



**ELECTION
HABBA**

#LetsMakeDemocracyWork

CITIZENS' MANIFESTO FOR

BENGALURU



**Mobility &
Infrastructure**



**Waste
management**



Governance



**Water &
Sanitation**



**Women &
Child**

APRIL 2018

Foreword

‘**NAMMA BENGALURU**’, capital of Karnataka State, labelled as one of the fastest growing cities globally, has become critical to the economic prosperity of both the State and the Country. This growth has resulted in attracting talent from far corners of the country and internationally. The broad based population of the city has rendered a cosmopolitan nature, making it known internationally.

The fast-paced growth of the City has brought in its share of problems as well. The demand for services such as mobility, power, roads, water, environment and the like has outpaced the carrying capacities of the current infrastructure. There is a constant need to revise our assumptions about such facilities and a change in approach to being pro-active as well.

Karnataka is on the threshold of elections, to decide on the next political formation that will run its affairs during five years (2018-2023). It is time for all key political parties to step back and visualize what needs to be done in the future. Such thoughts are normally incorporated in the ‘Manifesto’ that every political party comes out prior to elections, informing the citizens of its vision for the State and the City.

In view of this, B.PAC, has engaged with citizens & experts for several months to identify Bengaluru issues that matter to them. The first step was to identify the top five high impact areas the Government should act. Through a Citizen Perception Survey, five areas were identified as: Governance, Mobility, Solid Waste Management, Water and Women & Child Safety.

B.PAC, later, held a series of focussed group discussion with experts in each of these identified subjects. The outcome of these discussions have been documented and enclosed. They are in the nature of Macro recommendations for providing for the long term needs of the City. We earnestly request you to include these recommendations in your Party Manifesto, as it would become a basis for action later.

Further, B.PAC held discussions with citizen groups and local area leaders on these subjects in sixteen assembly constituencies of the City with a view to identify the felt needs of different geographical localities. The findings have been documented as Micro Manifesto. Please consider incorporating the recommendations in assembly level manifestos for the City.

B.PAC, through these efforts, has worked towards bringing people closer to the governance issues through a participatory process. Your effort to incorporate the recommendations in your Manifestos would amount to recognition of people’s aspirations and encourage them to get closer and engage in more meaningful dialogue with the political system. Such strengthening of democratic process would augur well for the future.

The upcoming state elections in Karnataka is being keenly watched both at national and international levels. Political systems responding positively to people’s aspirations, will not only create competitive politics for improvement of the City but also set benchmarks for the rest of the Country, reinforcing the primacy of Bengaluru on matters of progress. Namma Bengaluru, growing inclusively and sustainably, will be a matter of pride for us and the generations to come

Thank You

Revathy Ashok

Hon Managing Trustee & CEO

B.PAC



1. Governance

The 74th Amendment of Indian Constitution recommended major structural changes in local governance, to ensure functioning of Municipalities as democratic units and greater participation of people at the grass roots in decision making. This commitment needs to be explicitly stated in Manifesto and upheld in spirit and action

1.1 Governance structure

- A special legislation to govern Bengaluru city such that all civic agencies are accountable to a Single City Authority.
- A single planning authority for Greater Bengaluru region together with participatory planning processes for local area.
- Institute a single point interface, person/virtual, for cross-department/agency convergence at the ward level to speedily address basic civic issues.

1.2 Accountable city government and civic agencies

- The mayor should be elected by direct elections and must have 5-year term such that he/she has adequate time to develop a vision for the city and implement it.
- Ensure accountability of civic/service delivery agencies to the City Authority through appropriate legal/administrative means.
- Public disclosure of expenditure on all projects, in real time.
- Public information on all tenders for works executed in the city.
- Mandate pro-active disclosure of information regarding decisions (including file noting) of important ward and department level projects.
- Constitute Open data cell in all city civic agencies
- Create a dashboard with metrics for Bengaluru city and Karnataka state to be updated on quarterly basis showing all development indicators.

1.3 Expertise and citizen inclusion to strengthen institutions

- Appoint technical expert members/expert advisory groups to the boards/committees of the civic agencies to help bring in the necessary expertise to improve services.
- The heads of the civic agencies to present a rolling action plan and progress report once every six months to encourage citizen participation, information dissemination and to build transparency and accountability.
- Define selection criterion for ward committee members and facilitate transparent selection process and smooth functioning of ward committee to enable citizen participation at ward level.



- Leverage home grown talent of Bengaluru city through lateral recruitment and participation in city governance. In addition, internship and fellowship programs by engaging subject matter experts to enhance quality of governance of Bengaluru city.

1.4 Strengthening the finances of local body

- Set up Resource Mobilization Dept (RMD) for BBMP under the aegis of Finance Dept, Govt of Karnataka to identify potential income from various sources for BBMP. RMD should be empowered to set revenue collection targets for each of BBMP Zones.
- The profession tax collected in the city should be earmarked by the State government for the city.
50% of the stamp duties collected on property transactions in BBMP limits should be given to the city.
- 50% of the road tax collected in the BBMP limits should be given to the city.
- 50% of the parking fee/cable charges/hoardings revenue must be earmarked for the development of the respective ward/zone.
- Constitute a City Economic Development Board to foster job creation in Bengaluru Metropolitan and adjoining regions.



2. Mobility

2.1 Governance

- A common land transport authority for Bengaluru (to be called ‘Transport for Bengaluru (TfB)’) to plan and coordinate the urban land transport initiatives for the city. All the organizations/corporations responsible for transport service providers to be accountable to this authority.
- To enhance mass transport for the city from the current 50% of commuters to 80% by 2025. The above authority to make appropriate plan of action for each mode of mass transport, budget for them and coordinate execution.
- Every transport project to have three to five public consultations, in an appropriate format based on the stage of the project.
- Appoint technical members/advisory groups to the transport service providers/authority to help bring in the expertise and technical decision support to improve the services.

2.2 Road quality and infrastructure

- Uniform design specifications for residential roads of 20 to 40 feet wide prepared by experts.
- Publish inspection reports of all road development/improvement projects undertaken

2.3 Public Transport

- Commuter friendly door-to-door public transport including pedestrian ways catering to all citizens
- Mass rapid transport to be made accessible, affordable, available and attractive to different cohorts
- Discourage the usage of personal vehicles through various measures aimed at increasing the cost of using them and simultaneously implement measures to improve attractiveness of public transport as commuting mode for all sections of society.
- Add Bengaluru Cess to all newly purchased personal vehicles. This Cess to be utilized for improving sustainable transport, including; public transport, walking, and cycling.

2.3.1 BMTC

- Enhance the current fleet of 6,417 buses to 15,000 buses by 2025.
- Use appropriate size buses depending on demand and road condition and geometry
- Feeder services from interior areas to be prioritized
- BMTC to annually change 20% of its fleet to Electric Vehicles(EV). All buses to be electric by 2025

2.3.2 BMRCL (Namma Metro)

- Target to achieve 500 km of metro in Bengaluru by 2028

2.3.3 Suburban Rail

- Form SPV for suburban rail and implement 260 km of suburban rail in 5 years.



2.3.4 Auto Rickshaw

- All autos to be electric in next 5 years. Incentivize purchase of electric auto and retrofitting to existing auto
- Grant 50,000 permits to electric autos in the city

2.4 Last mile connectivity

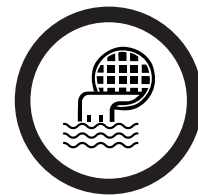
- No citizen should have to walk more than 500m to get to a public transport
- Last mile connectivity options such as cycles, e-bikes, shared autos to be made available from public transport hubs to the nearest high concentration areas such as tech parks, markets, malls, offices and educational institutions.

2.5 Pedestrian friendly

- Walkable and accessible footpaths and safe pedestrian crossings across Bengaluru
- Inclusive road plan with dedicated hawker zones

2.6 E-transport, parking and others

- Identify and designate streets to be 'No Parking' and 'Paid Parking' and enforce strict parking rules.
- Introduce dedicated park and pickup zones on arterial and sub-arterial roads for shared mobility/radio taxis & autos providers/users
- Two-wheeler/three-wheeler delivery vehicles, auto rickshaws, cab aggregators, corporate fleets and school vans/buses to be encouraged to move towards EVs with an intention to achieve 100% electric mobility
- Bengaluru needs charging infrastructure to encourage electric mobility. Mandate charging infrastructure in public buildings, parking spaces, malls, tech campuses, high rise buildings etc.



3. Water, waste water & Sanitation

3.1 Institutional reforms & Governance

- A single authority to be instituted with the responsibility for planning and coordination between the various agencies responsible for water; ground water recharging and extraction in the BMR region; and monitor usage efficiency and quality.
- This authority to have a board comprising of experts, elected representatives and members from civic authorities.
- Restructure end to end services of water into three independent & empowered entities viz: sourcing, distribution and treatment & disposal, under the above authority.
- These entities to plan, both long-term and short-term needs, and deliver accordingly
- To institute a regulatory authority to monitor the functioning of the above body and review long term planning needs, pricing etc.
- Declare Bengaluru is a water sensitive city and encourage citizens to use water judiciously

3.2 Supply

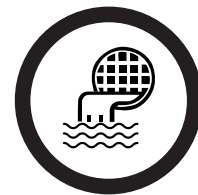
- Equitable water distribution to all citizens. Provide 90 LPCD at affordable prices to all citizens. Free water should be supplied only to BPL card holders. Prices for all others should be similar.
- Sourcing to leverage local sources such as rain water, lakes and recycled water.
- Water safety plan has to be taken up on priority to monitor water quality from catchment to consumer.
- Storm water management should be given highest priority for alternate source
- Make it mandatory that BDA/BBMP parks and all institutional green spaces will use only recycled water for gardening/landscaping

3.3 Distribution losses

- Reduce water losses in transmission and distribution from 45% to 25% by 2025.

3.4 Water conservation

- Provide water efficient taps and cisterns etc to citizens at subsidized costs to encourage water conservation.
- Bring regulatory norms for selling of water efficient fixtures.
- Enforce 100% implementation of Rain water harvesting in Govt offices, commercial establishments, residential buildings across Bengaluru city
- Area-wise study of ground water situation and publish the same.



3.5 Waste water treatment (sewage)

- Sewage to be viewed as resource
- Outreach programs for citizens to educate on use of grey water
- Segregate pricing of supply water and sewage water
- Incentivise sewage treatment by net metering
- Set up underground sewage treatment plants in parks and playgrounds
- Set up kiosk for car washing with sewer mining through private agency
- Dual water supply for all upcoming layouts and multi storied complexes should be made compulsory including BDA , BBMP ,KHB ,PRIVATE , authority .
- Identify where there is a great demand for industrial, commercial, non- potable water demand and establish a treatment plant based on the demand through sewer mining . Thus burden on fresh water will be reduced.
- Untapped resources of waste water such as treated effluent, energy, nitrate, phosphorous , & bio solids has to be recovered .



4. Women and Child Safety and Development

4.1 Governance

- A dedicated minister for Women and Child Development and the minister to not hold any other portfolio.
- All government departments to have 30% of women workforce. Publish annual report and gender disaggregated statistics of women in workforce in Bengaluru city and state.
- Articulate a safety vision for the city and set a roadmap to achieve the vision.
- Periodic inter-department review meetings between Home Ministry, Department of Women and Child Development, Department of Women Development Corporation, Health and Education etc. to review coordinate between agencies to track progress
- Annual report on progress of women in various Government sectors and also other sectors such as Education, Defense, Engineering, Entrepreneurship etc.

4.2 Public places

4.2.1 Data:

- City to measure its safety index based on defined safety parameters (footpath, street lights, gender mix, security etc.). Each ward to be awarded a safety score. Details of index and score to be put out in public domain. Targets to be set for improvement of safety scores.
- Annual survey on perception of safety in public places to be carried out to understand the necessary measures that need to be taken to make public places safer for women and children. Results to be put out in public domain.
- Spaces around schools to be made safe for children to walk. routes to schools to be identified and marked along with necessary pedestrian friendly infrastructure.

4.2.2 Infrastructure

- Public places to be well lit with automated street lights. Implement process and technology to fix dysfunctional street lights.
- 10,000 CCTVs to be installed across the city. Integrate public & private CCTVs to provide better safety net for the city. Process to check the number of crimes prevented or addressed with aid of a particular CCTVs to be introduced.
- Pedestrian friendly and safe footpaths across Bengaluru
- A standard bus stop design well lit and should have CCTV cameras, safety alarms and Passenger Information System to help commuters.
- Public spaces to have women only/women friendly public toilets and waiting rooms to help young mothers and senior citizens.



4.2.3 Public transport

- Public transport to be accessible, economic and safe for all women.
- Economic and safe last mile connectivity options from bus stations and metro stations.

4.3 Workplace

- Articulate work place safety as high priority.
- Informal sector: As per Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, every ward must have a Local Complaints Committee (LCC). Currently, Bengaluru city has one Local Complaints Committee to address sexual harassment at workplace. Set up one LCC per constituency by 2020 and one LCC per ward by 2025. Track year on year progress made by LCC.
- Formal sector: Monitor the implementation of Sexual Harassment of Workplace Act and publish data on level of implementation in various sectors
- Display information on Sexual Harassment of Workplace Act and contact details of Local Complaints Committee in all police stations and ward offices.

4.4 Safety in schools

- Allocate resources to implement Child Protection Policy in all Government schools and monitor implementation in private schools. Publish Annual audit report of safety score of schools based on Child Protection Policy.

4.5 Police, Legal & Counselling centres

- The Karnataka Police force has 6% women. Commit to reach 30% of women police force within 5 years.
- Women and child friendly infrastructure at all police stations.
- Support persons to help woman and child victims in police stations and courts.
- Revamp and increase the capacity of the short stay and rehabilitation centers.

4.6 Economic empowerment opportunities

- Entrepreneurship support cells in each constituency to help women groups and individuals to set up small and medium scale ventures and to explore self-employment opportunities. These centers to also help women get employment/jobs in their vicinity.



5 Solid Waste Management

5.1 Governance and citizen inclusion

- Poor waste management is a health hazard for citizens. Articulate a vision for responsible waste management for Bengaluru city and strict enforcement of the same.
- Increase the planning and monitoring capability for waste management in the city.
- Waste management dashboard at ward, constituency and city level to be put up in public domain to track monthly progress.
- Proactively disclose tenders and expenditure of all waste management related projects.
- Recruit experts/environmental engineers to efficiently monitor waste management at ward level
- Establish single door platform to enable Corporate companies to adopt Dry waste collection centers and waste processing centers.

5.2 Segregation and collection:

- Standard state of the art waste collection vehicles with GPS trackers and high-end technology to track real time movement of collection vehicles.
- Set up scientific transfer points wherein waste from smaller vehicle is directly loaded to the bigger vehicle.
- Construction & debris waste is the largest contributor to air pollution in Bengaluru City. Build collection centers to collect construction and debris waste at every assembly constituency/ward depending on the quantum of construction waste generated in the locality.

5.3 Waste processing

- Decentralized waste processing units across Bengaluru. Wet waste and garden waste generated in the ward to be processed in the Ward.
- All the processing plants set up in Bengaluru city be made fully functional.
- Every ward to have state of the art Dry Waste Collection Centers. Provide secondary segregation staff for DWCC. Do not permit any wet waste or debris to enter dry waste center. Provide compactors to reduce the space occupied by dry waste.
- Enforce waste segregation and responsible processing/disposal by bulk waste generators such temples, apartments, educational institutions, hotels and tech campuses.
- Burning of leaf waste is a major issue across Bengaluru. Leaf waste processing plants should be set at ward level and measures to be taken to prevent burning of waste.
- Bengaluru generates around 92000 tonnes of e-waste per year. Set up collection points for e-waste and increase capacity of DWCC to collect e-waste. Partner with e-waste processors to manage e-waste.
- Bengaluru city generates approximately 3600 tonnes of C&D waste per day. Set up C& D waste processing plants to efficiently manage minimum of 4000 tonnes per day
- Strictly enforce and ensure all medical/sanitary waste is processed by designated vendor.

5.4 Visual cleanliness

- Visual cleanliness for Bengaluru city to be a high priority.
- Littering in public spaces, streets, footpaths and vacant sites to be heavily fined at INR 10,000 per instance.
- Strict enforcement of plastic ban

6. Acknowledgement

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