Glenn Costa – Census: Goa Has Three 'Slum Towns'

oheraldo.in. October, 14, 2013. PANJIM: Out of the 14 towns in Goa, the State has three towns that can be termed as 'slum towns' according to the Census 2011 final figures released recently, which do not mention their names, though it is anybody's guess which towns these could be.

According to the census data, out of the 26,247 slum population, there is an identified slum population of 20,140 and a notified 6,107 slum population under the three-fold classification of the Census ~ Notified, Recognized and Identified slums.

Despite its supposed affluence, Goa has 'an absolute number' of 5,497 slum households. Among the Scheduled Castes, the slum population has been pegged at 2.5%, while among Scheduled Tribes it is 0.4%.

This is more than the slum households of Arunachal Pradesh (3,479 families) but obviously much less than larger States such as Maharashtra (24,99,948), Andhra Pradesh (24,31,474), Tamil Nadu (14,63,689) and West Bengal (13,91,756). Goa's figures, however, also compare favourably with another small State, Sikkim which has slum households numbering 7,203.

Despite such a low official figure, however, slums in the State are very visible in settlements such as Moti Dongor, Zuari, Chimbel, and Mapusa to name just a few. These have come under the spotlight after they have emerged as game changers in electoral politics, especially to neutralize the local vote.

Read more: http://oheraldo.in/Census-Goa-has-three-lsquo-slum-towns

---

32.91 People Lakh Reside In Urban Slums In State

deccanherald. October 14, 2013. Over 32.91 lakh people or five per cent of the total population in the State live in urban slums, according to the latest figures released by the office of the registrar general and census commissioner.

The State has also the seventh highest number of people dwelling in slums after Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh. The census — 2011 figures reveal that the total number of slum dwellers has increased by 3.39 lakh during the last 10 years. Of the 220 towns in the State (classified as urban local bodies — corporations, city municipal councils, town municipal councils and town panchayats), as many as 206 have slum pockets in their jurisdiction.

Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike has the largest number of people dwelling in slums at 7.21 lakh, followed by Hubli-Dharwad City Corporation at 1.84 lakh.

Read more: http://www.deccanherald.com/content/363041/3291-people-lakh-reside-urban.html

---

Haas&Hahn – Street Art – Painting The Rio Slums Bright

Haas&Hahn

urbanpeek.com. October, 2013. Dutch artists Haas&Hahn (Jeroen Koolhaas and Dre Urhahn) of the Favela painting project in Rio de Janeiro, Brasil established kickstarter campaign as they wish to fund the painting of one of the biggest slums in the city. They've been doing small painting projects in deprived areas of the city starting 2005 after the first visit to Brazilian favelas. But this time artists decided to go big and bring some colors to an every building on a hillside in Vila Cruzeiro, Brazil .

"Our project aims to provide an opportunity for people to transform their own neighborhood from a place seen as negative into a place that is able to communicate its creativity, beauty and innovation to the outside world through

art." – the artists say.

Read more & enjoy:

Ralph Jennings – Poor May Resist As Jakarta Plans End To Slums

forbes.com. October 10, 2013. Indonesia's capital of 9 million people is growing new malls and office towers like rice paddies. Jakarta's stock exchange district looks almost like ultra-modern Singapore's. Yet slums packed with trash and less-than-dollar-a-day poverty occupy the other half of the Jakarta checkerboard.

Now the city aims to wipe out its slummy side by moving a million people into low-cost modern housing on up to 400 hectares, says the CEO of a major Indonesian NGO that serves the nation's poor.

That plan under Jakarta Gov. Joko Widodo would remove awkward contrasts such as the tract of wooden lean-tos on mud trails festering across a polluted river from the Shangri-la Hotel tower. It would vacate land for the next financial tower or mall selling name-brand smartphones and clothes, symbols of a voracious consumer culture that has grown with new investment and an attendant middle-class workforce.

Read more:

Population Reference Bureau –

Urban Population Living in Slums

See: http://www.prb.org/DataFinder/Topic/Rankings.aspx?ind=13

Alonso Ayala & Ellen Geurts (Eds.) – Urbanising Africa: The City Centre Revisited Experiences With Inner-City Revitalisation From Johannesburg (South Africa), Mbabane (Swaziland), Lusaka (Zambia), Harare And Bulawayo (Zimbabwe)

This working paper contains a selection of 7 articles written by participants in a Refresher Course organised by IHS in August 2010 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The title of the course was Urbanising Africa: the city centre revisited – Ensuring liveable and sustainable inner-cities in Southern African countries: making it work for the poor. The course dealt in particular with inner-city revitalisation in Southern African countries, namely South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Inner-city revitalisation processes differ widely between the various cities and countries; e.g. in Lusaka and Mbabane few efforts have been undertaken, whereas Johannesburg in particular but also other South Africa cities have made major investments to revitalise their inner-cities. The definition of the inner-city also differs between countries; in Lusaka the CBD is synonymous with the inner-

city, whereas in Johannesburg the inner-city is considered much larger than only the CBD. Contributions in the course were made by participants from the following cities: Buffalo City (East London), Bulawayo, Cape Town, eThekwini (Durban), Harare, Johannesburg, Mangaung (Bloemfontein), Mbabane, Lusaka, and Tshwane (Pretoria).

Read more: http://www.ihs.nl/IHS_Working_Paper