

Mapping of schemes, policies/programs for slum free cities in India

Harish Gupta¹, Sanjay Sharma² & I.P Singh³

¹Lecturer, Department of Architecture, Govt. Polytechnic Ambala City, Research Scholar, I. K.G Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar, Punjab

²Professor, Department of Civil Engineering and Incharge of Center for Clean Technology And Sustainable Development, NITTTR, Sector-26 Chandigarh

³Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, National Institute of Technology Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh

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ABSTRACT: *Slum free city in India is still a dream come true. After the Independence various schemes at National, State and Local level were adopted to address the issues of slums and challenges to make cities, slum free. All these schemes, policies/programs and measures were in accordance with the central government urban development agenda to be implemented under the necessary legislative provisions and the framework with the support of various Government urban development agencies, NGOs, financial institutions, etc. at various levels. Recently, India has adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and New Urban Agenda with a commitment to end poverty, protect the planet and ensuring prosperity for all without leaving any one behind. The attainment of the SDGs and following New Urban Agenda in the form of Sustainable Urban development may lead to incredible upliftment in the quality of life of slum dwellers and future formation of slums. This paper is an attempt to identify the various targets of SDGs that may lead to slum free cities and mapping the various schemes, policies/Programs, measures and initiatives of Government of India aligned with them.*

Key Words: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Sustainable Urban Development, Slum free Cities

INTRODUCTION

Generally, slums are linked with poor housing condition, but there are multifarious issues and factors that lead to the formation of slums. Since slums are the outcome of various interrelated factors of social and economic sector like population growth, rural urban migration, poverty, lack of basic civic amenities, lack of availability of land with affordable price etc. Therefore, a comprehensive and holistic framework of Schemes and policies are required to address the issues of slums so that the objective of slum free cities can be achieved. Further, the role of slum dwellers in the social and economic activities of the city cannot be ignored and authorities have to acknowledge the slums and accordingly slum focussed planning is to be adopted by framing schemes and policies. To address these issues and challenges of slums and informal settlements, immediate attention and implementation of Sustainable development goals is the need of the hour. Sustainable Urban development with the robust policy framework has to be followed for development of slum free cities. Earlier development may be considered as creating or developing any infrastructure from natural setting to a manmade intervention and manmade scenario. But, now sustainable development and its definition is much more relevant in today's context by following 17 goals of sustainable development. For Development a planning of future roadmap is required and taking action to fulfil it is termed as development so, planning exercise comes first development comes second therefore, without better planning framework no development is possible. Planning is undertaken under some Schemes and policy framework. Hence, for development there is basically a need of the schemes and policy framework under which planning and development exercise may be undertaken for any specific purpose. Here our focus is on development of slum free cities in India. Various Ministries and departments of Central/State Governments are responsible for framing schemes and policies on various subjects as per the constitution of India. Schemes are structured programmes or structured system with certain Guidelines, terms and condition, with defined targets and outcome in the time framed manner for actual development work. The municipalities and the urban development authorities or urban sector organizations also get funding from the government under these schemes. So it is important to map the various schemes and policy of the government aligned with targets of SDGs linked with slums.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are:

1. To study and identify the various targets of 17 sustainable development goals that may lead to slum free cities.
2. Mapping the various schemes, policies/Programs, measures and initiatives of Government of India aligned with identified targets.
3. Mapping of existing schemes, policies and programs specifically focused on making the cities slum free and on prevention of formation of future slums.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The scope is limited to the mapping and identification of Central schemes, policies and initiatives of Government of India. There may be other state specific schemes but are not mapped due to time constraints and lack of latest information and availability of data. More or less the state driven schemes are also framed under the Central scheme guidelines. Mapping of central schemes, policies and initiatives of Government has been done for the targets identified in the SDGs(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and 11) as they are directly or indirectly related with slums, as per the latest information available from various government departments and agencies online or through personal visits. Remaining goals are not mapped due to non- availability of robust information and data.

METHODOLOGY

The Targets and their respective indicators of SDGs compared with the characteristics, Causes, issues and challenges of slums and the targets focused on making the cities slum free and on prevention of formation of future slums have been identified. Data and information of central schemes have been collected from the various ministries and departments related to the social and economic sector. Aims and objectives of the various Central Government schemes studied and the schemes that are in accordance with the identified targets of sustainable development goals are identified. Finally, mapping the identified schemes linked with urban development that may lead to the creation of slum free cities in India.

MAPPING OF TARGETS AND SCHEMES

Goal wise mapping of targets and various central government Schemes and Policies/Programs that are aligned with the Implementation of Sustainable development Goalsthat are to be achieved in order to make the cities Slum free have been carried out and major initiatives of the Government and schemes/Programs/Policy identified are as under:

1.0 SDG (1)END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

All the dimensions of poverty related to social economic, cultural, political and environmental sectors are needed to be addressed in order to end poverty in all its form everywhere. This Goal has direct inter-linkages with other Sustainable Development goals like (Goal 2, 3, 4,5, 6, and 7). SDG 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth" will directly impact on poverty eradication by creating jobs, increasing revenues thus enabling the government to allocate more or sufficient funds for the social sector. In addition to this Goals 9 and 11 will also enable capital generation and job opportunities. All the targets of this goal are linked with the major characteristics of slums i.e. poverty [1], [2]. Therefore, the various schemes identified under these goals are also helping in achieving the SDG1. However, Some of the major central sponsored schemes identified under this goal are:

1.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005

MGNREGA Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development Government of India in 2005 with a support of legislation enacted on August 25, 2005. It provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. Concerned ministry is monitoring the implementation of this scheme in coordination with State Governments. The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work [3].

1.2 Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) had launched Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana by integrating the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is renamed as DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana-(DAY-NULM). All the statutory cities and towns are covered under this scheme. The scheme has two component one for urban

India and other for rural India namely Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana respectively. Urban component is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and rural component by the Ministry of Rural development [4],[5].

1.3 PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana.

PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana (PMJDY), is the financial inclusion program of Government of India for people of age group 18 to 65 years. The program was launched by the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance on 15th August 2014 with an aim to provide affordable access to all the poor to financial institutions of the country such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance and pensions[6].

1.4 Swachh Bharat Mission.

Nationwide campaign of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October 2014 for the period 2014 to 2019 with the mission to clean up the streets, roads and infrastructure of India's cities, towns, and rural areas. The mission has components Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Rural), under the Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Urban), under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [7], [8].

1.5 National Policy on Disaster Management

In 2005 National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) headed by the Prime Minister of India and State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) headed by the respective Chief Ministers was created under the legal and legislative provisions of National Disaster Management Act 2005. The aim is to implement a comprehensive and integrated approach to manage and address Disasters in India. Accordingly, National Policy on disaster management has been framed by Government of India in 2009. Further; there are various other schemes under the ministry of Home affairs, ministry of water resources, earth sciences and space for target 1.5[9],[10].

In addition to above there are various Schemes of Employment generation under Ministry of labour and employment, schemes for SC, STs, Minorities, senior citizens and disable persons under the ministry of social Justice and empowerment and tribal affairs,schemes of insurance& pension under Finance department/ National Social assistance Programme (NSAP) and various schemes for providing house under the Ministry of Housing & Urban affairs that are also helping in achieving the targets and goals of SDG 1 and are covered under other SDGs.

2.0 SDG (2)END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The major central government initiatives to address the SDG2 is supported by the National Food Security Act (NFSA) that was enacted in September 2013 to provide food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to an adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The targets 2.1 and 2.2 of this goal are linked with the slums and their attainment will impact the conditions of slums in positive manner by improving their quality of life[11]. The various schemes and initiatives of GoI identified are:

- The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA 2013) provide legal rights to the existing food distribution programme in India. It also includes the Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services scheme (ICDS) and the Public Distribution System (PDS). Further, the NFSA 2013 recognizes maternity entitlements also. Now, the PDS reached to about two-thirds of the population (75% in rural areas and 50% in urban areas) at the all India level, under two categories of beneficiaries – Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households (PHH).Under this Scheme Government provides up to 5 kg cereals per person per month at prices of Rs 3 per kg for rice, Rs 2 per kg for wheat and Rs 1 per kg for coarse grain to the identified households[12].
- In addition to this children studying in primary schools under the Mid-Day Meal Programme delivered nutritious cooked meals and Nutritious meal, free of charge given to pregnant women & lactating mothers and children up to 6 years of age under ICDS and maternity benefits are of Rs. 6000 are also given to Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers[13].
- For promoting sustainable agriculture development in the country, the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), in collaboration with other Missions is started to mitigate the impact of climate change and to sustain agricultural productivity. This is done with the help of Programs and Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture and cooperation like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Rainfed Farming System ,Crop protection policy, Pradhan mantra Krishisinchaiyojana, White revolution, blue revolution etc[14].

3.0 SDG (3)ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

As per the defined goals and targets this goal has inter-linkages with other SDGs 1,,2,5,6,7,8,11 and 13 therefore, the schemes covered under these goals will also help in achieving the targets and goals of SDG3. The targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9 of this goal are linked with the slums and their attainment will impact the conditions of slums in positive manner by improving their quality of life[15].

The major initiatives of the Government to explicitly address the SDG3 targets includes enactment of various legislations like Mental Health Care Act 2017 , Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2017, HIV /AIDS (Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Prevention and Control Bill 2017 and Maternity Benefits Amendment Act 2017. The National Health Policy 2017 is also framed covering the aspects of communicable and non-communicable diseases, health workforce and universal health coverage. Recently, Government of India has launched Ayushman Bharat scheme with the aim to target poor and deprived urban workers and rural families. As per the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data, 8.03 crore families in rural and 2.33 crore in urban areas will be benefitted under these scheme and it will cover around 50 crore people. Ministry of Health and family welfare has been initiating various Schemes and Programs to address this Goal. Some of the other Major identified Schemes/Policy/Programs that are aligned with this Goal are Jannani Suraksha Yojna ,National Rural Health Mission (NHRM), National Urban Health Mission, Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana, Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi etc.These schemes and missions are monitored by the central ministry of Health and family welfare in coordination with respective State Health Ministry [16],[17],

4.0 SDG (4)ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 made elementary education a Fundamental right in India for every child between 6 and 14 and legally enforced with the provisions of this Act. Enactment of this act is an important initiative in achieving the SDG 4 targets. This goal has inter-linkages with other SDGs (3, 5,8,10,12,13). The targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 of this goal are linked with the slums and their attainment will help in educating the slum residents [18]. The various schemes and initiatives of GoI identified are as discussed below:

As per the ASER 2014, data India is at the verge of achieving 100% school enrolment for the age group 6-14.According to the World Bank statistics India's higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. The government of India through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has set a target of providing skill oriented training to 500 million individuals by 2022. For this purpose National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 has been framed by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Skill Certification Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is also launched with the objective to provide industry oriented skill training for enabling the youth for better job prospects and livelihood. Further, in addition to these there are various other Schemes and programs that are aligned to the targets of this goal are, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, financial Assistance for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, Craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship training, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra, Skill development for minorities, Green Skill Development Programme, integrated Child development services, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya madhyamik shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shishka Abhiyan(RUSA), Centrally sponsored scheme for teacher education, UDAAN, Standard training Assessment and reward (STAR) and other schemes of state governments, Universities etc. In addition to this there are various schemes of scholarships, hostel facility etc. for students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, minorities, tribal and girl students[19],[20],[21][22].

5.0 SDG (5)ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

This goal is linked to the provision of equal opportunities for both men and women in and access to basic fundamental rights and services like, food, housing, water, sanitation education, employment, health facilities etc.The goal has further inter-linkages with SDGs (2, 3,4,6,7,8,9,10, and 16). In India, the society remains male dominated and there are defined roles of men and women in the society that may be the root cause of discrimination. The goal calls for ending all forms of discrimination against women, and empowering women in all spheres of life. Role of women in today's world in all the spheres of life cannot be neglected and no country can develop without the women's participation. Attainment of the targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5 of this goal will empower the women in slums [22]. Government of India has launched various schemes that are aligned with the goals and targets of SDG (5). The Government of India had launched the

national policy of empowerment of women in 2001 with the aim to empower the women. India has further updating this policy to achieve this Goal. The major schemes, policies/programs aligned with this goal are:

- **BetiBachaoBetiPadhaoYojna** was launched in 2015 to generate awareness amongst the society for girl child education and female foeticide. The scheme is being implemented by the joint initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development through a national campaign.
- **PradhanMantriUjjawalaYojana** is Launched by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Government of India in May 2016 to provide clean cooking fuel by giving 5.0 crore LPG connections to BPL families. The scheme ensures women empowerment and is focussed mainly in rural India. This scheme is also likely to generate 1.0 lakh employment.
- **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme** was launched in 2012, this scheme was further strengthened in 2016.
- **Mahila E-Haat** was launched in 2016 to support women through online marketing platform for promoting and providing business marketing platform as per the needs and requirements of women entrepreneurs, self-help groups and NGOs.
- **SukanyaSamridhhiYojana**(SSY)is launched in 2015. It is deposit scheme for the girl child launched under the 'BetiBachaoBetiPadhao' campaign.
- **Stand up India Scheme** was launched in 2016. This scheme facilitates bank loans between 10 lakh and 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. In case of non-individual enterprises at least 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC/ST or woman entrepreneur.
- **Mahila Shakti KendraScheme** was launched to empower rural women through community participation and to create an environment in which they realize their full potential.
- **Working Women Hostel**
- **One Stop Centre Scheme launched in 2015 with the aim** to provide support and assistance to provide integrated medical, legal, and psychological support to women across the country who are affected by violence in public and private spaces.

In addition of above schemes like Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan, DAY-(NULM), DAY-(NRML) are ensuring women participation and equal opportunities for decision making in political, economic, public life and access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property[3],[20],[23].

6.0 DG (6)ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

This Goal is linked with aspects of water and sanitation for all. In India drinking water facility has almost achieved but it is far from achieving the universal access to piped water supply in terms of quantity and quality as per the international standards. Sanitation in India is of more serious concern than drinking water. The attainment of the targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, of this goal will provide basic services and amenities like drinking water, sanitation, and sewerage facility etc. to slum dwellers [24]. The government has started various programs and schemes to achieve this goal.The brief of various initiatives and schemes are:

Swachh Bharat mission(Clean India Mission) was launched on 2nd October 2014 with an aim to provide universal access to sanitation and hygiene for all and eliminate open defecation. Rural sanitation is under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation whereas urban sanitation is under the mandate of the Ministry of Urban Development under the Scheme Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The other major schemes and programs addressing specifically this goal are National rural drinking water program (NRDWP), JNNURM,AMRUT, Gangaaction plan and repair, renovation, restoration of water bodies etc.The NRDWP was started in 2009, with a major emphasis on ensuring the availability of potable water, its adequacy, convenience, affordability with equity. Under thus scheme the funding share is 50.50 between the Centre and the States. Recently, the Union Cabinet has approved the restructuring of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) making it outcome-based, competitive and monitoring.National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga was constituted in 2016 under Environment Protection Act 1986. In 2005, the Government of India in the X Plan period had launched a Scheme "National Project for Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies with the objective to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies, and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential. Centre and State financial share was in the ratio of 3:1. The scheme has been amended in 2016 and now the priority will be given to water bodies in villages covered under

SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY) subject to the conditions that the said water body qualifies for assistance in the existing scheme. In urban areas the aspects of water supply, sanitation and hygiene are covered in the schemes and programs under Goal 11 and are discussed there. Government with the help of programme "HarGharNal" (Tap for every house) has set a target to achieve 70% coverage by the end of 2017. To eliminate manual scavenging and to rehabilitate the manual scavengers with dignity, Government has enacted the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. In addition, to this there are various schemes and programs under other ambit of multiple Ministries and Government Departments related to other SDGs that have to be integrated to meet the targets of Goal 6 like RTE Act, Rules that advocates the separate toilets for boys and girls and adequate safe drinking water facilities. Scheme of SwachhVidyalayaAbhiyan under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) launched the with the aim to provide separate toilets for boys and girls in all government schools within a year. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) and RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan (RMSA) etc.[7],[20],[25],[26].

7.0 SDG (7)ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

India's energy supply and demand sector wise up to 2047 has been explored with the help of India Energy Security Scenarios 2047 calculator (IESS 2047), an open source web based tool launched by NITI Aayog. Government of India has set up Ministry of New and Renewable energy with the vision to develop new and renewable energy technologies, processes, materials, components, sub-systems, products & services at par with international specifications, standards and performance parameters in order to make the country a net foreign exchange earner in the sector and deploy such indigenously developed and/or manufactured products and services in furtherance of the national goal of energy security. Further, India set an s target of achieving 175 gigawatt (GW) renewable energy capacity by 2022. This goal is inter-linked with SDGs (9, 10 12, 13). Attainment of the target 7.1 of this goal will provide affordable energy supply in the slums in form of electricity, clean fuel for cooking etc [27]. The major schemes identified to achieve the defined targets of this goal are:

- **DeendayalUpadhyaya Gram Jyotiyojana (DDUGJY)** scheme is to provide 24x7 power supply to rural India. This scheme has replaced the existing Rajiv Gandhi GrameenVidyutikaranYojana (RGGVY). The scheme has been launched in 2015 by the Ministry of Power. In order to include community participation and to achieve proper transparency in this program an application, GARV-II has also been launched to provide real time data and People feedback and inputs related to this scheme.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru National solar mission** launched by the Ministry of New and Renewable energy in 2008 with an aim to develop and deploy solar energy technologies in the country to achieve parity with grid power tariff by 2022.
- **Efficient household lighting program** UnnatJyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) was launched in 2015, by replacing the existing scheme of "Bachat Lamp Yojana". The scheme was announced as "Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP)" urging the people to use LED bulbs in place of incandescent bulbs, tube lights and CFL bulbs as they are more energy efficient, long lasting and economical in their life cycle duration.
- **Government Yojana: Solar Energy Subsidy Scheme** under this scheme subsidy is provided to a person for installing roof top solar power plant.
- **Development of Solar Park Scheme** under this scheme financial support is provided by the government to establish and facilitate infrastructure necessary for setting up solar parks.
- **UDAY Scheme** UDAY or UjjwalDiscom Assurance Yojna was launched in 2015 for electricity distribution companies of India with an aim at reforming the power sector, operational improvement, and development in renewable energy, reduction of cost of generation of power, energy efficiency, and conservation.

In addition of above there are various other schemes like LPG Subsidy, PradhanmantriUjjawalaYojanaetc under Ministry of power, petroleum& natural gas are going on. Bureau of energy efficiency also established and various research, development and international cooperation are undertaken [28],[29],[30],[31].

8.0 SDG (8) PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Government has initiated various schemes and policies for sustained inclusive and sustainable economic

growth with employment generation like Prime minister Employment generation programme (PMEGP), Make in India, Start-up India, Skill India, stand up India, entrepreneurship and skill development, Infrastructure development programme, Social security schemes for workers, schemes to implement labour laws, Pradhan mantra RojgarprotsahanYojana, and Digital India etc. All these schemes and initiatives are targeted to attain growth and employment. Government is focussing on Urbanization and Manufacturing sector for this Goal. Further, this SDG is inter-linked with SDGs (1,4,5,9,10,11,12). The attainment of SDG 8 will also help in moving further towards attainment of various other goals and their indicators, for example – for instance goal 1 to 5, and then again to 9, 10, 11 and 12. In addition to above schemes like National Skill Development Mission(NSDM), DeendayalUpadhyayaAntodayaYojana (DAY), Atal Innovation Mission, National Service Scheme and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MNREGA) are also providing decent work options to all.

It is analysed from Target and indicators under this goal that SDG target 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7 and 8.8 are linked directly or indirectly with the slum free cities and thus the schemes and policies linked with them are of importance for achieving slum free cities in India[32]. The major Schemes identified are:

- DAY-NULM, DAY-NRULM under ministry of rural development& Housing and Urban affairs respectively,
- Make in India, Start-up India under the Department of Industrial policy and promotion (DIPP) under the ministry of commerce & Industry.
- Skill India, Prime minister employment generation programme (PMEGP), entrepreneurship and skill development, Infrastructure development programme under Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises,
- Stand up India, Pradhan mantra Mudra Yojana under ministry of Finance,
- Social security schemes for workers, schemes to implement labour laws, Pradhan mantra RojgarprotsahanYojana, National career Scheme, labour welfare schemes under the ministry of Labour and employment.

9.0 SDG (9)BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

The SDG 9 targets 9.1 and 9.3 are linked with creation of slum free city as the achievement of SDG 9.1 i.e to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well- being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all will remove the regional disparity in development and will control and address the migration of population to urban centres in search of employment which is the basic cause of slum formation in the cities. Target 9.3 i.e. to increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets will benefit small entrepreneurs and household industry running in maximum slums in India[33]. The major schemes identified for achieving these targets are:

- PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission under the ministry of rural development.
- Development of Industrial Corridors, Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up gradation Scheme (MIIUS), North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), Industrial Development Scheme for Himalayan States - Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand,. Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme under the Department of Industrial policy and promotion (DIPP) under the ministry of commerce & Industry[34].
- BharatmalaPariyojana under the ministry of Road and Transport Highways.
- Make in India, Start-up India under the Department of Industrial policy and promotion (DIPP) under the ministry of commerce & Industry.
- Skill India, Prime minister employment generation programme (PMEGP), entrepreneurship and skill development, Infrastructure development programme under the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises[35]
- Stand up India, Pradhan mantra Mudra Yojana under ministry of Finance.

10.0 SDG (10)REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Slums are expressions of inequalities existed in the society in income, access to food, water, basic services, education, health facilities, employment, social security and quality of life. Generally slums are outcome of inequalities in access to opportunities and choices. All these aspects of inequalities as mentioned are linked to other SDGs. Therefore, the achievement of Goal 10 inter-linked with the achievement of other goals also.

The SDG 10 targets 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.7 are linked with the persons used to reside in the slums and the various schemes identified for achieving these targets are[36]:

- Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes (Scholarships for educational empowerment, protection of civil rights, promotion of livelihoods, Special Assistance, etc.), Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups including OBCs under the Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment.
- Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes (Tribal Education, VanbandhuKalyanYojana, Special Central Assistance, etc.) under the ministry of Tribal affairs.
- Programme for Development of Minorities (education empowerment, skill development & Livelihoods, etc.) under the ministry of Minority affairs
- DAY-NULM, DAY-NRULM under the Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs and rural development respectively,
- Stand up India, Pradhan mantra Mudra Yojana under the Ministry of Finance,
- Social security schemes for workers, schemes to implement labour laws, Pradhan mantra RojgarprotsahanYojana, National career Scheme, labour welfare schemes under the ministry of Labour and employment.
- Skill India, Prime minister employment generation programme (PMEGP), entrepreneurship and skill development, Infrastructure development programme under Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises,

11.0 SDG (11)MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

The targets and indicators of this Goal are specifically linked with the slum up-gradation, planning of sustainable cities and human settlements that are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable [37]. India is urbanising at a very fast pace, as per 2011 census 31% of India was urbanised. There is a necessity of appropriate urban development schemes, polices having mandate on provisions for necessary urban infrastructure and services like water supply, transport, sewage, solid waste management, roads, traffic control, maintenance of public spaces etc. As per the 2011 census 53 million plus cities are accommodating 43% of the total urban population. Thus, creating pressure on the city's infrastructure and therefore large section of the population are living in slums without having an access to basic amenities. Metropolitan cities such as Mumbai and Delhi etc. are worst affected. The various identified schemes, programs and initiatives of government presently undergoing for achieving this goal are:

- PradhanMantriAwasYojana (PMAY) – Urban ,Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission under the Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs.
- PradhanMantriAwasYojana (PMAY) – Rural, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission under the Minstry of rural development.
- National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) under the ministry of Cultural affairs.
- BharatmalaPariyojana under the Ministry of Road transport and highways.
- Swachh Bharat mission (Clean India Mission) was launched on 2nd October 2014.
- Revised policy for urban street vendors-2009 and Constitution of street vendors (Protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending) Act 2014 with an aim to protect the rights of urban street vendors and also to regulate street vending activities and other connected matters. It has been observed that most of the slum dwellers are in this occupation and this act will provide them sufficient security for sustained livelihood [38].
- The Government had approved the scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) as part of Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY) with an aim to increase affordable housing stock, with help of partnerships including private partnership. Further, State Model affordable housing policy 2015 also aims to create an enabling environment for providing "affordable housing for all" with special emphasis that no individual is left shelter less. The Policy further aims to promote community participation through Public Private People Participation (PPP). Now, it has been observed that all these components have been included in PMAY-Urban with specific component for slums "IN-SITU" SLUM REDEVELOPMENT USING LAND AS RESOURCE".
- Draft National Rental housing policy has been prepared by the government with an aim to create rental housing stock by promoting Social Rental Housing (SRH) with direct or indirect support from

Government (State) with special focus on affordability of vulnerable groups and urban poor. This policy will directly impact the future formation of slums as one of the objectives is aligned to provide need Based Rental Housing for migrant labour that are most vulnerable persons coming to city and started residing in slums.

- Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs is under the process of launching National Urban policy framework 2018(NUPF)with an aim to provide an integrated and coherent/inclusive approach for future urban planning in India.

In addition of above there were various other schemes like Rajiv AwasYojana which is converged in PMAY, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which is modified into Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT),National Slum Development Programme, ValmikiAmbedkarAwasYojana (VAMBAY), Indira AwasYojana, Urban basic services schemes and sites and services schemes are also worth mentioning as these schemes were focusedand contributed on making slum free cities in India[39].

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSIONS

It has been observed that there are various schemes that are aligned with SDGs targets to achieve slum free cities in India. It is a matter of evaluation and analysis that whether these identified/ mapped schemes are on the right track of achieving their defined aims and objectives thus helping in achieving the slum free cities in India.The identified schemes are related to various sectors and diverse areas because there are multifarious factors that are responsible for slum formation and diverse issues and challenges of existing slums. The successful and effective implementation of these schemes may lead to slum free cities. Therefore, there is a need of linking urban planning policies at city level with financing, legal, employment generation programs and to establisha comprehensive and holistic framework of Schemes and policies specifically to address the issues of slums so that objective of slum free cities can be achieved. Spatial planning including land-use, urban, regional, transport and environmental planning is the need of the hour. Further, political involvement in framing and making policies have been observed as various previous schemes have been discontinued or merged with fresh schemes that may affect their pace of implementation and achievement of defined objectives and targets due to restructuring of old schemes or policies with fresh one.

SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Critical evaluation and analysis of these identified Government Schemes may be undertaken to identify the gaps and dark areas that need interventions so that strategies and model for slum free cities in India may be evolved. Other Schemes and policies for the remaining Sustainable Development Goals may be mapped.

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