

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:87

ANSWERED ON:11.12.2013

SLUM POPULATION

Ahir Shri Hansraj Gangaram;Chaudhary Shri Arvind Kumar

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

- (a) Whether a large percentage of slum population in the country lives without any basic facilities/amenities including access to clean drinking water and sewage disposal as per the latest census;
- (b) If so, the details thereof indicating the slum population and the number of households living in slums without basic facilities and the number out of which belonging to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, State/UT-wise;
- (c) The details of the schemes/ programmes run by the Government to provide basic facilities /amenities to the slum dwellers; and
- (d) The details of the funds allocated for the purpose and the targets fixed and achieved as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION {DR. (Ms.) GIRIJA VYAS}

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 87 FOR 11.12.2013 REGARDING SLUM POPULATION

(a) & (b): As per "Census 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums" reported from 2543 towns out of total 4041 statutory towns in the country, main amenities available in the slum areas are as:

66% households are having latrine facility within the premises which includes water closet, pit latrine and other types of latrine. 34% households have no latrine facility;

More than 90% slum households use electricity as main source of lighting; 0.5% slum households have no lighting facility.

Tap is the main source of drinking water in the slum areas of the country - 74% households use tap water, 3% well water, 20.3% hand pump/tube well and 2.8% use other source of drinking water.

67% slum households have a bathroom, 15% have enclosures for bathing without roof and 19% slum households have no bathroom.

The State-wise detailed information on slum households regarding availability of latrine facilities, source of lighting facility, source of drinking water and households by availability of bathing facility in urban slums are in Annexure I, II, III, IV and V. Office of Registrar General of India has not published household amenities data for Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe in Census 2011.

(c): Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

JNNURM has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

In addition, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and implementation phase. Government of India has approved the implementation phase of RAY in September, 2013 for the period of 2013-2022. The Central support under the scheme will be admissible to States/UTs and

Central Government Agencies for providing housing including new houses, incremental houses, rental houses, transit housing and development/improvement of basic civic & social infrastructure & O&M of assets created under the scheme.

(d): The details of the funds released under JNNURM and RAY during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is at Annexure-VI.