

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:602

ANSWERED ON:27.02.2013

DEVELOPMENT OF SLUMS

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

- (a) the details of various schemes implemented by the Government for development of slums in the country;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, spent, houses constructed and provided to slum dwellers under these schemes during the last three years and current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of funds required for the development of slums in the years to come in order to make India slum free by 2015;
- (d) the details of mechanism put in place to monitor the implementation of slum development schemes; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of slum development schemes?

Answer

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

(a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following schemes for development of slums in the country:

(i) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December, 2005 the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes (IHSDP) are being implemented which focus on basic services to the urban poor and integrated development of slums. Under BSUP 65 select cities in the country are covered and the remaining cities are covered under IHSDP. The duration of JNNURM was seven years beginning from the 2005-06 upto 31.03.2012. JNNURM has been extended for 2 years upto 31.3.2014 for completion of projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2012 and implementation of reforms.

(ii) Under Rajiv Awas Yojana which was launched on 02.06.2011, Central Assistance will be extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and 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. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit housing -for in-situ redevelopment in slums - would be borne by the Centre. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90%, including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

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 and pilot projects.

(b): 100% central assistance is provided to States to undertake preparatory activities under RAY such as slum survey, GIS mapping of slums, GIS-MIS integration, preparation of Slum-free City Plan of Action and Pilot Detailed Project Reports. Rs.99.98 Crores have been released to States/UTs so far for preparatory activities. The list is at Annexure-I. The details of pilot projects,

assistance sanctioned and released under RAY since its inception so far, State-wise are at Annexure-II.

State-wise details of funds allocated (sanctioned) & spent (released) and houses sanctioned for construction & providing them to slum dwellers during the last three years and the current year under BSUP and IHSDP are at Annexures-III & IV.

(c): The High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia for Estimating the Investment Requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services in its report titled "Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services" has estimated the requirement of Rs. 8.5 lakh crore for a period of 20 years from 2012-2031 for slum population, assuming universal standards for all as well as universal provision for access and mobility.

(d) & (e): The details of mechanism to monitor and the measures taken/being taken for effective implementation of slum development schemes by this Ministry is as follows:

(i) There is 3-tier mechanism of monitoring the implementation of projects viz. (i) ULB level through Project Implementation Unit (PIU), (ii) State level through Programme Management Unit (PMU), Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agency (TPIMA), State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and (iii) National level through Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) & Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC), Integrated Poverty Monitoring System (IPoMS), Central TPIM Agencies and Monitoring Agencies.

(ii) Guidelines have been issued to States/UTs for facilitation of preparatory activities under RAY. These include: Guidelines for Slum Survey; GIS Mapping, MIS development and Integration of GIS with MIS; Community Participation; Preparation of a Slum Free City Plan of Action; Preparation of Pilot Projects/Detailed Project Reports; Draft Model Property Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2011; Draft Model Provisions for Reservation of 20-25% Developed Land for EWS/LIG housing in all housing projects, public and private.

(iii) Periodic capacity building and training activities have been undertaken at national, regional, state and city levels through resource centres.

(iv) Periodic review meetings have been held at national/regional/state/city level with the concerned State Government officials to expedite Slum-free City Plans of Action and Preparation of Detailed Project Reports.