

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:302

ANSWERED ON:12.02.2014

REHABILITATION OF SLUMS

Bhujbal Shri Sameer ;Kalmadi Shri Suresh

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

- (a) the details of various slum rehabilitation schemes being implemented for slum dwellers and weaker sections in the country along with the physical targets and achievements made so far;
- (b) whether the Government has received suggestions/proposals from various States including Maharashtra regarding evolving a common policy for rehabilitation of slums on the land owned by the Union Government and its public undertakings;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on the suggestions/proposals;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to give property rights to slum dwellers and if so, the details thereof including the modalities being worked out for the purpose and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministries/Departments concerned and if so, the details thereof?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION [DR. (MS.) GIRIJA VYAS]

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 302 FOR 12.02.2014 REGARDING 'REHABILITATION OF SLUMS'

(a): 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). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06. JNNURM has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. BSUP and IHSDP being demand driven and reforms linked programmes, no targets were fixed for States. However, based on financial allocations indicated by the Planning Commission, construction of 15 lakhs houses under JNNURM was envisaged, against which construction support for 15,56,498 houses have been sanctioned. Out of this, as of now 7,65,767 houses have been completed.

In addition, Government launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in two phases; the preparatory phase in June, 2011 for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and implementation phase in September, 2013. All cities/UAs can take advantage of the Scheme. The selection of cities/UAs under the scheme is to be made by the States in consultation with the Centre. Government of India provides capital subsidy to the extent of 50% to 80% of unit cost of houses including infrastructure cost depending on the population of the city under this scheme. A total of 1,01,764 OUs have been sanctioned under RAY so far.

Government has also launched Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) as a 100% Central sector scheme applicable for all urban areas of the country, wherein Government of India provides interest subsidy of 5% on loans granted to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories to construct their houses or extend the existing ones. In order to incentivize banks and other financial institutions to extend credit to the EWS/LIG categories, a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) has been created under RAY with corpus Rs. 1000 crores to guarantee the lending agencies for collateral free loans to new EWS/LIG borrowers in urban areas for housing loans upto Rs. 5 Lakh for a Housing unit of size up to 40 sq. mtr. carpet area.

(b) & (c): The Government of Maharashtra had requested the Government of India to evolve a common policy for rehabilitation of slums on the land owned by the Union Government and its public undertakings.

The Government of India under Implementation Phase of RAY has modified the guidelines earmarking 10% of the RAY allocation for development/ redevelopment/rehabilitation of slums on lands of Central Government/Central Government Undertakings/ Autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament and for Innovative/Special projects.

(d): One of the Mandatory Reforms under RAY is commitment and willingness of State/UTs to assign mortgageable and renewable, long-term (at least 15 years) inheritable lease rights to slum dwellers who have been a resident of the slum for more than 5 years for providing security of tenure. The Memorandum of Agreement signed by State/UTs for participating in the Scheme provides timeline

for implementation for the mandatory reforms including this commitment.

(e): This Ministry has already intimated land owning Central Ministries/Departments to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for redevelopment or rehabilitation of slums located on their lands/ on the Central Government/Central Government Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies created under the Act of Parliament as per Guidelines of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). These bodies can develop this land in consultation with State Government and ULBs.