

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 994

TO BE ANSWERED ON FEBRUARY 08, 2017

SLUM POPULATION

No. 994 SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA:
 SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

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

- (a) whether the slum population is on the rise over the years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a national policy to deal with the increasing number of slums in the urban areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN
POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As per Census figures, the slum population in the country has increased from 5.23 crore in 2001 to 6.55 crore in 2011. State-wise details of slum population in Census 2001 and Census 2011 is at Annexure.

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Reasons for creation and proliferation of slums, inter-alia, include increased urbanization, natural increase in the population of urban poor, migration and constraints on supply of land for mass affordable housing.

(c) & (d) : Slum is a State subject and, therefore, it is the responsibility of State/ UT Governments to address the issue of increasing number of slums in urban areas through appropriate policy.

Government of India, however, has launched the PMAY(U) mission on 25th June, 2015 with the aim to provide assistance to States / UTs for addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers. 'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment 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 Rs. 1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in all such projects.

**Annexure referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 994 for 08.02.2017
regarding “Slum Population”.**

State Code	INDIA/STATE/UT	Slum Population of 2001 and 2011 Census		Difference
		Slum Population		
		2011	2001	
	INDIA	65494604	52,371,589	13,123,015
01	JAMMU & KASHMIR	662062	373,898	288,164
02	HIMACHAL PRADESH	61312	NSR	
03	PUNJAB	1460518	1,483,574	-23056
04	CHANDIGARH	95135	107,125	-11990
05	UTTARAKHAND	487741	350,038	137,703
06	HARYANA	1662305	1,681,117	-18812
07	NCT OF DELHI	1785390	2,029,755	-244365
08	RAJASTHAN	2068000	1,563,063	504,937
09	UTTAR PRADESH	6239965	5,756,004	483,961
10	BIHAR	1237682	818,332	419,350
11	SIKKIM	31378	NSR	
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15562	NSR	
13	NAGALAND	82324	NSR	
14	MANIPUR	NS	NSR	
15	MIZORAM	78561	NSR	
16	TRIPURA	139780	47,645	92,135
17	MEGHALAYA	57418	109,271	-51853
18	ASSAM	197266	89,962	107,304
19	WEST BENGAL	6418594	4,663,806	1,754,788
20	JHARKHAND	372999	340,915	32,084
21	ODISHA	1560303	1,089,302	471,001
22	CHHATTISGARH	1898931	1,097,211	801,720
23	MADHYA PRADESH	5688993	3,776,731	1,912,262
24	GUJARAT	1680095	1,975,853	-295758
25	DAMAN & DIU	NS	NSR	
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	NS	NSR	
27	MAHARASHTRA	11848423	11,975,943	-127520
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	10186934	6,268,945	3,917,989
29	KARNATAKA	3291434	2,330,592	960,842
30	GOA	26247	18,372	7,875
31	LAKSHADWEEP	NS	NSR	
32	KERALA	202048	74,865	127,183
33	TAMIL NADU	5798459	4,240,931	1,557,528
34	PUDUCHERRY	144573	92,095	52,478
35	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	14172	16,244	-2072

Note: 'NS' indicates slum not reported in 2011 Census

Note: 'NSR' indicates slum not reported in 2001 Census