

- (c) whether after this development the construction plan is being reconsidered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**People living in slums**

2270. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people living in slums in the country during the last fifteen years, year-wise and State-wise;

- (b) whether it is a fact that by 2011, India would be having more than 93 million living in slums;

- (c) whether it means that the schemes and programmes for removing slums are not effective in view of the above figures; and

- (d) how the Ministry look at this and what steps the Ministry is taking / proposes to take to bring down the figures to a minimum level?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The State/UTs wise slum population as per census 2001 is in statement-II (*See below*). The Committee on Slum Statistics/Census constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in its report submitted to the Government has projected the slum population as 9.3 Crore for the Year 2011. The State/UT wise projected 2011 slum population is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (c) 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) Inappropriate system of urban planning which does not provide adequate space for the urban poor in the City Master Plans.

- (iv) Sky-rocketing land prices due to increasing demand for land and constraints on supply of land.
- (v) Absence of programmes of affordable housing for the urban poor in most States.
- (vi) Lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
- (vii) Increasing cost of construction.

(d) Although Land, Colonization and Slums are State subjects, the Ministry has sought to tackle the issue by a mix of policy and programmatic interventions which include the following:

- (i) National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 which is aimed at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with special focus on provision of affordable housing for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG) sectors.
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objectives of augmenting infrastructure facilities in cities and towns along with provision of shelter and basic civic services to slum dwellers/urban poor. The Sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM provides Additional Central Assistance to States/UTs for taking up projects for housing and infrastructural facilities for slum dwellers/urban poor in 65 select cities in the country. Other cities and towns are covered for similar support under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- (iii) Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) started in 2009 which provides for a Central Government subsidy of 5% on home loans upto Rs. 1 lakh to EWS/LIG households for acquisition and construction of houses.
- (iv) Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership started in 2009, which is aimed at encouraging public-private partnerships in land assembly for affordable housing by subsidizing the cost of external and internal infrastructure connectivities in such projects.
- (v) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been announced by Hon'ble President of India in June 2009, for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme would aim to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and for creation of new affordable

housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. In preparation thereof, a Slum Free City Planning Scheme has been launched in March 2010, whereby States are being supported to develop GIS based Slum Free City plans with comprehensive household-wise slum surveys so as to be able to redevelop all existing slums in a whole city, all slums and whole slum strategy. The Slum Free City/State Plan is envisaged to comprise of two parts - Part I - Strategy to redevelop existing slums and Part II - Strategy for prevention of creation of slums, delineating the development of affordable housing for the urban poor and revision to existing urban policy and programmes for the prevention of slums. This plan would form the basis for providing assistance to the States, after the scheme is approved.

***Statement-I***

*Slum population in different States/UTs of India - 2001*

State/UTs*	Slum @ Population
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	6,268,945
Assam	89,962
Bihar	818,332
Chhattisgarh	1,097,211
Goa	18,372
Gujarat	1,975,853
Haryana	1,681,117
Jammu and Kashmir	373,898
Jharkhand	340,915
Karnataka	2,330,592
Kerala	74,865
Madhya Pradesh	3,776,731
Maharashtra	11,975,943

1	2
Meghalaya	109,271
Orissa	1,089,302
Punjab	1,483,574
Rajasthan	1,563,063
Tamil Nadu	4,240,931
Tripura	47,645
Uttar Pradesh	5,756,004
Uttarakhand	350,038
West Bengal	4,663,806
A & N Islands *	16,244
Chandigarh *	107,125
Delhi *	2,029,755
Puducherry *	92,095
All India	52,371,589

Source: Registrar General of India

Note: @ slum population estimated for cities/towns having above 20,000 populations and reported Slums in 2001 census.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise projected slum population for the year 2011*

State/UTs	2011
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	8188022
Arunachal Pradesh	98248
Assam	1070835
Bihar	1683954

1	2
Chhattisgarh	2111546
Goa	154759
Gujarat	4662619
Haryana	3288292
Himachal Pradesh	87281
Jammu & Kashmir	494180
Jharkhand	931912
Karnataka	3631147
Kerala	533278
Madhya Pradesh	6393040
Maharashtra	18151071
Manipur	75197
Meghalaya	205176
Mizoram	105720
Nagaland	83220
Orissa	1736064
Punjab	2798256
Rajasthan	3826160
Sikkim	13321
Tamil Nadu	8644892
Tripura	131080
Uttar Pradesh	10878336
Uttarakhand	826257
West Bengal	8546755

1	2
A & N Islands	33722
Chandigarh	332473
Dadra & N Haveli	26083
Daman & Diu	9187
Delhi	3163430
Lakshadweep	1550
Puducherry	136899
India	93055983

Source: Report of the committee on Slum/Census

#### Ensuring purity of construction materials by BMTP Council

2271. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) under the Ministry has taken steps to ensure the purity of construction materials available in the North-East especially Assam as it falls in the seismic zone 5;

(b) whether any case of substandard material used in construction come to the notice; and

(c) if so, whether any appropriate action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) emphasizes the treatment and quality as per relevant Indian Standards. However, the quality of construction materials is to be ensured by the respective project implementation authority and the construction agencies, in line with specifications prescribed for different materials under applicable codes and building standards.

(b) and (c) BMTPC has reported that it is not aware of use of sub-standard material in construction in North East including Assam.