

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:546

ANSWERED ON:07.08.2013

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 including Rajiv Awas Yojana for development of slums in the country along with the main thrust areas of the schemes;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, spent, houses constructed, provided to slum dwellers, targets set/achieved/expected date of completion under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether some schemes are pending/behind schedule/have unutilized funds;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor, scheme-wise along with 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 [DR. (MS.) GIRIJA VYAS]

- (a): The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing following schemes for development of slums in the country:
- (i) JNNURM: The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with two components of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes (IHSDP). 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. The main thrust of JNNURM is integrated development of slums and provision of basic services to urban poor.
- (ii) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): RAY pilot and preparatory phase was launched on 02.06.2011 with duration upto 02.06.2013. The Phase II, implementation phase of RAY is under consideration for 12th Plan.
- Under RAY, Central Assistance is extended to States for preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA). This assistance and preparation of DPR for improving slum infrastructure including housing is given to those states who are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land 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.
- (b) Details of achievement under JNNURM during the last three years and the current year is at Annexure-I. The progress under RAY since its inception so far, State-wise is at Annexure-II.
- (c) & (d): The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned a total of 15.70 lakh Dwelling Units (DUs) under JNNURM. Out of these, 10.98 lakh DUs have either been completed or are at different stages of construction.

The reasons for delay in completion of dwelling units are as under:

- (i) Cost escalations, due to rising prices of steel and cement amongst other factors and the reluctance of States, Urban Local Bodies to meet such cost escalation. Govt's contribution under the schemes remains frozen to the original sanction and the cost escalation is to be borne by the States / ULBs / Beneficiaries.
- (ii) In IHSDP component, which is meant for small and medium towns, cost ceiling was capped at Rs 80,000 per Dwelling Unit which was revised in 2009 to Rs.1 lakh per DU with effect from 1.4.2008 of which Government of India contribution was 80%. This ceiling resulted into a heavier burden on the States / ULBs resulting in stalling of some of the projects.
- (iii) Lack of project management capacity at State/Implementing Agency/ Urban Local Body (ULB) levels.

(iv) Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of in situ projects; and

(v) Lack of availability of encumbrance-free land.

To complete the ongoing projects under JNNURM, the Government has extended the Mission Period upto March 2014. In addition, States/UTs have also been advised:

(i) To provide additional state share to meet cost escalation ;

(ii) To resort to beneficiary led execution of projects to avoid cost and time overruns.

(iii) The States may fund the cost of escalations in the projects from their own resources or through loan from financial institutions like HUDCO to complete it within the stipulated time.

(iv) To draw up Plan of Action and set clear milestones.

(e): The details of mechanism to monitor and the measures taken/being taken for effective implementation of slum development schemes by this Ministry are 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) Periodic review meetings have been held at national/regional/state/city level with the concerned State Government officials by senior officers of the Ministry including Secretary (HUPA).