

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1729

ANSWERED ON:04.12.2012

HOUSING AND BASIC AMENITIES TO SLUM DWELLERS NO

Azad Shri Kirti (Jha);Chavan Shri Harischandra Deoram;Dhurve Jyoti;Dutt Smt. Priya Sunil;Maadam Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai;Naranbhai Shri Kachhadia;Pradhan Shri Nityananda;Raghavendra Shri B. Y.;Sugavanam Shri E.G.

**Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of the schemes implemented by the government for providing housing and basic amenities to the slum/jhuggi dwellers and make all cities/towns free from slums, scheme-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether the number of slum dwellers in certain cities/towns is increasing in the country and it has reached up to 25 per cent of the total population of such cities/towns;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) the efforts being made by the Government to provide basic amenities like safe drinking water, toilets and health facilities to urban slum dwellers in the country, State-wise;
- (e) whether additional funds have been demanded by the various States for the purpose; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided to the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN)

(a): The Government of India launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist States/UTs in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other Cities/Towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched. The duration of Mission was upto 31.3.2012 and it has now been extended by 2 years upto the end of financial year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March 2012.

A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) aimed at ushering in a Slum-Free India has been launched on 02-06-2011. The scheme envisages providing Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, undertake reservation of land/Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor.

The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana, which is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme, i.e. till June 2013, is currently under implementation. This is the preparatory phase of RAY to undertake preparatory activities like slum survey, GIS mapping, preparation of Slum-free City Plans and undertaking pilot projects. Funds have been released to 194 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme – the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

(b) and (c): As per Census 2001, slum population in 1743 cities/towns having population of 20,000 or more, which were covered under slum

population enumeration, was 52.4 million. This amounted to about 23 per cent of the population of these 1743 cities/towns. The Committee on Slum Statistics/Census constituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated the slum population for all cities and towns (numbering 5161) in 2001 at 75 million and projected the slum population in 2011 at 93 million. The percentage of slum population estimated by the Committee is 26.31%.

The reasons for increase in the number of persons living in slums in urban areas in the country, inter-alia, are:

- (i) Increase in urbanization due to rural-urban migration, natural increase and re-classification of rural areas into urban centres;
- (ii) Inability of large section of urban society, especially the poor, to access land and housing in cities and towns, due to spiraling land prices and lack of availability of affordable housing;
- (iii) Lack of provision of infrastructure and services in settlements inhabited by the poor due to long periods of inadequate investment in such facilities by urban local bodies; and
- (iv) Old areas in cities and towns getting further dilapidated due to lack of maintenance and natural ageing coupled with poor quality of

services.

To address the issues of shelter and basic services to the slum-dwellers, the Government of India launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005. To provide special focus on slums, the scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02-06-2011 aimed at ushering in a Slum-Free India. The scheme adopts a whole city, all slum, and whole slum approach based on preparation of Slum free City Plans.

(d): Under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM, 1610 projects with total project cost of Rs. 41,812.72 crore, comprising central share of Rs.22,417.66 crore have been approved for construction/upgradation of 15.75 lakh Dwelling Units and related civic amenities like drinking water, toilets, health facilities etc. in 992 cities/towns across India with convergence of JNNURM and programmes of Ministries like

Health & Family Welfare. BSUP is applicable to 65 Mission cities. IHSDP is applicable to all States/UTs.

(e) and (f): State/Union Territory Governments have been demanding additional central support to meet cost escalation in case of sanctioned projects under JNNURM. As meeting such escalation is not permissible under BSUP and ISHDP Guidelines, States/UTs have been requested to meet the cost escalation out of their own funds.

The details of funds provided to the State Governments under the newly launched Rajiv Awas Yojana Scheme are annexed