

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:200

ANSWERED ON:18.12.2013

SLUM DWELLERS

Beg Shri Mirza Mehboob;Semmalai Shri S.

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

- (a) whether the number of slums/slum dwellers is rising in various cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether most of the slum population do not have official status as a slum dweller and access to legal protection municipal services;
- (d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;
- (e) the details of the funds allocated/grants provided to make available basic amenities to the slum dwellers in various cities of the country during the above period, State/UT-wise; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to rehabilitate the slum dwellers in the country especially in the metro cities including provisions made for the same in the 12th Plan?

**Answer**

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 200 REGARDING SLUM DWELLERS FOR 18.12.2013

(a) & (b): As per Primary Census Abstract for Slum-2011, Census of India, a total of 108277 House listing Blocks (HLBs) have been identified as slum blocks in 2613 slum reported cities /towns out of 4041 statutory towns in Census 2011. 65.5 million people are living in slums spread across 31 States and Union Territories in the country.

As per Census-2001, there are 52.37 million people living in 1743 slum reported towns. State wise details of slum population for the Census 2001 and 2011 is at Annexure-I.

Slum population data is collected once in 10 years.

There are various reasons for creation of slums of which the most important are as follows:

- i. Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.
- ii. Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities.
- iii. Sky-rocketing land prices due to increasing demand for land and constraints on supply of land.
- iv. Absence of programmes of affordable housing for the urban poor in most States.
- v. Lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
- vi. Increasing cost of construction.

(c) & (d): As per Census 2011 there are three types of slums – Notified, Recognized and Identified. There are 37072 notified slum enumeration blocks, 30845 recognized slum enumeration blocks and 40307 identified slum enumeration blocks. 'Housing' and 'colonization' being state subject, it is upto the respective States to notify selected urban areas upon depending upon their local conditions and provide legal protection and basic civic amenities to them.

(e) & (f): 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 including basic facilities/amenities for the urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities in the country under 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 the Mission was upto 31.3.2012 which has been extended upto the March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March 2012. The details of funds allocated to various States/UTs under JNNURM is at Annexure-II.

The Government of India has also launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 3.9.2013 for the period of 2013-2022. The RAY Guidelines stipulate 'commitment and willingness to assign mortgage-able and renewable, long-term (15 years) inheritable lease rights to slum dwellers who have been a resident of the slum for more than 5 years' as one of the mandatory reforms. All cities/UAs are eligible under the Scheme. RAY envisages two-step implementation strategy i.e. preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) and preparation of projects for selected slum. The selection of cities /UAs under the scheme is to be made by the States in consultation with the Centre. Under the scheme, Central government provides assistance of 50% of the project cost for Cities/ UAs with Population more than 5 lakhs, 75% of the project cost for Cities/ UAs having population less than 5 lakhs and 80% of the project cost to cities in North-Eastern Region and special category States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand) irrespective of their population. The scheme targets to benefit 1 million Households under RAY during XIth Plan.

The Government has also approved the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) on 03.9.2013 to improve the present Scheme to make it more implementable. In order to increase affordable housing stock, as part of the preventive strategy, Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) will be implemented as part of the scheme. Central support will be provided at the rate of Rs. 75,000 per EWS/LIG DUs of size upto 40 sqm. for housing and internal development components in affordable housing projects taken up under various kinds of partnerships. A project size of minimum 250 dwelling units will be considered under the scheme. The DUs would be a mix of EWS/LIG-A/LIG-B/Higher Categories/Commercial of which at least 60 percent of the FAR/ FSI will be used for dwelling units of carpet area of not more than 60 sqm.

Credit enablement of the urban poor and the flow of institutional finance for affordable housing is an important component of the RAY scheme. The Cabinet in its meeting dated 23rd March, 2012 has approved the establishment of a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) Trust with an initial corpus of Rs.1000 crores. This scheme proposes to guarantee the lending agencies for loans given to EWS/LIG persons upto Rs. 5 Lakh without any third party guarantee or collateral security. National Housing Bank is the identified agency for operationalising CRGF. CRGF has been launched on 31st October, 2012.

The details of the funds allocated/grants provided to make available basic amenities to the slum dwellers in various cities of the country during the above period, State/UT-wise is at annexure-II.