



KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY
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Slum Rehabilitation Authority

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Why is in news? Slums in Navi Mumbai to be developed on the lines of Mumbai under Slum Rehabilitation Authority scheme

Slums in Navi Mumbai will be developed on the lines of Mumbai, under Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) scheme. Maharashtra Industries Minister Uday Samant has granted in principle approval for the implementation of the SRA scheme in Navi Mumbai.

The decision will be beneficial for thousands of slum dwellers living from Digha to Nerul's Shivajinagar, all under the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC).

Slum Rehabilitation Authority:

The Government of Maharashtra has **launched a comprehensive slum rehabilitation scheme** by introducing an innovative concept of using land as a resource and allowing incentive floor space index (FSI) in the form of tenements for sale in the open market, for cross-subsidization of the slum rehabilitation tenements which are to be provided free to the slum-dwellers.

SRA's Responsibilities:

It is the endeavor of SRA to **implement the slum rehabilitation schemes** by **providing a single window clearance** for all types of approvals that are required for the project namely formation of co-operative societies, certification of eligibility of slum-dwellers, taking punitive action on non-participating slum-dwellers obstructing the scheme, survey and measurement on slum lands grant of building permissions, leasing of rehabilitation plots and free-sale plots and updating of property cards (PR cards).

The powers, duties and functions of the Slum Rehabilitation Authority are:

To survey and review existing position regarding Slum areas in greater Mumbai.

To formulate schemes for rehabilitation of slum areas.

To get the slum rehabilitation scheme implemented.

To do all such other acts and things as may be necessary for achieving the objective of rehabilitation of slums.

Some Government Initiatives to manage Slums:

National Slum Development Programme (NSDP): Initiated in 1996, NSDP provided both loans and subsidies to states for slum rehabilitation projects on the basis of their urban slum population.

Valmiki Ambedkar Malina Basti Awas Yozana (VAMBAY): Introduced in 2001, it focused on shelter for the urban poor, with 20% of total allocation for community sanitation facilities under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) program

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Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP): BSUP was an important component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). BSUP aimed to provide basic services to urban poor in 63 of the largest cities in India by population

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP): Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched by GoI by merging the schemes of NSDP and VAMBAY. The objective of the scheme is to provide adequate Shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers in urban areas.

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP): The Scheme envisages the provision of interest subsidy to economically weak section and Low income groups to enable them to buy or construct houses.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- “Housing for All (Urban): Launched in 2015, the scheme seeks to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all beneficiaries by 2022.