry. Belgaum is also recognized for its enormous contribution to sugarcane cultivation and production of sugar. The region is blessed with high contents of bauxite and uranium, which has led to the establishment of many automotive and metal casting industries close to the city. A special economic zone (SEZ) dedicated to aerospace engineering is soon being set up in Belgaum, as the city also serves as a major training centre and cantonment base for the Indian Armed Forces.

### 1. Demographic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Total Population	488157	23625962	377,106,125
Total Population of UA (if)	610350		
Share of ULB population in District Urban population (%)	40.30		
Population Growth Rate (AEGR) 2001-11	2	2.74	2.76
Area (sq. km)*	99.61		
Share of ULB area in district (%)* #	.74		
Density of population (person per sq. km)*	4900.68266		
Literacy Rate (%)	89.82	85.78	84.11
Schedule Caste (%)	7.83	12.61	12.60
Schedule Tribes (%)	3.25	3.47	2.77
Youth, 15 - 24 years (%)	18.46	19.78	19.68
Slum Population (%)	10.76	1.60	17.36
Working Age Group, 15-59 years (%)	66.10	67.04	65.27

Source: Census of India, 2011

\* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

# The ULB is spread in more than one district

### 2. Economic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Per Capita Income (Rs.) at 2004-05 constant price *	28856	43266	Rs. 35, 947 <sup>a</sup>
Urban Poverty Ratio (% of urban population)**	32.33	15.3	13.7
Unemployment Rate, 2011-12***	6.50	2.9	3.4
Work Participation Rate, 2011-12***	35.37	37.6	35.5
Work Status, 2011-12 (%) ***			
Self-employed:	48.31	39.2	42.0
Regular/wage salaried employees:	33.96	44.9	43.4
Casual labour:	17.73	15.9	14.6
Sectoral Distribution of Workers, 2011-12 (%) ***			
Primary	26.01	8.1	7.5
Secondary	24.39	28.9	34.2
Tertiary	49.60	63.0	58.3
Workers Classified by Major Occupation, 2011-12(%) ***			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	19.27	28.5	15.8
Professionals	4.95	12.1	8.8
Technicians and associate professionals	9.01	6.5	6.7
Clerks	9.91	5.6	5.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.41	8.0	14.7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	20.15	5.1	4.6
Craft and related trades workers	12.50	16.0	19.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.72	6.6	9.2
Elementary occupations	13.10	11.7	16.1

Workers not classified by occupation	0	0	0.1
Primary Commodity Manufactured <sup>#</sup>	Ground nut oil		
Major Industries <sup>##</sup>	Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Ink, Paints, Varnishes, Insecticides and fertilizers		
No. of sanctioned SEZ	1	60	413

Note: 3 year average of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Source: \* Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments and for all India- Central Statistics Office

\*\*Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, 2011-12

\*\*\*Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 68<sup>th</sup> Round, 2011-12

<sup>#</sup>District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

<sup>##</sup>District Industrial Profile, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India

<sup>∞</sup> Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

### 3. Infrastructure Status

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
% of households with access to tap water (from treated source) within Premises	90.14	68.39	84.14
% of households with access to electricity	97.59	96.42	92.68
% of households having toilet facilities within premises	91.44	71.57	72.57
% of household Waste water outlet connected to drainage	88.82	87.60	81.77
Type of sewerage system*	Underground sewerage system		
Type of solid Waste system*	Door to Door		
% of households with access to computer/laptop with internet	8.58	10.96	8.27
% of households with access to computer/laptop without internet	12.96	12.63	10.40
% of households with access to mobile phones	61.57	64.79	64.33
Ownership Pattern of Housing (%)			
Owned	61.54	51.05	69.16
Rented	35.47	46.05	27.55
% of households living in congested houses	28.39	35.10	32.94
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>City (Municipal Corporation)</b>		
No. of Hospitals per 1,00,000 people *	.20		
No of Schools per 1,00,000 people			
Primary	41		
Middle	33		
Secondary	23		
College	13		

Source: Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011

\* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

### 4. Political Profile: Leadership and Administrative Structure

<p><u>Architecture of Governance</u> Structure of Elected and Executive Bodies. Give indication of hierarchies</p>	<p>Belgaum Municipal Corporation (BMC) consists of two wings i.e., the Deliberative Wing and the Executive Wing. The executive wing has an elected council comprising of a directly elected Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Ward councilors. There are 58 wards and one elected councilor represents each division. The Commissioner, who is also the executive head of the Corporation, heads the administrative wing. He is assisted by 3 Deputy Commissioners. Municipal Corporations is responsible for provision of services and basic amenity to the citizens, which include: public lighting; sanitation and public hygiene; maintenance of public parks and gardens; ensuring systematic urban growth; regulation of building construction; and licensing of commercial activities, etc. The function of water supply and drainage systems is being performed by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB), which under takes capital projects related to water supply.</p>
--	--

	<p>Slum clearance and improvement is the responsibility of the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB). Karnataka Housing Board is responsible to provide housing to the people of Karnataka at affordable cost.</p> <p>The town planning functions is performed by the Belgaum Urban Development Authority (BUDA), the Karnataka State Town Planning Board, and the Town Planning Department.</p> <p>The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for road works including maintenance of state highways and major district roads and construction and maintenance of government buildings</p> <p>The Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA) Acts as the chief controlling authority in respect of all matters relating to the administration of the ULBs. It is responsible for supervising the functioning of the municipalities, formulating suitable human resource development policies, exercising disciplinary control over the staff of municipalities, monitoring the tax collection of ULBs, laying down policies for transparency in expenditures, hearing appeals against the decisions of municipalities, releasing the government transfers to the ULBs, as well as implementing schemes like SJSRY (for urban poverty alleviation), IDSMT, and Nirmala Nagar Project.</p> <p>The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) is an infrastructure agency responsible for establishing infrastructure for orderly development of industries.</p> <p>The Directorate of Social Welfare (DSW) is responsible for the implementation of various schemes and programmes, funded by both central and state governments for the welfare of scheduled caste population within the state.</p>
No of elected representatives	58
Election Details* <i>Election cycle, last election, Name, party affiliation where relevant, date office taken for: chief minister, commissioner, and mayor.</i>	Mr. Siddaramaiah from Indian National Congress is the Chief Minister of Karnataka . He was elected on 13-May 2013. The Commissioner is Mr. G. Prabhu. The council is headed by Mayor Mr. Kiran Krishnarao Saynak of Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti, elected on March 2015.

Source:\*Respective ULB website and Media Search

## 5. Performance of Urban Local Body (ULB)

### Credit and Tax

Credit Rating of ULBs (As on Nov 2012)*	
Property Tax #	Coverage (%): Collection Efficiency (%): Amount(Rs.): 15.64 Cr

Source: \*www.jnum.nic.in

#Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

### E-governance& Computerization in ULB

Reform	Status (implemented, in progress and any comment)
Property Tax*	
Accounting*	Implemented
Water Supply & Other Utilities*	
Birth & Death Registration and Health programmes*	Implemented
Citizens' Grievance Monitoring*	Implemented
Personnel Management System*	
Building Plan Approval*	
e-Procurement*	
Can Citizens pay their bills and Taxes at citizen facilitation centre (CFC)?#	Yes
Does ULB has facility to Accept Online Payments#	No
What is the E-mail Software being used in the ULB#	NIC
Are ULB offices connected with each other through local	Yes

area network (LAN)/ wide area network (WAN) <sup>#</sup>	
Do you have access to State Data Centre (SDC)? <sup>#</sup>	No
Does the ULB have their own website <sup>#</sup>	Yes
Implementation of 74th CAA <sup>#</sup>	6 functions are yet to be transferred. They are Planning for economic and social development, Fire services, Urban forestry, protection of environment and ecology; Promotion cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects; Cattle pounds, prevention of cruelty to animals; Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries

Note : \* Modules of e-governance implemented in ULB

Source: \* Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and respective ULB's website

#Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012

### Recognition

List any national or international recognition such as awards, pilots, horizontal networks.	NA
---	----

## 6. Finance & Health

### Financial

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
% of households with access to banking facilities *	70.97	64.35	67.77

Financial Status <sup>#</sup>		
Details of municipal income and expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Income	Expenditure
2009-10	7466.77	6400.68
2010-11	7702.19	5883.70
2011-12	-	-
% of municipal Budget reserved for urban poor <sup>@</sup>		

Source: \* Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011

<sup>#</sup>Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012

<sup>@</sup> Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

### Environmental

Swachh Bharat ranking *	NA
Comprehensive Environmental Assessment for available cities <sup>#</sup>	NA

Source: \* Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2015

<sup>#</sup> Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, 2009

## 7. Capacity: Track Record & Initiatives

JNNURM Projects	Status or Comment			
BSUP/IHSDP	Under IHSDP scheme, 1 housing project was sanctioned which is under progress. The total project cost was Rs.3.03 crores. Construction of 100% of the dwelling unit is complete.			
UIG/UIDSSMT				
<i>Total Approved Cost of projects (Rs.Lakhs)</i>				
<i>Sectorwise details of projects</i>				
	Sector	No of Projects	Total Cost (Rs Lakhs)	Share of sector in total projects approved
<i>Share of Central Assistance released (%)</i>				
<i>% of work completed (Physical Progress)</i>				
<i>Funds Utilised (%)</i>				

Source: www.jnnurm.nic.in (accessed on November, 2015)

Alignment with MoUD Schemes	Status, Comment
Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana	

(HRIDAY)	
AMRUT	Is Covered
JNNURM	Was Covered
NUIS	
North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)	

Source: Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India