

Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], Government of India provides Central assistance to implementing agencies through States and Union Territories (UTs) for providing all-weather pucca houses with adequate basic and civic infrastructure facilities like toilet, water, electricity etc. to all eligible families/ beneficiaries including the poor people of the urban areas.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, 666 cities/towns/town panchayats of all the districts including the coastal districts are covered under PMAY(U). Under this scheme, 2,166 projects of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned for construction of 5,35,555 houses involving central assistance of ₹ 8,169.84 crore of which an amount of ₹ 2,791.11 crore has been released to the State Government. This includes ₹ 233.48 crore disbursed as interest subsidy to 13,934 beneficiaries of the State for acquisition/construction of houses under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY (U).

(c) and (d) Projects under PMAY(U) are prepared, approved and implemented by respective State/UT Governments. The Central Government provides central assistance involved in these projects. As reported by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, houses constructed under PMAY(U) are resistant to seismic effect and other natural calamities including cyclones.

#### **Houses and civic facilities to the urban poor**

†2455. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that about seven crore people are living in inhuman conditions in the cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is formulating any effective plan to provide houses and other civic facilities to these urban poor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Registrar General, India (RGI) conducts decadal population Census wherein data are collected on all persons living in India including those residing in slums. The last Census was conducted in 2011 and the slum population in the country was reported as 6.55 crore. State-wise details of Sri slum households with basic amenities/facilities such as main source of drinking

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water, availability of latrine facility, main source of lighting facility and availability of bathing facility in India as per Census 2011 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects and, therefore, it is the responsibility of the State / UT Governments to provide housing and basic civic facilities to all its citizens. Government of India, however, has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)' Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for facilitating housing to all eligible families including slum dwellers and other vulnerable categories among the urban poor. The mission comprises four components *viz. in-situ* slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-aided individual house construction. The mission envisages that houses constructed by the States/UTs should have basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc.

'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) is an important component under PMAY (Urban) mission under which State / UT Government using land as a resource may take up Slum redevelopment projects for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. Slum rehabilitation grant of ₹1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in all such projects. A total of 3431557 projects received from the States/Union Territories (UTs) for the construction of 4,52,137 Dwelling Units (DUs) involving total project cost of ₹19,946.45 crore have been approved under the mission. Central assistance of ₹2,696.70 crore has been released in these projects.

#### Statement

*State-wise details of slum households with basic amenities/facilities such as main source of drinking water, availability of latrine facility, main source of lighting facility and availability of bathing facility in India as per Census 2011*

*(A) State-wise Slum details of Households by Availability of Latrine Facility in India-2011*

States/UTs	Total number of households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises Alternative source	
				Public latrine	Open latrine
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,993,862	427,406	69,498	357,908
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,351	654	113	541

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	48,122	41,593	6,529	1,468	5,061
Bihar	194,065	104,494	89,571	7,118	82,453
Chhattisgarh	395,297	192,393	202,904	38,278	164,626
Goa	4,846	2,953	1,893	1,537	356
Gujarat	360,291	232,075	128,216	51,636	76,580
Haryana	325,997	260,675	65,322	8,878	56,444
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,169	2,071	727	1,344
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,539	11,451	2,630	8,821
Jharkhand	79,200	41,731	37,469	4,297	33,172
Karnataka	728,277	461,029	267,248	85,387	181,861
Kerala	54,849	51,123	3,726	1,895	1,831
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	683,061	403,631	59,725	343,906
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,019,634	1,429,896	1,191,026	238,870
Meghalaya	10,936	10,141	795	392	403
Mizoram	16,240	16,120	120	41	79
Nagaland	15,268	14,240	1,028	830	198
Odisha	350,306	168,666	181,640	12,315	169,325
Punjab	296,482	262,906	33,576	2,488	31,088
Rajasthan	383,134	274,306	108,828	8,219	100,609
Sikkim	8,612	7,840	772	544	228
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	885,619	566,071	231,050	335,021
Tripura	33,830	32,259	1,571	891	680
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	769,145	223,583	37,311	186,272
Uttarakhand	89,398	81,977	7,421	2,000	5,421
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,149,877	243,442	88,733	154,709
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,017	1,036	610	426

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	22,080	869	21,211	16,921	4,290
Delhi	383,609	192,171	191,438	143,589	47,849
Puducherry	35,070	22,014	13,056	4,322	8,734
INDIA	13,749,424	9,075,849	4,673,575	2,074,469	2,599,106

*Note:* This Appendix excludes institutional households.

*Source:* Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

*(B) State-wise Slum Households by Main Source of Lighting in India 2011*

States/UTs	Total number of households	Main Source of lighting				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil and Any other	No lighting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	2,338,497	64,248	8,032	4,517	5,974
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,468	525	1	-	11
Assam	48,122	35,852	11,879	130	56	205
Bihar	194,065	106,957	84,405	464	1,533	706
Chhattisgarh	395,297	364,536	27,961	304	1,293	1,203
Goa	4,846	4,715	119	5	2	5
Gujarat	360,291	330,597	21,997	470	2,113	5,114
Haryana	325,997	300,979	18,138	362	3,962	2,556
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,598	582	17	34	9
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	94,173	1,886	85	653	193
Jharkhand	79,200	61,106	17,323	174	390	207
Karnataka	728,277	672,297	50,129	908	1,664	3,279
Kerala	54,849	52,879	1,828	49	61	32
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	975,872	101,570	1,273	4,264	3,713
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,296,617	127,794	2,871	8,010	14,238
Meghalaya	10,936	10,392	488	3	32	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	16,240	16,057	117	4	54	8
Nagaland	15,268	15,001	208	17	24	18
Odisha	350,306	264,546	77,339	750	1,423	6,248
Punjab	296,482	286,539	6,265	228	1,652	1,798
Rajasthan	383,134	341,361	35,321	384	2,828	3,240
Sikkim	8,612	8,518	61	-	1	32
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	1,355,952	85,134	781	3,199	6,624
Tripura	33,830	31,028	2,478	147	55	122
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	774,259	198,115	2,858	10,974	6,522
Uttarakhand	89,398	83,847	4,461	165	503	422
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,178,923	181,842	16,626	5,825	10,103
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,993	52	-	3	5
Chandigarh	22,080	19,440	2,016	153	199	272
Delhi	383,609	373,160	8,682	280	974	513
Puducherry	35,070	34,002	991	2	19	56
INDIA	13,749,424	12,448,161	1,133,954	37,543	56,317	73,449

*Note:* This Appendix excludes institutional households.

*Source:* Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

*(C) State-wise Slum Households Classified by Source and Location of  
Drinking Water by them in India-2011*

States/UTs	Number of Households (Hhs) by Source of Drinking Water						
	Total House- holds	Total Treated Source	Un Treated Source	Hand Pump and Tube Well, Borehole	Well Covered	Un covered	All Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,883,817	150,341	261,637	10,417	47,244	67,812
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	444	1,494	1,861	12	38	156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	48,122	12,410	1,074	25,490	1,521	4,677	2,950
Bihar	194,065	22,760	7,509	152,564	1,515	5,252	4,465
Chhattisgarh	395,297	168,218	72,374	127,204	3,891	19,432	4,178
Goa	4,846	4,538	189	6	17	18	78
Gujarat	360,291	261,793	42,761	37,413	1,478	708	16,138
Haryana	325,997	208,355	30,227	72,908	1,558	932	12,017
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,174	218	503	86	37	222
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	61,904	26,350	5,080	567	139	2,950
Jharkhand	79,200	17,134	4,631	39,013	2,531	14,319	1,572
Karnataka	728,277	491,339	117,819	75,900	4,903	15,130	23,186
Kerala	54,849	29,185	2,601	1,273	7,742	13,619	429
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	525,635	135,668	325,874	12,871	51,128	35,516
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,121,907	90,313	153,705	11,617	22,251	49,737
Meghalaya	10,936	6,717	543	215	637	483	2,341
Mizoram	16,240	9,189	1,707	377	460	289	4,218
Nagaland	15,268	626	4,859	2,331	1,383	2,304	3,765
Odisha	350,306	122,649	19,897	137,272	15,335	46,841	8,312
Punjab	296,482	179,047	27,849	85,062	377	258	3,889
Rajasthan	383,134	291,176	26,933	41,139	2,059	2,461	19,366
Sikkim	8,612	6,170	1,808	6	24	-	604
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	974,400	196,122	193,264	10,111	28,245	47,522
Tripura	33,830	16,372	3,555	12,527	203	732	441
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	383,273	67,573	518,549	3,602	3,772	15,959
Uttarakhand	89,398	61,001	4,944	22,357	132	51	913
West Bengal	1,393,319	776,557	103,869	452,838	8,305	28,696	23,054
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,923	16	3	-	94	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chandigarh	22,080	16,019	4,544	1,121	81	7	308
Delhi	383,609	281,081	42,153	44,138	474	247	15,516
Puducherry	35,070	31,959	2,487	406	12	136	70
INDIA	13,749,424	8,981,772	1,192,428	2,792,036	105,947	309,540	367,701

*Note:* This Appendix excludes institutional households.

*Source:* Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

*(D) State-wise Slum Households by Availability of Bathing  
Facility in India-2011*

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises		
		Yes		No Bathroom
		Bathroom	Enclosure without Roof	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,977,621	215,012	228,635
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	1,707	613	1,685
Assam	48,122	27,827	7,216	13,079
Bihar	194,065	58,008	52,124	83,933
Chhattisgarh	395,297	169,594	71,980	153,723
Goa	4,846	4,223	331	292
Gujarat	360,291	211,566	59,052	89,673
Haryana	325,997	240,756	39,811	45,430
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,318	494	1,428
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,831	3,203	7,956
Jharkhand	79,200	30,996	14,093	34,111
Karnataka	728,277	586,820	77,464	63,993
Kerala	54,849	46,077	3,393	5,379
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	633,129	240,671	212,892

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,840,075	398,292	211,163
Meghalaya	10,936	7,555	525	2,856
Mizoram	16,240	14,043	784	1,413
Nagaland	15,268	12,206	2,225	837
Odisha	350,306	126,038	50,289	173,979
Punjab	296,482	227,868	41,666	26,948
Rajasthan	383,134	252,417	68,917	61,800
Sikkim	8,612	7,601	188	823
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	941,329	193,266	317,095
Tripura	33,830	11,318	6,366	16,146
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	609,774	186,956	195,998
Uttarakhand	89,398	71,334	8,086	9,978
West Bengal	1,393,319	730,700	197,994	464,625
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,294	337	422
Chandigarh	22,080	1,730	4,204	16,146
Delhi	383,609	187,274	39,041	157,294
Puducherry	35,070	23,582	5,131	6,357
INDIA	13,749,424	9,153,611	1,989,724	2,606,089

*Note:* This Appendix excludes institutional households.

*Source:* Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

### Transparency in municipal governance through Smart Cities Mission

2456. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware of the deep-rooted corruption and negligence in contract, land dealings and illegal constructions in Bengaluru and many other Municipal corporations; and

(b) whether the Smart Cities Mission would improve and create transparency in municipal governance?