

'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban, poor was launched on 2nd June, 2011 in two phases: Phase-I. preparatory phase, for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme and Phase-II, implementation phase, for the remaining period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2013-2017). Under the preparatory phase of RAY, States were assisted to draw up their Slum-free Plans of Action to proceed towards the goal of Slum-free cities/States in a systematic and time bound manner. The Scheme adopts a 'whole slum' approach based on prioritization of slums as per Slum Free City Plan of Action prepared under the scheme. The Ministry is in the process for seeking Cabinet-approval for the implementation phase of RAY.

### **Regularisation of slums as housing colonies**

2066. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slums (indicating unit numbers and population thereof) got constructed during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013 in Mumbai and Delhi metropolitan areas, the number of slums regularised as "housing colonies";

(b) whether such utilities like electricity, water, drainage, etc. have been provided in such approved colonies;

(c) the number of slums demolished and their residents provided alternative living place in the metropolitan regions of Mumbai and Delhi; and

(d) the steps taken that recurrence of "jhuggies/slums/road-side shops" is not allowed to be set up in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Government of Maharashtra and National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) have reported that year-wise data on number of slums (indicating unit numbers and population thereof) is not available as no survey is conducted. However, data from different sources have indicated the number of slums (indicating unit numbers and population thereof) as under:—

- National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has Published a report namely "Some Characteristics of Urban Slum 2008-09" based on its 65th round sample survey on conditions of slum in the country. The estimated number of slums in Delhi was 3,133 and those in Maharashtra were 17,019.
- As per "Report of the Committee on Slum Statistics/Census", Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation projected slum population in 2011 for Delhi as 31.63 lakh and that for Maharashtra as 181.51 lakh.

- As per Census 2011, datasets on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums, Greater Mumbai has 41.3 per cent and Delhi has 14.6 per cent of slum households to total households.
- Government of Maharashtra has reported that as per Slum Household enumerated as part of Census 2011, the number of Slum Household in Mumbai City is 11,01,655.
- Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that the number of notified slum areas remained the same since 2004. As far as JJ clusters are concerned, the year-wise data is not available as no survey has been conducted to ascertain their number in the past. At present there are 685 JJ clusters having approximately 4,15,792 jhuggies and 20 lakh population.

Government of Maharashtra has reported that no Slums are regularized as Housing Colonies. However, redevelopment of slums is undertaken as per provisions of the Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1971 to construct Multi-storey Rehabilitation Buildings. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that no slum has been regularized as housing colonies, as per the guidelines of JJ clusters. It has further been reported that during the last three years and current year no areas been notified or denotified as slum.

(b) Housing and colonization being a State subject, it is upto the State Governments to undertake initiatives for redevelopment of slums and to provide utilities like electricity, water, drainage, etc. in their respective States depending upon their priorities and availability of resources. However, Government of India is assisting States to take up housing and related civic amenities' projects in their respective cities/towns through implementation of the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Government of Maharashtra has reported that civic amenities are provided in Slum Areas. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that no slum has been regularized as housing colonies, as per the guidelines of JJ clusters.

(c) Government of Maharashtra has reported that Slum Rehabilitation Schemes implemented by Slum Rehabilitation Authority till 31.07.2013 are 1,307 under which a total of 4,64,574 Rehabilitation Tenements are approved and 1,55,476 Rehabilitation tenements have been handed over to the eligible Slum Dwellers. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that in 2010, three JJ clusters namely G-Point, Gole Market, Netaji Nagar, Cement Godown and Pockets-6, DDU Market were relocated and 90 JJ dwellers were rehabilitated. In 2012, five JJ clusters namely

Bengali Camp Kidwai Nagar, Arjun Dass Camp, Mandir Wali Gali Karampura, Bharti Camp Khan Market and Shiv Camp Safdarjung Airport were relocated and alternative accommodation provided to 266 eligible beneficiaries at Bawana.

(d) Government of Maharashtra has reported that steps are taken regularly to demolish such unauthorized Slum Structures. It has further been reported that, during the period from January, 2012 to June, 2013 period 10,487 unauthorized Slum Structures were demolished and 618 Criminal cases were filed against encroachers in Mumbai, as per the provisions of Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1971. While GNCTD has reported that it is for the land owning agencies to protect their land pockets after removal of jhuggies and local civic bodies to remove unauthorized encroachment on road-side. Housing and urban development is the primary responsibility of States/Urban Local Bodies and as such it is their responsibility to prevent recurrence of jhuggies/slums/road-side shops etc. However, Government of India is extending assistance to States/Urban Local Bodies under JNNURM and RAY.

#### **Projects approved and implemented under IHSDP**

2067. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of towns and cities that have been covered, so far, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the country, State-wise, town-wise and city-wise;

(b) the special emphasis on the above programme given for removing slums and relocating slum-dwellers in the identified towns and cities;

(c) the details of projects approved and implemented under IHSDP in the country during the last three years, year-wise, city-wise and town-wise; and

(d) the special emphasis given to this under the Twelfth Plan, the progress of above scheme in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) State-wise details of projects approved including those approved during the last three years for different towns and cities covered under the Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) are at given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 229 Annexure No. 6] Redevelopment of slums as 'in-situ' projects has been given priority over the relocation or removal of slums. However, the relocation projects have also been approved in case of availability of land and willingness of beneficiaries.