

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, the Government is not coming forward to safeguard the domestic steel industries. The bank has to facilitate domestic steel industries to bring back production. Would the Government be prepared to help the domestic steel industries or not?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, सरकारी बैंकों ने अक्टूबर महीने में ढाई लाख करोड़ रुपया public lending किया है। हम सारे लोग पब्लिक डोमेन में हैं। अगर उसका कोई एक बड़ा वर्ग लाभार्थी है, तो वह एम.एस.एम.ई. है। उसके साथ-साथ, mid-sized steel mills भी उसके बड़े लाभार्थी हैं।

Lack of basic facilities in slums

*95. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of slum population in the country still lives without any basic facilities/amenities including access to clean drinking water and sewage disposal as per the latest census;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating slum population and number of households living in slums without basic facilities and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes therein, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of schemes/programmes run by Government to provide basic facilities/amenities to slum dwellers; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for the purpose and targets fixed and achieved during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the Home.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per Census of India-2011, out of 4,041 statutory towns, there are 2,613 slum reported towns. Total slum population residing in these towns was 6,54,94,604; out of which 2,25,35,133 lived in notified slums. Out of total slum population of 6,54,94,604, population belonging to Scheduled Castes was 1,33,54,080 (20.4%) and population belonging to Scheduled Tribes was 22,16,533 (3.4%). State-wise details of slum population are given in the Annexure-I (*See below*).

As per National Sample Survey (NSS) Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012, drinking water was available through tap to 71.4% of slums (81.6% notified slums and 64.3% non-notified slums) and through tube well/borehole to 20.4% of slums (12.5% notified and 25.9% non-notified). Thus, 91.8% slums had drinking water available either through tap or through tube well/borehole. State-wise details of source of drinking water to slums is given in the Annexure-II (*See below*).

NSS Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012, indicate that 28.9% of slums are connected with underground sewerage system. State-wise details of slums with underground sewerage system is given in the Annexure-III (*See below*).

As per census 2011, only 66% of slum households had latrine facilities within premises. State-wise details of number of slum household having latrine facilities within premises is given in the Annexure-IV (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and, therefore, it is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories (UTs) Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers.

Government of India through various programmatic interventions assists the States/UTs, both financially and technically, to address the issue of basic amenities to urban population including population living in slums. In this regard, various schemes of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) are, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart City Mission (SCM).

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) aims at making urban India free from open defecation in all statutory towns of the country. Under SBM (U), Individual Households Toilets (IHHT) are provided to beneficiaries irrespective of whether they live in authorized/unauthorized colonies or notified/non-notified slums. Central Government also provide incentive under SBM (U) for construction of Community Toilets (CT).

PMAY(U) Mission focuses on providing all weather pucca houses with electricity, drinking water, gas connection and toilets to all including inhabitants of houses in the slums. AMRUT focuses on providing basic amenities including water supply and sewerage and septage management in 500 cities selected across the country. The main priority under AMRUT is to ensure that every household has

access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection. Out of the total plan size of ₹77,640 crore for AMRUT project of States/UTs, ₹39,011 crore (50%) has been allocated to water supply projects and ₹32,456 crore (42%) to sewerage and septage management projects. Under SCM, 27 cities out of the selected 100 Smart Cities have taken up a total of 45 slum re-development projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 3,967 crore.

Details of funds allocated and released to States/UTs under the above mentioned schemes of the Ministry during the last three years are as under:—

(Amounts in ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Mission Allocation (Central Share)	Fund released during the last three years		
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	PMAY (U)	—	4,597.68	16,531.21	25,071.84
2.	SBM-U	14,622.73	2,137.38	2,540.80	2,509.77
3.	AMRUT Projects	35,989.70	2,402.32	3,528.36	5,339.07
4.	SCM	48,000	4,492.50	4,499.50	5856.80

Details of target fixed and achieved under the above mentioned schemes of the Ministry are as under:—

Sl. No.	Mission	Component	Target	Achievement till date
1.	SBM-U	Individual Household Toilets (IHHT)	58.99 lakh	60.96 lakh
		Community Toilets/Public Toilets. Nos. of Seats	5.07 lakh	5.61 lakh
2.	PMAY(U)	Construction of houses (Nos.)	1,12,00,000	93,00,949 (Houses sanctioned)
3.	AMRUT Projects	Household water tap connection (Nos.)	139 lakh	61 lakh
		Sewer connection (Nos.)	145 lakh	41 lakh

Annexure-I

Number of Statutory and Slum reported towns with type-wise slum population

States/UTs	Statutory Towns	Slum reported towns	Total population living in slums	Population living in Notified slums	Population of Schedule Castes living in slums	Population of Schedule Tribes living in slums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1	14,172	0	0	48
Andhra Pradesh	125	125	10,186,934	8,338,154	1,428,212	270,556
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	15,562	0	0	4,631
Assam	88	31	197,266	9,163	42,358	3,702
Bihar	139	88	1,237,682	0	260,442	16,630
Chandigarh	1	1	95,135	95,135	29,230	0
Chhattisgarh	168	94	1,898,931	713,654	338,098	174,050
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	NS	NS
Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	NS	NS
Goa	14	3	26,247	6,107	651	112

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	56
Gujarat	195	103	1,680,095	0	186,577	125,538	<i>Oral Answers</i> [RAJYA SABHA] <i>to Questions</i>
Haryana	80	75	1,662,305	14,912	497,042	0	
Himachal Pradesh	56	22	61,312	60,201	16,062	488	
Jammu and Kashmir	86	40	662,062	162,909	11,136	10,797	
Jharkhand	40	31	372,999	64,399	58,164	66,680	
Karnataka	220	206	3,291,434	2,271,990	922,589	172,129	
Kerala	59	19	202,048	186,835	21,923	411	
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	
Madhya Pradesh	364	303	5,688,993	1,900,942	1,251,713	356,481	
Maharashtra	256	189	11,848,423	3,709,309	1,863,882	364,254	
Manipur	28	0	0	0	NS	NS	
Meghalaya	10	6	57,418	34,699	1,589	40,752	
Mizoram	23	1	78,561	0	69	73,552	
Nagaland	19	11	82,324	0	0	64,253	
NCT of Delhi	3	22	1,785,390	738,915	482,870	0	

Odisha	107	76	1,560,303	0	321,167	199,836
Puducherry	6	6	144,573	70,092	34,521	0
Punjab	143	73	1,460,518	787,696	581,984	0
Rajasthan	185	107	2,068,000	0	582,562	100,675
Sikkim	8	7	31,378	31,378	1,658	8,745
Tamil Nadu	721	507	5,798,459	2,541,345	1,853,315	30,996
Tripura	16	15	139,780	0	40,291	3,337
Uttar Pradesh	648	293	6,239,965	562,548	1,373,211	19,186
Uttarakhand	74	31	487,741	185,832	91,953	2,321
West Bengal	129	122	6,418,594	48,918	106,081	106,373
INDIA	4,041	2,613	65,494,604	22,535,133	13,354,080	2,216,533

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Oral Answers

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Annexure-II*Per 1000 distribution of slums by major source of drinking water in major States*

State	Per 1000 No. of slums with major source of drinking water					
	Tap	Tube well/borehole	Protected well	Unprotected well	Others	all
Andhra Pradesh	770	187	0	0	43	1000
Bihar	46	943	0	11	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	885	115	0	0	0	1000
Gujarat	801	108	0	0	91	1000
Karnataka	948	48	3	0	2	1000
Madhya Pradesh	722	248	0	1	29	1000
Maharashtra	815	131	17	8	29	1000
Odisha	142	850	2	0	5	1000
Rajasthan	783	209	0	0	8	1000
Tamil Nadu	973	0	0	1	25	1000
Uttar Pradesh	357	406	0	0	237	1000
West Bengal	691	263	0	3	43	1000
All-India**	714	204	5	3	74	1000
All-India**: Notified slums	816	125	7	1	50	1000
All-India**: Non-notified slums	643	259	3	4	91	1000

** Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this statement

Source: NSS Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012

Statement-III*Per 1000 number of Slums with underground sewerage system in major States*

State	Per 1000 No. of slums with underground sewerage system		
	Notified	Non-notified	All
Andhra Pradesh	215	0	153
Bihar	*	0	0
Chhattisgarh	808	0	474
Gujarat	*	115	365
Karnataka	576	538	557
Madhya Pradesh	464	5	378
Maharashtra	472	338	372
Odisha	*	0	0
Rajasthan	197	10	121
Tamil Nadu	519	0	265
Uttar Pradesh	340	212	271
West Bengal	508	168	277
ALL-INDIA**	439	184	289

* Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.

** Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this table.

Source: NSS Report No. 561: Urban Slums in India, 2012.

Statement-IV*State-wise Slum Household by availability of Latrine Facility in India*

States/UTs	Total number of Slum Households	Number of Slum Households having latrine facility within the premises
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,017
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,993,862

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,351
Assam	48,122	41,593
Bihar	194,065	104,494
Chandigarh	22,080	869
Chhattisgarh	395,297	192,393
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Goa	4,846	2,953
Gujarat	360,291	232,075
Haryana	325,997	260,675
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,169
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,539
Jharkhand	79,200	41,731
Karnataka	728,277	461,029
Kerala	54,849	51,123
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	683,061
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,019,634
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	10,936	10,141
Mizoram	16,240	16,120
Nagaland	15,268	14,240
NCT of Delhi	383,609	192,171
Odisha	350,306	168,666
Puducherry	35,070	22,014
Punjab	296,482	262,906
Rajasthan	383,134	274,306

1	2	3
Sikkim	8,612	7,840
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	885,619
Tripura	33,830	32,259
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	769,145
Uttarakhand	89,398	81,977
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,149,877
INDIA	13,749,424	9,075,849

Source: Census of India, 2011.

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन 95, श्री राजमणि पटेल। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजमणि पटेल: माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप क्वेश्चन नम्बर बताइए।

श्री राजमणि पटेल: सर, क्वेश्चन नम्बर 95.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the statement is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री सभापति: राजमणि जी, आप बैठिए। मंत्री जी के बोलने के बाद जब मैं आपका नाम लूँगा, तब खड़े होइएगा। ठीक है। राजमणि जी, first supplementary.

श्री राजमणि पटेल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मूलभूत सुविधाओं में कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएँ आती हैं? मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि अभी भी 4,000 कस्बों में से 2,113 कस्बों में करीब 6 करोड़, 55 लाख परिवार मलिन बस्तियों में रह रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें ये मूलभूत सुविधाएँ कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जाएँगी?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, as the answer makes it clear, land is a State subject, and the Central Government does not maintain statistics. We are essentially basing ourselves on NSSO figures and the Census of 2011 which provides a figure on how many people live there, and I prefer to call them informal settlements rather than slums. But, we are dealing with this issue through the programmatic interventions in the Prime Minister's flagship programme, through the Swachh Bharat Mission, where we are building urban toilets, individual household toilets. Also, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, there is a vertical *in-situ* slum rehabilitation.

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

But, at the end of the day, these statistics are maintained by the State Governments, but, in overall terms, the number of people living in these informal settlements, are coming down drastically, and the 2021 Census will provide this figure.

श्री राजमणि पटेल: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राष्ट्रीय वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है, वर्ष 2012 में जो दर्शाया गया है कि अभी भी 28.9 प्रतिशत मलिन भूमिगत सीवरेज प्रणाली से जुड़े हुए हैं। इन सीवरेज प्रणाली से शेष को कब तक जोड़ने की योजना है और सरकार यह जानकारी दे, यह प्रदेश सरकार का आंकड़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री योजना व अन्य योजना की तरफ से जो सुविधाएं केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध करायी जा रही हैं, उनके आधार पर इस देश में मलिन बस्तियों की क्या स्थिति है, क्या इसकी जानकारी माननीय मंत्री जी देंगे?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, under the AMRUT Scheme, the State Governments prepare what are called State Annual Action Plans. Those State Annual Action Plans come to us for an overall view. How the State proposes to incur expenditure, whether on water tap connections or on sewage or storm water drainage is entirely upto the State. Based on some rough figures that we have got — the States don't supply us the exact figures on the people living there because they are not obliged to — the number of settlements covered by water tap connections is almost complete. But, the scheme has still about two years to go; though we were hoping to complete it by 2020, there is a little bit of an extension. It is our expectation that all of them will have water tap connections and sewage treatment.

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: महोदय, मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2011 सेंसस के मुताबिक ये सारे जवाब दिए हैं, अब वर्ष 2019 चल रहा है। क्या सरकार ने अब सेंसस के मुताबिक कोई नया सर्वे किया है कि कितने स्लम्स हैं? पंजाब के संबंध में आपने जो रिपोर्ट दी है कि टोटल statutory towns 143 हैं और उनमें से 73 में स्लम एरियाज़ हैं, जबकि मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब में जितने भी towns हैं, उन सबसे स्लम्स हैं। हम स्वच्छ भारत की बात कर रहे हैं, अब तो वायु में भी प्रदूषण है, पानी भी पीने के लायक नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: क्या उसके बारे में कोई सर्वे किया है कि कितने towns हैं और किन-किन शहरों में, जैसे आपने स्मार्ट सिटी की योजना चलाई है, इस योजना के तहत कितनी स्मार्ट सिटीज़ लाई गई हैं?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Member has referred to this. Land is a State subject. If there are informal settlements or slums,

it is the State Government which should be conducting the survey. It is the State Government which should be taking the necessary action to correct that situation. It is not the Centre. The Centre would be very happy to take this job if land were to be a Central subject. But, as I said, the State Governments will never agree to that. Therefore, we can talk about...

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: सारे ही स्टेट में जा रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप चिंता मत कीजिए।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the issue is quite simple. Sewage is a focus in the AMRUT Scheme. The other issues covered by the AMRUT Scheme, like storm water drainage, these too are ...(Interruptions)... As I said initially, we can deal with these issues and help the State Governments through these programmatic interventions of the Prime Minister's flagship programmes, including through the Swachh Bharat Mission, the AMRUT Scheme and the Smart City Scheme. But, we can't take away what the responsibility of the State Government is. Why am I referring to 2011 statistics? Because the last Census was in 2011. The Central Government does not conduct independent Census every few years. They are conducted every ten years. When the 2021 figures come, I am sure, the hon. Member will have ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो: सर, डिपार्टमेंट से सर्वे करवाना होगा।

श्री सभापति: क्या मैंने आपका नाम लिया है? शमशेर सिंह जी, कृपया बैठ जाइए।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the written reply provided indicates two things. The first is, only 66 per cent of slum households have latrine facilities within premises. Secondly, Annexure-III shows that as many as 71 per cent slums don't have underground sewerage system. In Bihar and Odisha, 100 per cent slums don't have underground sewerage system. How do we reconcile these extremely disturbing statistics with Swachh Bharat Mission and the vision of Open Defecation Free India and, under the circumstances, how do we remove the scourge of manual scavenging in India? Thank you.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, in so far as the scourge of manual scavenging is concerned, it is proscribed, it is banned and if any contractor engages

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

such people in such activities, it is a criminal offence and every hon. Member and every State Government should take the strictest action. I have been writing to the Chief Ministers on that. In so far as the problematic interventions are concerned, I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that we had a target to build something like 60 lakh individual household toilets in urban areas. My Ministry deals with the urban space. As against the target, we have already built more than 67 lakhs. So, we have done that target. In so far as public and community toilets are concerned, these are of two kinds, individual household toilets and public toilets. There also, we have exceeded that. In so far as slums are concerned, the figures that are being made available are figures for which we don't bear any responsibility because land is a State subject. Each State Government will have those figures. If there are discrepancies, in so far as Open Defecation Free is concerned, this is not based on self-certification. There has to be an agency which will do third party verification and except for one State of the Union which has been slightly slow and we are hoping to do that, rural India is Open Defecation Free. Most of urban India is also ODF, but they will have to maintain that status because it is entirely possible. After a few months, if you are not duly cautious and you don't exercise diligence, you may lose the stake.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य पटेल साहब ने जो प्रश्न उठाया, वह वास्तव में स्लम एरियाज़ की समस्याओं के बारे में है, जो चिंताजनक हैं और सोचनीय भी हैं। सर, केंद्रीय सरकार की तरफ से विभिन्न स्कीम्स, जैसे प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, अमृत योजना, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के द्वारा उनको सहायता और facility provide करने के लिए मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं विशेष रूप से दिल्ली, क्योंकि दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: यह यूनियन टेरेटरी भी है। सर, यहां लाखों की तादाद में जो जे. जे. कॉलोनीज़ और स्लम एरियाज़ की कॉलोनीज़ हैं, उनमें पर्याप्त बेसिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और facilities नहीं हैं। सर, इन कॉलोनीज़ को 12 स्क्वेयर यार्ड और 25 स्क्वेयर यार्ड के हिसाब से करीब 30-40 साल पहले allotment हुई थी, लेकिन उनका मालिकाना हक ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि उन कॉलोनीयों में जो रह रहे हैं,

उनको मालिकाना अधिकार नहीं मिलने के कारण वे लोन नहीं ले सकते, जिससे कि वे अपने आवास को बढ़ा नहीं सकते।

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज़ में लैंड टाइटल न होने के कारण ऋण लेने की व्यवस्था न होने के बारे में आपका क्या कहना है?

श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी: सर, पहले मैं थोड़ा-सा perspective दे दूँ। वर्ष 1947 में दिल्ली की जनसंख्या 8 लाख थी, पार्टिशन के बाद यहां 11 लाख लोग आए। आज नेशनल कैपिटल रिज़न, दिल्ली की जनसंख्या दो करोड़ से अधिक है या थोड़ी कम है। सर, अब ये informal settlement या स्लम्स क्यों बनते हैं, because people come looking for jobs. They come from smaller cities, they come from rural areas and wherever they can find work, they settle down. In so far as people living in such conditions are concerned, I have only yesterday introduced, what I think is a very ambitious Bill, to regularise and to confer ownership rights, मालिकाना हक to people living in these unauthorised colonies. They are something like 40 lakh or so people living in such colonies. In so far as JJ colonies and other slums are concerned, I would be happy to share with the hon. Member whenever he has a little time, we have just done major work in so far as Kathputli colony is concerned where 2,800 members of the community will be resettled in modern structures. There are similar plans to do the other clusters also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 96. The questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries?

*96. [*The Questioner was absent.*]

Utilisation of non-used airports

*96. SHRI JOSE K. MANI Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has 32 training institutes that produce about 300 pilots every year against the requirement of 800 a year with Indian carriers forced to hire expat pilots presently;

(b) whether a Committee headed by a ex-IAF Chief Fali H. Major is working on a proposal to utilise a large number of non-operational or sparingly used airports to set up for pilot training; and