DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT BOARD
GOVT. OF N.C.T. OF DELHI
OFFICE OF THE DY. DIRECTOR (BOARD)
Punarwas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi – 110002

NO: F/11018/23/Board Meeting/DD (B)/2026/D-16 Date: 11.08.2026

Sub: - 37th Board Meeting of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board.

Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith the Agenda Items for discussion in the 37th Board Meeting of the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), which was scheduled to be held on 13.08.2026 at 04:30 P.M. in **Conference Room–3, Delhi Secretariat**, under the Chairpersonship of the **Hon'ble Chief Minister, Delhi / Chairperson, DUSIB**.

All the members are requested to make it convenient to attend the meeting on the scheduled date and time.

Encl: - As Above

11/8/26

Dy. Director (BOARD)

To:

1. Hon'ble Chief Minister, GNCT of Delhi/Chairperson of DUSIB.
2. Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development, GNCT of Delhi/Vice Chairperson of DUSIB.
3. Chairman, NDMC
4. Commissioner MCD, (Special Invitee)
5. CEO, Delhi Jal Board.
6. Vice Chairman, DDA.
7. Secretary (UD), UD Deptt, GNCT of Delhi.
8. Jt. Secretary (L&E), M/o UD, G.O.I, Sankalp Bhawan-representative of M/o UD.
9. CEO, DUSIB.
10. Director (Local Bodies), GNCT of Delhi.
11. L&DO (Admn.), Ministry of Housing, GOI, Sankalp Bhawan.
12. Member (Admn./ CVO), DUSIB.
13. Member (Engg./Power), DUSIB.
14. Member (Finance), DUSIB.

Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board

Agenda Notes for the 37th Meeting of
Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI

Venue: Conference Room 3, Delhi Secretariat
Date 13.08.2026 at 04.30 P.M.

37TH Board Meeting of DUSIB

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CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 36th MEETING OF THE BOARD HELD ON 23.06.2026.

The minutes of the 36th Meeting of the BOARD held on 23.06.2026 were approved by the Hon'ble Chairman, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board / Chief Minister, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The approved minutes was circulated vide letter No. DD(Board)/DUSIB/2026/D-12 dated 30.06.2026 for the kind information of all Members of the BOARD. No observation/comment has been received from any Member.

Hence, Board may confirm the Minutes of the 36th Meeting held on 23.06.2026.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 37/01

DELHI SLUM AND JHUGGI JHOPRI REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION POLICY, 2026.

1. The National Capital Territory of Delhi, characterized by its rapid urbanization and economic dynamism, faces significant challenges in addressing the housing needs of its urban poor. The existence of Slum clusters, often referred to as Jhuggi Jhopri bastis (JJ bastis), has become a pressing concern, with approximately 675 JJ bastis. Despite the Government's commitment to improving the living conditions of these communities, past rehabilitation efforts have yielded modest results. This highlights the complexities involved in effectively addressing the housing crisis faced by the urban poor.

2. The emergence of Slum settlements in Delhi can be attributed to a combination of factors, including the lack of affordable housing and the influx of migrants seeking employment opportunities. Residents of these JJ bastis engage in critical economic activities, such as driving, vending, and domestic work, contributing significantly to the local economy. However, the habitat and environment in which these communities reside are often uninhabitable and unhygienic, posing health risks not only to the inhabitants but also to surrounding neighbourhoods.

3. The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi recognizes the need to bring in a new policy 'Delhi Slum and JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2026' to address such challenges. This policy aims to create a simple and transparent framework for rehabilitation, preferably in-situ for Slums on public Land. By leveraging Land as a resource, the Government seeks to attract private investment as well through public-private partnerships, thereby scaling up development efforts. The policy shall prioritize the reclamation of encroached Government Lands to the greatest extent possible, ensuring that these Lands are utilized optimally for the creation of affordable housing and essential facilities.

4. This policy aspires to provide pucca houses equipped with basic amenities, ensuring a hygienic, healthy, and dignified lifestyle for JJ dwellers. By addressing the socio-economic and environmental challenges faced by these communities, the Government aims to transform the urban Landscape of Delhi, paving the way for a more inclusive and sustainable future. The commitment to rehabilitating the urban poor reflects a broader vision of social equity and urban development, ensuring that the rights and aspirations of all citizens are recognized and fulfilled.

5. The issue has been discussed extensively and deliberated upon at various levels in the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). Meetings have also been held with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on the matter. In the meeting held on 31.07.2025 in Ministry of Home Affairs, it was decided to

holistically review the existing Rehabilitation Policy and suggest a comprehensive revised framework for a new policy to replace the existing policy. The draft revised policy guidelines was deliberated in various meetings. The Record of Discussion held in Ministry of Home Affairs on 16.06.2026 is annexed as **ANNEXURE-I**.

6. In pursuance of the aforesaid decisions, it was decided to process for the notification of the "Delhi Slum and Jhuggi Jhopri Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2026". The copy of the said Policy is annexed as **ANNEXURE-II**.

7. In view of above, 'Delhi Slum and Jhuggi Jhopri Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2026', as annexed as ANNEXURE-II, is placed before the Board for consideration.

Annexure – 01

चर्चा का रिकॉर्ड

दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोपड़ी बस्तियों का विकास

माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री जी द्वारा दिनांक 16.06.2026 को दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोपड़ी बस्तियों के विकास की समीक्षा की गई । उपर्युक्त बैठक में माननीय आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री, दिल्ली के माननीय उप-राज्यपाल, दिल्ली की माननीया मुख्य मंत्री, दिल्ली के माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री, गृह सचिव, मुख्य सचिव, दिल्ली सरकार, तथा अन्य संबन्धित एजेंसियों / विभागों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी सम्मिलित थे । प्रतिभागियों की सूची संलग्न है ***(अनुलग्नक)*** ।

2. दिल्ली स्लम एवं झुग्गी झोपड़ी पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन की प्रस्तावित नीति पर माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में पूर्व में हुई बैठकों में सैद्धांतिक सहमति प्राप्त हुई थी । हालाँकि, 02 बिंदुओं पर आवश्यक अध्ययन कर पुनः प्रस्तुतीकरण करने का निर्देश दिया गया था ।

3. मुख्य सचिव, दिल्ली द्वारा उपर्युक्त 02 बिंदुओं पर प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया । बैठक में निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए :

I. दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा वैकल्पिक आवास की प्राप्ति हेतु झुग्गी-झोपड़ी बस्तियों एवं झुग्गियों की पात्रता की तिथि दिल्ली सरकार के द्वारा सुझाई गई तिथि (01.01.2025) के अनुसार किया जाए।

(कार्रवाई: दिल्ली सरकार; दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड)

II. दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए झुग्गी झोपड़ियों के वास्तविक संकुलों के पुनर्वास के उदाहरणों (models) पर दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा नीति निर्धारण हेतु प्रस्तुत की गई लघुतम पुनर्वास घटक का अनुपात (40%) रखा जाए और इस मानक को दिल्ली स्लम एवं झुग्गी झोपड़ी पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन की नई नीति में शामिल किया जाए ।

(कार्रवाई: दिल्ली सरकार; दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड)

III. उपर्युक्त अनुसार दिल्ली सरकार दिल्ली स्लम एवं झुग्गी झोपड़ी पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2026 को अधिसूचित करने की अग्रिम कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करे ।

(कार्रवाई: दिल्ली सरकार; दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड)

IV. दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा PPP मोड पर झुग्गी-झोपड़ी पुनर्वास हेतु प्रस्तुत किए गए 06 झुग्गी-झोपड़ी संकुलों के प्रस्तावों में से पुनर्वास हेतु 05 व्यवहार्य संकुलों के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण/ दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड 45 दिन में आवश्यक परियोजना दस्तावेज़ एवं निविदा दस्तावेज़ तैयार कर PPP आधारित पुनर्वास हेतु निविदा जारी करना सुनिश्चित करे । इसके साथ, अतिरिक्त 50 झुग्गी-झोपड़ी संकुलों के लिए भी परियोजना दस्तावेज़ तथा निविदा प्रपत्र बनाए जाएँ । दिल्ली सरकार प्रति माह कम-से-कम पुनर्वास की 05 PPP आधारित परियोजनाओं की निविदा जारी करना सुनिश्चित करे ।

(कार्रवाई: दिल्ली सरकार; दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण; दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड)

V. परियोजना दस्तावेज़ एवं निविदा प्रपत्र तैयार करने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण/दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड द्वारा एक ही परामर्शदाता (consultant) पर निर्भर नहीं रहा जाए तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए 01 से अधिक सक्षम परामर्शदाताओं को निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अनुबंधित किया जाए ।

(कार्रवाई: दिल्ली सरकार; दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण; दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड)

VI. दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रस्तावित दिल्ली स्लम एवं झुग्गी झोपड़ी पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2026 के अनुरूप दिल्ली के प्रस्तावित मास्टर प्लान में झुग्गी-झोपड़ी संकुलों के विकास हेतु नए विकास मापदंड निर्धारित किए जाएँ । PPP आधारित निर्मित किए जाने वाले पुनर्वास कॉलोनियों के निर्माण में आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र, शैक्षणिक सुविधाएँ, स्वास्थ्य केंद्र, खेल मैदान इत्यादि सामूहिक सुविधाओं का समुचित एवं पर्याप्त प्रावधान किया जाए ।

(कार्रवाई: दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण)

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अनुलग्नक

प्रतिभागियों की सूची

1. श्री अमित शाह, माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री *(अध्यक्ष)*
2. श्री मनोहर लाल, माननीय आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री
3. श्री तरनजीत सिंह संधू, माननीय उप-राज्यपाल, दिल्ली
4. श्रीमती रेखा गुप्ता, माननीया मुख्यमंत्री, दिल्ली
5. श्री आशीष सूद, माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री, दिल्ली
6. श्री गोविंद मोहन, गृह सचिव
7. श्री कटिकिथला श्रीनिवास, सचिव, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय
8. श्री राजीव वर्मा, मुख्य सचिव, दिल्ली
9. श्री संजीव खिरवार, आयुक्त, दिल्ली नगर निगम
10. श्रीमती डी.तारा, अपर सचिव, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय
11. श्री नितेश कुमार व्यास, अपर सचिव (यू.टी.), गृह मंत्रालय
12. श्री एन. सरवण कुमार, उपाध्यक्ष, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण
13. श्री प्रवीण कुमार राय, संयुक्त सचिव (यू. टी.), गृह मंत्रालय
14. श्री विजय कुमार बिधुरी, सचिव (शहरी विकास), दिल्ली
15. श्री रूपेश कुमार ठाकुर, मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड
16. श्री डी. वर्मा, सदस्य, दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड
17. श्री रवि रंजन , द्वितीय कमान अधिकारी , संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रभाग , गृह मंत्रालय
18. श्री पी. के. झा, प्रधान निदेशक, दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड

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चर्चा का रिकॉर्ड

दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोपड़ी बस्तियों का विकास

माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री जी द्वारा दिनांक 31.07.2025 को दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोपड़ी बस्तियों के विकास की समीक्षा की गई । उपर्युक्त बैठक में माननीय आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री, माननीय रेल मंत्री, दिल्ली की माननीया मुख्य मंत्री, दिल्ली के माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री, गृह सचिव, सचिव, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, मुख्य सचिव, दिल्ली सरकार, अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड, तथा अन्य संबन्धित एजेंसियों / विभागों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी सम्मिलित थे । प्रतिभागियों की सूची संलग्न है ***(अनुलग्नक)*** ।

2. बैठक के दौरान निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए :

क) गृह सचिव, सचिव शहरी और आवासन कार्य मंत्रालय एवं मुख्य सचिव, दिल्ली के साथ दिल्ली स्लम एवं जे.जे. पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2015 की समेकित समीक्षा कर आवश्यकतानुसार सभी पहलुओं पर समग्रता से विचार कर झुग्गी झोपड़ी बस्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए एक नवीन सर्वग्राह्य नीति की रूपरेखा तैयार करवाए एवं 15 दिनों के अंदर प्रस्तुति दें ।

ख) उपर्युक्त नीति दिल्ली सरकार के अनुमोदन के बाद भारत सरकार एवं दिल्ली सरकार के ऐसे सभी संबंधित विभागों एवं एजेंसियों, जिनकी भूमि पर झुग्गी झोंपड़ी बसी हों, पर समान रूप से लागू होगी। सभी विभाग एवं एजेंसियां झुग्गी झोपड़ियों के पुनर्वास के लिए बनाई गई समान नीति का पालन करेंगे ।

ग) झुग्गी झोपड़ी वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए प्रस्तावित नवीन नीति के अंतर्गत एक पुनर्वास मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया जाना चाहिए । इस योजना में झुग्गी झोपड़ियों का यथासंभव उसी स्थान पर या आसपास ही पुनर्वास किए जाने पर बल दिया जाए ।

(कार्रवाई: दिल्ली सरकार; आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय)

घ) झुग्गी झोपड़ियों के अलावा, दिल्ली में कई अनाधिकृत कॉलोनियाँ तथा resettlement कॉलोनियाँ भी हैं । इनके लिए भी एक समग्र नीति पर पृथक से विचार किया जाए ।

(कार्रवाई: दिल्ली सरकार; आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय)

ङ) जब तक झुग्गी झोपड़ियों के समग्र पुनर्वास की नीति निर्धारित न हो, किसी भी अभिकरण द्वारा कोई बलपूर्वक कार्रवाई नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

(कार्रवाई: दिल्ली सरकार; आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय)

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अनुलग्नक

प्रतिभागियों की सूची

1. श्री अमित शाह, माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री *(अध्यक्ष)*
2. श्री मनोहर लाल, माननीय आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री
3. श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव, माननीय रेल मंत्री
4. श्रीमती रेखा गुप्ता, माननीया मुख्यमंत्री, दिल्ली
5. श्री आशीष सूद, माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री, दिल्ली
6. श्री गोविंद मोहन, गृह सचिव
7. श्री कटिकिथला श्रीनिवास, सचिव, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय
8. श्री धर्मेन्द्र, मुख्य सचिव, दिल्ली सरकार
9. श्री सतीश कुमार, अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
10. श्रीमती अर्चना अग्रवाल, सदस्य सचिव, राष्ट्रिय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड
11. श्री बिपुल पाठक, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव (उद्योग), दिल्ली सरकार

1. श्री अश्विनी कुमार, आयुक्त, दिल्ली नगर निगम
2. श्रीमती डी. धारा, अतिरिक्त सचिव, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय
3. श्री नितेश कुमार व्यास, अतिरिक्त सचिव (यू. टी.) , गृह मंत्रालय
4. श्री अशोक कुमार वर्मा, महाप्रबंधक (उत्तर रेलवे)
5. श्री केशव चंद्रा, अध्यक्ष, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका परिषद
6. डॉ. एन. सरवण कुमार, उपाध्यक्ष, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण
7. श्री चित्तरंजन दाश, प्रधान आयुक्त (आवास), दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण
8. श्री विकास आनंद , सचिव, मुख्यमंत्री, दिल्ली
9. श्री प्रवीण कुमार राय, संयुक्त सचिव (यू. टी.) , गृह मंत्रालय
10. श्री नीरज सेमवाल, सचिव (राजस्व)–सह-मंडलायुक्त, दिल्ली सरकार
11. श्री शूरबीर सिंह, सचिव (विद्युत), दिल्ली सरकार
12. श्री पांडुरंग के. पोले, सचिव (शहरी विकास), दिल्ली सरकार
13. श्री कौशल राज शर्मा, मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, दिल्ली जल बोर्ड
14. श्री रूपेश कुमार ठाकुर, मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड
15. श्रीमती मंजू पॉल, आयुक्त (योजना), दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण
16. श्री रवि रंजन , द्वितीय कमान अधिकारी (यू. टी.), गृह मंत्रालय
17. श्री पी. के. झा, प्रधान निदेशक, दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड

Annexure – 02

Government of NCT of Delhi

Department of Urban Development

9th Level, C-Wing, Delhi Secretariat
I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002

Delhi Slum and Jhuggi Jhopri Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2026

F. No. Dated:

NEW ORDER

[To be added]

1. PREAMBLE

The National Capital Territory of Delhi, characterized by its rapid urbanization and economic dynamism, faces significant challenges in addressing the housing needs of its urban poor. The existence of Slum clusters, often referred to as Jhuggi Jhopri bastis (JJ bastis), has become a pressing concern, with approximately 675 JJ bastis. Despite the Government's commitment to improving the living conditions of these communities, past rehabilitation efforts have yielded modest results. This highlights the complexities involved in effectively addressing the housing crisis faced by the urban poor.

The emergence of Slum settlements in Delhi can be attributed to a combination of factors, including the lack of affordable housing and the influx of migrants seeking employment opportunities. Residents of these JJ bastis engage in critical economic activities, such as driving, vending, and domestic work, contributing significantly to the local economy. However, the habitat and environment in which these communities reside are often uninhabitable and unhygienic, posing health risks not only to the inhabitants but also to surrounding neighbourhoods.

The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi recognizes the need to bring in a new policy 'Delhi Slum and JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2026' to address such challenges. This policy aims to create a simple and transparent framework for rehabilitation, preferably in-situ for Slums on public Land. By leveraging Land as a resource, the Government seeks to attract private investment as well through public-private partnerships, thereby scaling up development efforts. The policy shall prioritize the reclamation of encroached Government Lands to the greatest extent possible, ensuring that these Lands are utilized optimally for the creation of affordable housing and essential facilities.

This policy aspires to provide pucca houses equipped with basic amenities, ensuring a hygienic, healthy, and dignified lifestyle for JJ dwellers. By addressing the socio-economic and environmental challenges faced by these communities, the Government aims to transform the urban Landscape of Delhi, paving the way for a more inclusive and sustainable future. The commitment to rehabilitating the urban poor reflects a broader vision of social equity and urban development, ensuring that the rights and aspirations of all citizens are recognized and fulfilled.

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2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2.1 Definitions

i. "Alternate Housing" is an all-weather single dwelling unit or a unit in a multi-storied super structure having Carpet Area of minimum 25 sqm with adequate basic civic doms and infrastructure services like toilet, water, electricity etc.

ii. "Appellate Authority" shall be an authority constituted by Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency for redressal of the grievances related to determination of eligibility for allotment of Alternate Housing for rehabilitation and relocation of JJ dwellers.

iii. "Authority" shall be Delhi Development Authority as defined in the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

iv. "Beneficiary" is defined as eligible Jhuggi dweller as per clause 5.1

v. "Beneficiary family" shall comprise of husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters residing in the Jhuggi at the time of survey/ joint survey. Family should not own a pucca house [(an all-weather dwelling unit)] either in her/ his name or in the name of any member of her/ his family in any part of India.

vi. "Board" means the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) constituted under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of DUSIB Act, 2010;

vii. "Carpet Area" is the net usable floor area of an apartment, excluding the area covered by the external walls, areas under services shafts, exclusive balcony or verandah area and exclusive open terrace area, but includes the area covered by the internal partition walls of the apartment. Explanation: For the purpose of this definition, the expression "exclusive balcony or verandah area" means the area of the balcony or verandah, as the case may be, which is appurtenant to the net usable floor area of an apartment, meant for the exclusive use of the allottee; and "exclusive open terrace area" means the area of open terrace which is appurtenant to the net usable floor area of an apartment, meant for the exclusive use of the allottee.

viii. "Delhi" means the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

ix. "Developer" shall mean a single entity, or a consortium of entities selected for the purpose of Redevelopment of JJ basti.

x. "Government" means the Lt. Governor of the National Capital Territory of Delhi appointed by the President under Article 239 and designated as such under Article 239AA of the Constitution;

xi. "Improvement" in relation to any JJ basti means the activity of improvement as provided under Section 11 of DUSIB Act, 2010;

xii. "Jhuggi" means a structure whether temporary or pucca, of whatever material made, with the following characteristics, namely:

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(a) it is built for residential purpose;

(b) its location is not in conformity with the Land use of the Delhi Master Plan;

(c) it is not duly authorized by the Local Authority having jurisdiction; and

(d) it is included in a JJ basti declared as such by the Board, by notification;

xiii. "Jhuggi Jhopri basti" means any group of Jhuggis which the Board may, by notification, declare as a Jhuggi Jhopri basti in accordance with the following factors, namely:

(a) the group of jhuggis is unfit for human habitation;

(b) it, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such jhuggis, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, is detrimental to safety, health or hygiene; and

(c) it is inhabited at least by fifty households as existing on 1st January, 2025:

provided that the Board may, by order, attach any jhuggi or jhuggis scattered in the nearby areas to any JJ basti and such jhuggi or jhuggis shall be deemed to be part of such JJ basti;

xiv. "Land" includes benefits arising out of land, things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and rights created by law over any street;

xv. "Lieutenant Governor" means the Lieutenant Governor of the National Capital Territory of Delhi appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution;

xvi. "Local Authority" includes the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), the Delhi Cantonment Board, and any other authority performing the functions of a Local Authority;

xvii. "Master Plan" means the Master Plan for Delhi prepared under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957);

xviii. "Official Gazette" means the official gazette of Delhi;

xix. "Redevelopment" means the activity of redevelopment of an area where JJ basti is situated in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of DUSIB Act, 2010;

xx. "Regulation" means a regulation made by the Board with the approval of the Government, under DUSIB Act, 2010, by notification in the Official Gazette;

xxi. "Rule" means a rule made by the Government under DUSIB Act, 2010, by notification in the Official Gazette.

xxii. "Scheme Area" means the Area earmarked under the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS) proposed for Redevelopment/ Rehabilitation and Remunerative purpose.

xxiii. "Slum" and "Slum area" shall have the same meanings as assigned to them under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 (96 of 1956);

xxiv. "Transferable Development Rights" (TDR) means the FAR provided in exchange of unutilized development rights on specific sites as permitted by the Master Plan. The TDR would be governed by the regulations framed under the Master Plan of Delhi notified from time to time or any special provisions/ exceptions approved by MoHUA.

xxv. "Transit Housing" refers to temporary residential accommodation provided to eligible JJ dwellers during the implementation of Slum rehabilitation projects. It may be in the form of constructed camps, rented units, or other interim arrangements, and is intended to ensure safe, hygienic, and dignified living conditions until permanent housing is allotted.

xxvi. "Trunk Infrastructure" is the higher order infrastructure development with primary purpose to service 'catchment' areas to be shared between developments, commonly provided by local Governments. It includes development of main line of infrastructure such as water supply, drainage, sewerage/septage, roads, streetlight, electricity etc.

2.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	*Full Form*
JJ	Jhuggi Jhopri
DCR	Development Control Regulations
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DUSIB	Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
EDC	Eligibility Determining Committee
IS	Indian Standard
LBZ	Lutyens Bungalow Zone
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MPD	Master Plan of Delhi
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RERA	Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016
SRS	Slum Rehabilitation Scheme
TDR	Transferable Development Right

3. POLICY PRINCIPLES

This policy is based on the following principles:

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi recognizes that the habitat and environment in which JJ bastis exist is often inhabitable and unfit for living and unhygienic both for the inhabitants living in that area as well as for the people living in surrounding areas.

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, therefore, wishes to put in place and implement this policy to provide pucca house for ensuring hygienic, healthy and dignified lifestyle to the JJ dwellers, at the same time, make Land available for future housing purpose.

Simple and transparent policy framework to rehabilitate Slums on Public Land either In-Situ or otherwise, through interventions by Government agencies, Land-owning Agencies and Public Private Partnership, preferably using the Land as a resource.

Attracting private Investment through suitable Public Private Partnership and to scale the development.

Reclaiming the encroached Government Lands to the possible extent and using it optimally for creating maximum affordable houses/facilities.

4. NODAL AGENCY

i. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) shall be the Nodal Agency for rehabilitation/ relocation of JJ bastis in respect of the Lands belonging to Delhi Government and its Department/ Agencies, DUSIB and MCD.

ii. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) shall be the Nodal Agency for rehabilitation/ relocation of JJ bastis in respect of the Lands belonging to DDA, Central Government and its Department/ Agencies.

iii. All the Land-owning Agencies in Delhi having JJ bastis on their Land may take up rehabilitation/ relocation on their own or entrust the job to the concerned Nodal Agency in accordance with this policy. Land-owning Agencies shall prepare list of JJ bastis on its Land and share this list along with plan of Redevelopment to the concerned Nodal Agency.

iv. DUSIB in consultation with DDA shall prepare a Comprehensive Plan for rehabilitation of all JJ bastis in Delhi.

v. The Eligibility Determination Committee (EDC) shall be constituted by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency.

vi. In case the Land-owning Agency takes up rehabilitation/ relocation on its own, EDC constituted by the Land-owning agency shall determine eligibility of JJ Dweller. In case Land-owning Agency entrusts rehabilitation/ relocation to Nodal Agency, eligibility determination shall be done by the EDC constituted by the Nodal Agency.

vii. The Land-owning Agencies while doing rehabilitation/ relocation of the dwellers of JJ bastis shall align with this Policy and any applicable Acts/ Rules/ Regulations/ Bye-laws/ Norms.

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5. CRITERIA FOR REHABILITATION/ RELOCATION

Part A - Eligible Jhuggi Jhopri (JJ) dwellers

5.1 Eligibility criteria

Individual Jhuggis that were in existence before 01.01.2025, in JJ bastis which existed prior to 01.01.2025 whose residents possess valid documentary proof, as provided in the policy, shall not be demolished without allotment of any Alternate Housing to JJ dweller subject to fulfilment of all the following conditions:

i. The JJ dweller must be a citizen of India and not less than 18 years of age;

ii. The JJ dweller shall be entitled for one dwelling unit only, even if she/ he is occupying more than one Jhuggi;

iii. One family shall be allotted only one dwelling unit even if any member of the family occupy different jhuggi and such family member does not have separate ration card or electricity connection issued prior to 01.01.2025. If any member of same family occupying separate jhuggi has separate ration card or electricity connection issued prior to 01.01.2025, the member shall be entitled for separate dwelling unit.

iv. Allotment shall be made in the joint name in case of spouse.

v. The name of the JJ dweller shall appear in at least one of the voter lists prior to 01.01.2025 and also in the year of survey/ joint survey.

vi. The name of the JJ dweller shall appear in the survey/ joint survey report conducted by the Nodal Agency and/ or the Land-owning Agency.

vii. The JJ dweller along with all family members shall be subjected to bio-metric authentication by means of Aadhar.

viii. In addition to point 5.1(v) above, JJ dweller must possess any one of the 10 valid documents (at the time of Eligibility Determination) issued before 01.01.2025 as provided in the subsequent points.

ix. The JJ dweller should not own a pucca house (an all-weather dwelling unit) either in her/ his name or in the name of any member of her/ his family in any part of India as per the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana 2.0.

x. No dwelling unit shall be allotted if the Jhuggi is used exclusively for commercial purpose.

xi. In case, the Jhuggi is being used for both residential and commercial purpose the JJ dweller can be considered for allotment of one dwelling unit subject to fulfilling the other eligibility criteria. In case, the ground floor of the Jhuggi is being used for commercial purpose and upper floor/s for residential purpose by the same JJ

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dweller that shall entitle the JJ dweller for one dwelling unit only subject to production of documents as mentioned in the policy.

xii. If different families are living on upper floors subject to fulfilling all the eligibility criteria, they shall be considered for allotment of separate dwelling units. In case, upper floor/s is/ are occupied by member/s of same family and such family member/s does/ do not have separate ration card/s or electricity connection/s issued prior to 01.01.2025, only one dwelling unit shall be allotted to the family. However, in case if any family member has different ration card or electricity connection issued prior to 01.01.2025, that family member shall be allotted separate dwelling unit.

xiii. No serving or retired Government servant (Central/ State) shall be eligible for allotment of Alternate housing.

xiv. The JJ dweller cannot claim the allotment of a dwelling unit as a matter of right.

5.2 Required document proof

As envisaged in point 5.1(viii) above, the JJ dweller residing in the Jhuggi must possess any one of the following documents issued before 01.01.2025 and valid on the same address at the time of determination of Eligibility to become eligible for the purpose of allotment of Dwelling Unit:

i. Ration Card with photograph;

ii. Electricity bill;

iii. Driving license;

iv. Passport;

v. Pass book issued by Public Sector-Banks/ Post Office with photograph;

vi. SC/ST/OBC Certificate issued by the Competent Authority of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi;

vii. Certificate of physically handicapped with photograph issued by the Competent Authority;

viii. Identity card with photograph issued from a Government school/ Institution or Certificate with photograph issued by the Principal of a Government School/ Institution mentioning therein that the JJ dweller/ family member of the JJ dweller residing in Jhuggi as per joint survey was the student of the school/ institution.

ix. Pension document/ order with photograph such as for old age pension or widows' pension or people with disabilities/ handicapped pension.

x. Health Insurance Scheme Smart card with photograph (Ministry of Labour scheme).

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5.3 In the case of the widow/widower the allotment shall be made on single name. However, in case where JJ dweller expired after joint survey, the legal heir(s) who have been actually residing in the said Jhuggi as per joint survey report shall be considered to avail the benefits under this scheme in order to remove hardships to the family of deceased JJ dweller, subject to eligibility of deceased JJ dweller as per policy.

5.4 In cases where a Beneficiary family includes a person with a disability, preference shall be given for allotment of a dwelling unit on the ground floor, subject to availability of dwelling unit and the production of Identity card to the Person with Disability (PwD) from the Revenue Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi which establishes that either the allottee or any member of his family residing with him at the time of joint survey suffers from any disability i.e. (i) blindness (ii) orthopaedic handicapped of lower limbs which are affected not less than 50%, (iii) rheumatoid arthritis with not less than 50%, (iv) serious heart conditions.

5.5 Provision for the eligible JJ dweller

5.5.1 The eligible JJ dweller shall be provided Alternate housing @ ₹ 1,50,000/- or as notified by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi from time to time preferably within 0-3 km radius of JJ bastis. In addition, the allottee shall be required to pay operation and maintenance charge as applicable.

5.5.2 In case it is not feasible to provide alternate housing within 0-3 km radius of JJ bastis, it can go even beyond 3 km radius with prior approval of Board in case the JJ basti is on the land of DUSIB, MCD, Delhi Government and its agencies. In case the JJ basti is on the land of DDA, Central Government or its agencies, it will be with prior approval of Authority of DDA or Competent Authority of Line Ministry/ Department.

5.6 The ineligible JJ dwellers declared by Eligibility Determination Committee (EDC) not having her/ his name in the voter list prior to 01.01.2025 or not possessing any specified document as specified in 5.2 above in her/ his name prior to 01.01.2025 shall not be considered under SRS.

PART B - Allocation of flat/ dwelling unit

5.7 Allotment of flat/ dwelling units to beneficiaries

Nodal Agency/ concerned Land-owning Agency will allot the houses constructed under SRS to beneficiaries by computerized draw of lots in the presence of beneficiaries.

6. REHABILITATION SCHEMES

6.1 Rehabilitation schemes

Rehabilitation schemes shall be divided into two categories such as;

Category A: Schemes for Rehabilitation of JJ bastis by Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency by using public funds.

Category B: Schemes for Rehabilitation of JJ bastis by Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agencies through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Schemes under both categories are described below:

Category A:

Scheme A1: Rehabilitation of JJ bastis using already available Alternate housing in vicinity of JJ bastis.

The Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall prepare rehabilitation scheme for JJ bastis for providing Alternate housing to JJ dwellers as mentioned below:

i. The rehabilitation scheme shall be prepared for shifting of JJ bastis to already constructed Alternate housing under different schemes, which fall within 0-3 km radius of JJ bastis.

ii. In case (a) is not feasible, it can go even beyond 3 km radius with prior approval of Board in case the JJ basti is on the land of DUSIB, MCD, Delhi Government and its agencies. In case the JJ basti is on the land of DDA, Central Government or its agencies, it will be with prior approval of Authority of DDA.

Scheme A2: In-situ rehabilitation of JJ bastis on same land or rehabilitation using Land parcels in vicinity for creating Alternate housing.

i. The Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall rehabilitate the JJ basti on the same land or by using any Land parcels owned by it or acquired by it in the vicinity (Preferably 0-3 km from JJ basti) for developing Alternate Housing from its own resources. It can go even beyond 3 km radius with prior approval of Board in case the JJ basti is on the land of DUSIB, MCD, Delhi Government and its agencies. In case the JJ basti is on the land of DDA, Central Government or its agencies, it will be with prior approval of Authority of DDA.

Category B:

The schemes under this category shall be implemented by the Nodal Agency or other Land-owning Agency through Public Private Partnership (PPP). The scheme enables Slum rehabilitation by leveraging Land as a resource and attracting private investment through a remunerative development model.

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It facilitates planned redevelopment, ensures delivery of housing and infrastructure through private participation, and promotes inclusive urban growth while minimizing displacement of JJ dwellers.

Scheme B1: In-situ Rehabilitation of JJ bastis on PPP model

i. JJ bastis may be considered for in-situ Redevelopment through PPP, wherein private Developers construct Alternate Housing for JJ dwellers in exchange for development rights on a portion of the Scheme Area.

ii. The SRS shall be prepared by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency in alignment with the applicable Regulations, ensuring an optimal ratio (as per the DCR of Master Plan Delhi or any special provisions/ exceptions approved by MoHUA) of rehabilitation and remunerative components to attract private investment and ensure financial viability and social inclusiveness.

iii. Under this model, Beneficiary shall be allotted one Alternate House (1 BHK) comprising two rooms (1 hall and 1 bedroom), kitchen, bathroom, water closet (WC), and balcony, along with basic civic amenities. Allotment shall be on leasehold basis with a lock-in period of 10 years, after which ownership shall be transferred subject to payment of dues and compliance with applicable norms.

iv. During the construction period, Developer entities shall provide Transit Housing or rental support to the Beneficiaries, either through constructed camps or mutually agreed rental arrangements. Any Beneficiary found misusing the Transit arrangement or violating scheme conditions shall be liable for cancellation of allotment.

v. The Developer shall be selected through open and transparent bidding process as per applicable rules/policies. However, a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) can also be nominated as Developer entity by the Government with approval of Cabinet of National Capital Territory of Delhi in case the JJ basti is on the land of DUSIB, MCD, Delhi Government and its agencies. In case the JJ basti is on the land of DDA, Central Government or its agencies, a PSU can be nominated as Developer entity with approval of Central Government (the Cabinet Minister of Line Ministry).

vi. The Developer shall be allowed to earn revenue through sale of remunerative component as per the terms of the SRS.

vii. The scheme shall be monitored by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency through periodic inspections and compliance checks.

Scheme B2: Rehabilitation of JJ bastis by utilizing additional vacant Land parcels in PPP model

i. In cases where JJ bastis cannot be rehabilitated in-situ due to planning constraints, density limitations, or lack of sufficient space or any other reason, the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency may identify additional vacant Land parcels in the vicinity

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(preferably within 0-3 km radius from JJ basti/s) for inclusion in Scheme area. It can go even beyond 3 km radius with prior approval of Board in case the JJ basti is on the land of DUSIB, MCD, Delhi Government and its agencies. In case the JJ basti is on the land of DDA, Central Government or its agencies, it will be with prior approval of Authority of DDA.

ii. Under this scheme, the identified vacant land shall be utilized either for rehabilitation or remunerative component for the purpose of feasibility of SRS.

iii. SRS shall be prepared by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency in alignment with the norms of Master Plan of Delhi or any special provisions/ exceptions approved by MoHUA, ensuring the optimal ratio of rehabilitation and remunerative components to attract private investment and ensure financial viability and social inclusiveness.

iv. Under this model, Beneficiary shall be allotted one Alternate House (1 BHK) comprising two rooms (1 hall and 1 bedroom), kitchen, bathroom, water closet (WC), and balcony, along with basic civic amenities. Allotment shall be on leasehold basis with a lock-in period of 10 years, after which ownership shall be transferred subject to payment of dues and compliance with applicable norms.

v. The Developer shall be selected through open and transparent bidding process as per applicable rules/ policy. However, a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) can also be nominated as Developer entity by the Government with approval of Cabinet of National Capital Territory of Delhi in case the JJ basti is on the land of DUSIB, MCD, Delhi Government and its agencies. In case the JJ basti is on the land of DDA, Central Government or its agencies, a PSU can be nominated as Developer entity with approval of Central Government (the Cabinet Minister of Line Ministry).

vi. The Developer shall be allowed to earn revenue through sale of remunerative component as per the terms of Rehabilitation scheme.

vii. The scheme shall be monitored by the Nodal Agency through periodic inspections and compliance checks.

Note for all rehabilitation schemes:

i. The Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency may combine any of the schemes mentioned in 6.1 above for preparation of SRS.

ii. The decision of Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall be final regarding selection of the rehabilitation scheme/ combination of rehabilitation schemes as mentioned in 6.1 above.

iii. Clustering of JJ bastis: JJ bastis falling preferably within 0-3 km radius of each other which are at different locations and non-contiguous shall be allowed to be clubbed together to work out a comprehensive rehabilitation scheme in all the rehabilitation schemes.

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iv. However, nothing above shall derogate the power of the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency to rehabilitate the Jhuggis anywhere in Delhi for any reason whatsoever.

6.2 Guidelines for preparation of the Rehabilitation Schemes

The Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall follow the following guidelines while preparing the SRS:

i. The buildings under rehabilitation component shall follow all the applicable Indian Standard Codes.

ii. The structural design of the building shall be approved by Institute of National repute.

iii. The building should be designed on universal accessibility principles.

iv. The building should be energy efficient preferably with relevant certifications from GRIHA or other similar agencies.

v. In case there are more than one Land parcel included in SRS, the prioritization of Land for rehabilitation and remunerative component shall be done based on commercial viability of the scheme and maximization of Alternate houses.

vi. The transfer of remunerative part of Land from Land-owning Agency to the developer shall be on freehold basis. In case the land of the Land-owning Agency is leasehold Land than in that case requisite amendment in the relevant rules shall be made to make it freehold.

vii. Registration under RERA of Slum redevelopment projects shall be mandatory.

viii. Structural Defect Liability period of the buildings for Slum rehabilitation scheme shall be 5 years after construction completion date and suitable insurance shall be taken for Force Majeure situations. It shall be done by Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency in case of A1 and A2 rehabilitation schemes whereas it will be done by the Developer Entity in case of B1 and B2 rehabilitation schemes.

6.3 Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders

The main stakeholders in these schemes are;

i. The Nodal Agency

ii. The Land-owning Agencies.

iii. The Beneficiaries

iv. The Developer

Roles and responsibilities of each are described below.

6.3.1 Role of Nodal Agency

i. To function as regulator, mediator and enabler.

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ii. To prepare schemes for rehabilitation of the JJ basti/s on their own land or land o. other Land-owning agencies on request, except for those where rehabilitation of JJ Bastis is not possible due to safety, security, infrastructural, planning, legal or other constraints. Such scheme shall be prepared as per the guidelines provided under this policy and Master Plan of Delhi or any special provisions/ exceptions approved by MoHUA.

iii. To prepare scheme for relocation of JJ basti/s on their own land or land of other Land-owning agencies on request, which have encroached on such land where rehabilitation is not possible due to safety, security, infrastructural, planning, legal or other constraints. Such schemes shall be prepared guidelines provided under this Policy and Master Plan of Delhi or any special provisions/ exceptions approved by MoHUA.

iv. To prescribe benchmark specification of the schemes.

v. To prepare the list of Beneficiaries as per EDC.

vi. To resolve issues related to interpretation and implementation of the policy.

vii. To select Developer in case the land is owned by the Nodal Agency or the SRS is entrusted to the Nodal Agency.

viii. To de-notify/ delist the name of rehabilitated/ relocated JJ basti from the list of notified/ identified JJ bastis.

ix. The Nodal Agency shall be responsible for operation and maintenance of common area of rehabilitation component under rehabilitation schemes as per provisions mentioned in 6.4.1.

x. The Nodal Agency shall be responsible for preparing reference guide for capacity building of beneficiaries through trainings for creating awareness for adaptation to new housing/ environment. It shall be responsible for conducting trainings/ workshops of beneficiaries for awareness.

6.3.2 Role of Land-owning Agency

i. Rehabilitate the JJ basti on its own or entrust the job to Nodal Agency.

ii. Enter into a binding agreement with the Nodal Agency including payment of centage towards administrative expenses for preparation and implementation of SRS. The centage of the total project cost of both rehabilitation and remunerative component shall be as prescribed by the Board in case the JJ basti is on the land of DUSIB, MCD, Delhi Government and its agencies or with prior approval of Authority of DDA or Competent Authority of Line Ministry/ Department in case the JJ basti is on the land of DDA, Central Government or its agencies.

iii. To select Developer and execute Development Agreements for rehabilitation.

iv. To facilitate external Trunk Infrastructure facilities for basic civic amenities.

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v. To supervise/ allot houses constructed under the rehabilitation/ relocation projects.

vi. To ensure administrative/ police assistance for implementing the projects/ execution of the Development Agreements.

vii. In case of requirement of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) the Land-owning Agency shall be responsible to make this payment to the Developer.

viii. In case Nodal Agency is carrying out rehabilitation/ relocation through its own resources, in addition to centage as mentioned in 6.3.2.(ii) above, the Land-owning Agency shall also pay such payments to Nodal Agency in advance, which meets the cost of Alternate housing including cost of Land and relocation charges as notified by the Nodal Agency after deduction of beneficiary contribution to the Nodal Agency.

ix. The Land-owning Agency shall be responsible for operation and maintenance of common area of rehabilitation component under rehabilitation schemes as per provisions mentioned in 6.4.1.

x. The Land-owning Agency shall be responsible for conducting trainings/ workshops of beneficiaries for awareness for adaptation to new housing/ environment.

6.3.3 **Role of Beneficiaries**

i. To get themselves duly identified/ Jhuggis photographed & video graphed during survey/ joint survey.

ii. To pay the cost fixed by the Government within prescribed time limits to the Nodal Agency/Land-owning Agency.

iii. To get electricity and water connection from respective agencies/ departments for their allotted houses.

iv. To pay electricity, water, operation and common area maintenance, corpus fund and other applicable charges in time.

v. To vacate the encroached Land or facilitate Redevelopment in a time bound manner.

vi. To reside in the transit accommodation or rented accommodation provided by the Developer entity during the construction period or provide address of the rented accommodation taken by dwellers themselves and the change of address, if any, during the construction stage.

   a. In case, it is found that any of the dwellers are not residing in the transit/ rented accommodation, after giving due notice, her/ his right of alternate allotment in lieu of Jhuggi shall be forfeited, if any malafide or criminal act is found to be involved, necessary action shall be taken in accordance with law.

vii. Not to transfer/sub-let their Alternate housing as per the terms and conditions of the allotment and not squat again. If any such incidence is noticed the Alternate House allotted shall be cancelled and/or they shall not be considered for any such scheme in future.

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viii. If at any point of time it is found that the beneficiary after the allotment under thi. scheme has encroached any land, then in such cases, the allotment under the scheme shall stand cancelled and the dwelling unit shall be forfeited and such dwelling unit shall revert to the ownership of the Nodal agency/ Land-owning Agency.

ix. To form Beneficiaries Association within period of 6 months from the first date of allotment of dwelling units to beneficiaries for coordination with Developer/ Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency for operation and maintenance. The Beneficiaries Association shall take over operation and maintenance from the Developer/ Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency as per provisions mentioned in 6.4.

x. To actively participate in awareness programs, adapt to best hygiene and sanitation practices, ensure collection and segregation of waste at source, help RWA and agencies involved in maintenance of infrastructure and services.

6.3.4 **Role of Developer**

i. To prepare detailed architectural and structural drawings with planning of dwelling units including project implementation framework for rehabilitation work.

ii. To arrange required funds for rehabilitation scheme for JJ basti.

iii. To obtain all required statutory approval from the prescribed Authority as per provision of MPD and Unified Building Bye-laws 2016.

iv. To get the JJ basti cleared for rehabilitation with the administrative help of the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency.

v. The Developer shall, have the option of either providing rented accommodation or providing rent for accommodation to the Beneficiaries during the transition period OR construct Transit Housing at its own cost (including common area maintenance of the same) on its own Land or a combination of above (preferably within 0-3 km from the JJ basti which can go even beyond 3 km with prior approval of Board in case the JJ basti is on the land of DUSIB, MCD, Delhi Government and its agencies. In case the JJ basti is on the land of DDA, Central Government or its agencies, it will be with prior approval of Authority of DDA.

vi. In case any Transit Housing is constructed by Developer on any Land available with Developer, the cost of construction, operation and maintenance and the cost of basic amenities/ infrastructural i.e. water, electricity, sewerage facility, toilets etc. at the Transit Housing site shall be borne by the Developer. The facilities so provided by Developer shall be checked by Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency from time to time and issue necessary directions to Developer for the proper up-keep of the facilities, so that, hygienic conditions are maintained in the Transit Housing.

vii. The Developer entity shall provide the details of alternate transit/ rented accommodation, provided to the Beneficiaries of the JJ basti/s to the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency on quarterly basis. Transit accommodation shall be provided with a minimum carpet area of 16.72 sqm (180 sq.ft) for residential for each transit

unit. The Developer shall periodically conduct surprise checks to ascertain whether the Beneficiaries are residing in the transit accommodation (Transit Housing or rented accommodation provided by Developer or arranged by Beneficiary on rent paid by Developer) so provided to them. If it is found that the Beneficiary family(s) are not residing in the transit accommodation provided to them, the same shall be intimated by the Developer to the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency. The Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall also randomly check the presence of the Beneficiary family(s) on the provided transit accommodation. In case, it is found that any of the dwellers, are not residing in the transit accommodation, after giving due notices, her/ his right of alternate allotment in lieu of Jhuggi shall be, forfeited. If any malafide or criminal act is found to be involved, necessary action shall be taken in accordance with law.

viii. In case rent to be paid by the Developer to the Beneficiaries during the transition period, it will be fixed at the time of preparation of SRS. The assessment of minimum rent payable by the Developer shall be made on the basis of cost of an Economic Weaker Section (EWS) flat in the area in which the redevelopment/ rehabilitation of JJ basti is proposed to be carried out. Further, such minimum rent calculated shall be indexed to inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for adjustment of inflation during the period. This will be approved by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency. This will take care of locational difference as well as the inflation in the rent in that area at the time of implementation of the SRS.

ix. The Developer shall also provide basic amenities/ infrastructure i.e. water, electricity, sewerage facility, toilets, etc., at the transit accommodation site at his cost and facilities so provided by Developer should be checked by Nodal Agency from time to time and to issue necessary directions to Developer for the proper up-keep of the facilities, so that, hygienic conditions are maintained in the Transit Housing.

x. Developer shall be responsible for redevelopment of Land area for rehabilitation component and handing over of the same to Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency.

xi. The ownership of the Remunerative component of Land shall not be transferred to the Developer until the completion and transfer of the Rehabilitation Component to the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency. However, the Developer would be granted Right of way to commence its development works and for financing the rehabilitative part of Slum Redevelopment Project, would be entitled to create a mortgage of Remunerative Land portion in favour of project lender (any Scheduled Commercial Bank, Public Financial Institution) subject to specified conditions. Further, project cash flow to be ring-fenced by requiring deposition into a designated escrow account to be applied as per specified payment waterfall that ensures:

(a) Priority allocation of funds towards construction and completion of the Rehabilitation Component;

(b) Clearance of all dues to the Nodal Agency/ land-owning Agency; and

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(c) Servicing of the Developer's debt obligations.

Any release of money from the Escrow account to the Developer entity shall be with the approval of a committee constituted by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency.

xii. In addition to the provisions of the clause (xi) above, the Escrow account shall be maintained as per the guidelines of RERA.

xiii. The Developer Entity shall use latest construction technology for speedy completion of construction work and comply with all the latest related codes/standards/norms.

xiv. To facilitate in formation of Beneficiaries Association within period of 6 months from the date of allotment of dwelling units to beneficiaries.

xv. The Developer shall be responsible for Structural Defect Liability period of the buildings for Slum rehabilitation scheme which shall be 5 years after construction completion date and suitable insurance shall be taken for Force Majeure situations.

xvi. The Developer shall be responsible for operation and maintenance of common area of rehabilitation component under rehabilitation schemes as per provisions mentioned in 6.4.2.

xvii. The Developer shall be responsible for conducting trainings/ workshops of beneficiaries for awareness for adaptation to new housing/ environment.

6.4 Operation and maintenance of common areas

6.4.1 For Rehabilitation Schemes A1 and A2

The Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall be responsible for operation and maintenance and security of the project assets/ project facilities including the replacement of the spare parts, repairs and purchase of the consumables and also for the employment of required manpower for rehabilitation component under Rehabilitation Schemes A1 and A2 as mentioned in 6.1 above at its cost either by itself, or through appointment of contractors, sub-contractors or agents for a period of 5 years from the date of first allotment.

Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall be responsible for

i. operation, maintenance and manpower required for on-site water supply services, sewerage/ waste water management, solid waste management, electric pumps, generators, pumps, lifts, fire-fighting system/equipment, sewage treatment plant/equipment, rainwater harvesting plant equipment, solar lighting system, street lighting, landscaping, CCTV, 24x7 security services and any other common infrastructure and services for a period of 05 years.

ii. payment of all the electricity charges/ bills payable for running of the above mentioned equipment/ systems, purchase of consumables and providing adequate staff/ manpower viz. Plumbers, Electricians, Masons, Carpenters, Pump Operators etc. for the day-to-day maintenance & service including security personnel at its own expense for a period of 05 years.

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i. creating a corpus fund for operation and maintenance: A fund shall be created towards operation and maintenance of common areas and facilities for a period of 05 years from the date of first allotment by charging the Beneficiary, a lump-sum amount @ INR 50,000/- or as notified by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi from time to time at the time of allotment by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency. This fund shall vest with the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency. The principal of amount collected shall be utilized during operation and maintenance period and shall be disbursed in five instalments to be released on annual basis. Any excess amount required towards operation and maintenance shall be borne by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency on its own. The interest accrued over the principal value of fund collected during the period of 05 years shall be hand over to the Beneficiary Association after 05 years by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency along with unutilized/ balance fund of principal amount, if any. After 05 years, the operation and maintenance charges shall be undertaken by the Beneficiary Association. The charges towards operation and maintenance shall be decided and collected on recurring basis by the Beneficiary Association from Beneficiaries.

Nodal Agency if entrusted to carry out rehabilitation works by Land-owning Agency, the operation and maintenance of the rehabilitation works shall be carried out by the Nodal Agency as per provisions mentioned at point (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

6.4.2 For Rehabilitation Schemes B1 and B2

The Developer shall be responsible for operation and maintenance and security of the project assets/ project facilities including the replacement of the spare parts, repairs and purchase of the consumables and also for the employment of required manpower under Rehabilitation Schemes B1 and B2 as mentioned in 6.1 above at its cost either by itself, or through appointment of contractors, sub-contractors or agents for a period of 5 years from the date of first allotment.

Developer shall be responsible for

i. operation, maintenance and manpower required for on-site water supply services, sewerage/ waste water management, solid waste management, electric pumps, generators, pumps, lifts, fire-fighting system/equipment, sewage treatment plant/equipment, rainwater harvesting plant equipment, solar lighting system, street lighting, landscaping, CCTV, 24x7 security services and any other common infrastructure and services for a period of 05 years.

ii. payment of all the electricity charges/ bills payable for running of the mentioned equipment/ systems, purchase of consumables and have to provide adequate staff/ manpower viz. Plumbers, Electricians, Masons, Carpenters, Pump Operators etc. for the day-to-day maintenance & service including security personnel at its own expense for a period of 05 years.

iii. Corpus fund for operation and maintenance:

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(a) A fund shall be created towards operation and maintenance of common areas and facilities for a period of 05 years from the date of first allotment by charging the Beneficiary, a lump-sum amount @ INR 50,000/- or as notified by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi from time to time at the time of allotment by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency. This fund shall vest with the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency.

(b) The principal of amount collected shall be utilized during operation and maintenance period and shall be disbursed in five equal instalments to be released on annual basis by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency. The first instalment shall be released to the Developer in advance on the date of first allotment. Thereafter, subsequent annual instalments shall be released to the Developer in agreement with Beneficiary Association on production of Utilization Certificate for the funds released for previous instalment before the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency after completion of each year. Any unutilized amount shall be adjusted in the subsequent year instalment. Any excess amount required towards operation and maintenance shall be borne by the Developer on its own.

(c) The interest accrued over the principal value of fund collected during the period of 05 years shall be hand over to the Beneficiary Association after 05 years by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency along with unutilized/ balance fund of principal amount, if any. After 05 years, the operation and maintenance charges shall be undertaken by the Beneficiary Association. The charges towards operation and maintenance shall be decided and collected on recurring basis by the Beneficiary Association from Beneficiaries.

6.5 Planning Norms for Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

i. The Planning Norms for rehabilitation and relocation of JJ Bastis will be as per the provisions of Master Plan of Delhi or any special provisions/ exceptions approved by MoHUA.

ii. Subject to the TDR policy as notified by Master Plan of Delhi, the Developer shall be eligible for TDR on the unutilized FAR of the remunerative component. The Developer shall be allowed to utilize/ trade such TDR as per TDR policy of Delhi/ Master Plan of Delhi.

6.6 Dovetailing with other Govt. schemes

The JJ bastis may be rehabilitated by the Nodal Agencies/ Land-owning Agencies by involving private developers in PPP mode or on their own, whichever is found appropriate. Grants/ subsidies available under various schemes of Central Government or Govt. of National capital Territory of Delhi may be utilized and dovetailed wherever possible.

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7. Miscellaneous

7.1 Benefits to the Jhuggi Jhopri dwellers

i. Under this policy, the Beneficiaries shall be given Alternate Housing (1 BHK) having minimum Carpet Area of 25 sqm. with 1 bedroom and 1 hall, kitchen, bath-room, balcony and Water Closet.

ii. The Beneficiaries shall be provided basic civic facilities of safe drinking water, sewerage line and electricity connections. The Beneficiaries shall be responsible for payment of operational and maintenance cost, electricity, water, property tax bills and any other tax levied by urban, local self-government bodies.

iii. Facility of Anganwadi/ heath Centre and, other social infrastructure as per provision of Master Plan of Delhi or any special provisions/ exceptions approved by MoHUA shall be provided.

iv. The Beneficiary shall be allotted alternate housing on leasehold basis with a lock-in period of 10 years. Thereafter, the title/ ownership shall be transferred only in the name of the Beneficiary or his legatee without any conversion charges subject to payment of all pending dues, utility bills, property tax and any other applicable charges.

v. Ownership right of the allotted house shall be in the joint names with the spouse after clearing all dues.

7.2 Criteria for Selection of Developer

i. Selection of private Developers shall be carried out through transparent competitive process. The model tender document including pre-qualification criteria shall be in line with the applicable rules and guidelines.

ii. Selection of Developers shall be carried out on a single stage two packet bid process or as decided by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency. The technical bid shall be evaluated first followed by opening and evaluation of the financial bid of all technically qualified Developers.

iii. Total price for the entire scheme of Slum rehabilitation shall be calculated which includes cost of construction, estimated cost of Transit Housing, coverage of risks and Developer's margin all together.

iv. Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall appoint Transaction Advisors for carrying out the process for feasibility studies, preparation of tender documents, bid process management and onboarding of Developers.

v. The criteria for financial bid shall generally be the highest premium for commercially viable project or lowest grant sought for commercially non-viable project by the private Developer, as case may be. Once the TDR policy is applicable for Delhi, the bid may also be invited on minimum TDR required by the Developer.

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vi. A Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) can also be nominated as Developer entity by the Government with approval of Cabinet of National Capital Territory of Delhi in case the JJ basti is on the land of DUSIB, MCD, Delhi Government and its agencies. In case the JJ basti is on the land of DDA, Central Government or its agencies, a PSU can be nominated as Developer entity with approval of Central Government (the Cabinet Minister of Line Ministry).

7.3 Exemption to the Developer

i. Exemption shall be given to Developers of all statutory charges such as developmental charges, scrutiny charges, layout deposit and other related charges/fee as applicable for the rehabilitative component only for Slum redevelopment.

ii. Single Window and time bound approval of building plans and layout plans shall be accorded by Municipal Authorities for Slum rehabilitation projects.

iii. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi after issuance of necessary notifications shall allow stamp duty exemptions/ concessions on:

(a) Development agreement between the Developer and the Land-owning Agency.

(b) Transfer of Land of remunerative component from Land-owning Agency to Developer.

(c) Lease of the dwelling unit by the Land-owning Agency/Nodal Agency to the Beneficiary.

(d) Mortgage availed by Developer from lender for development of SRS.

7.4 Relocation

Where rehabilitation of JJ bastis within radius of 0-3 km is not feasible due to safety, security, infrastructural, planning, legal or other constraints, Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall relocate Beneficiaries to alternate sites anywhere in Delhi.

7.5 Appellate Authority

i. Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency will constitute an Appellate Authority for redressal of the grievances related to determination of eligibility for allotment of alternate dwelling unit for rehabilitation and relocation of JJ dwellers. The Appellate Authority will consist of the following:

(a) Retired Judge of the level of Additional District Judge;

(b) Retired civil servant of the level of Joint Secretary to Government of India;

(c) An expert member to be nominated by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency;

(d) An officer appointed by concerned Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency as Convenor;

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The terms and conditions of the Appellate Authority will be decided by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency separately.

ii. Any JJ dweller feeling aggrieved by any order passed by an officer/ committee, authorized to determine eligibility of the JJ dweller shall be entitled to file an appeal before the Appellate Authority within a period of thirty days from the date of communication of the impugned order.

iii. The Appellate Authority may for good and sufficient reasons, entertain an appeal filed upto 180 days (One hundred and Eighty days) beyond the period of Imitation provided under clause (ii) above.

iv. The Appellate Authority may confirm, revoke or reverse the order appealed against and may pass such orders as it deems fit.

v. Order passed in appeal by the Appellate Authority, will be placed before CEO, DUSIB or VC, DDA (Nodal Agencies)/ Competent Authority of Land-owning Agency for decision. If the order of the Appellate Authority is not accepted, the reason for non-acceptance will be given by the Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency. The decision of the CEO, DUSIB or VC, DDA (Nodal Agencies)/ Competent Authority of Land-owning Agency shall be final.

7.6 Terms and conditions of Allotment of Alternate Housing

i. The contribution of the Beneficiary as per Part A of chapter 5 shall be @₹ 1,50,000/- or as notified by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi from time to time.

ii. In addition, the Beneficiary shall be required to pay operation and maintenance charge as applicable.

iii. The allottee shall not sublet or part with possession of the dwelling unit, by way of General Power of Attorney or any other document. Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall have the right to verify the veracity of the original allottee through Bio-metric survey using Aadhar data-base or otherwise. In case a different person(s)/ family is found living at any time in the dwelling unit, the allotment/ lease is liable to be cancelled and Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency shall have the right to re-enter the dwelling unit.

iv. Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency may assist those Beneficiaries who are not able to arrange the contribution to avail loans from banks/financial institutions including co-operative banks.

7.7 Grievance Redressal

For any grievance related to benefits available under these schemes, any eligible JJ dwellers, availing the benefits under the scheme shall be entitled to lodge her/ his complaint before the Grievance Redressal committee to be constituted by Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency.

7.8 Approval for operational guidelines

Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board is authorized to approve the operational guidelines keeping in view the overall spirit of the policy.

7.9 IT integration

i. The Board shall establish and maintain a centralized integrated IT based platform for GIS enabled mapping of Jhuggi Jhopri bastis.

ii. The platform shall integrate a tracking tool for Slum rehabilitation projects of Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency.

iii. The platform shall be used for maintenance of database of JJ dwellers and Beneficiaries including list of eligible jhuggi dwellers, allotments etc. The centralized integrated platform shall also be used to prevent any duplicity of allotment.

iv. The platform shall be used for project monitoring of various SRS projects carried out by Nodal Agency/ Land-owning Agency under different Rehabilitation Schemes.

7.10 Creating awareness of beneficiaries for adaptation to housing/ environment

i. Nodal Agencies/ Land-owning Agencies will conduct campaign for social behaviour change focusing on creating awareness on best practices in water & energy conservation, waste management, rainwater harvesting, health, sanitation and hygiene for beneficiaries. This will be done through community mobilisation and a series of IEC activities.

ii. Nodal Agencies/ Land owning Agencies will conduct training programmes at project level to enable families, communities and Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) in adapting to the newly constructed houses/ environment (use of bathrooms/toilets, electricity, lifts, operation and maintenance of community assets) by fostering cohesive living through social behaviour change management. The main objective is to maintain Civic Services and infrastructure through community participation and ownership.

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This issues with the approval of the Lt. Governor of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(Deputy Secretary (UD)

F.No. .....

Dated:

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Annexure-3

AGENDA ITEM NO. 36/02

DELHI SLUM AND JHUGGI JHOPRI REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION POLICY, 2026.

1. The National Capital Territory of Delhi, characterized by its rapid urbanization and economic dynamism, faces significant challenges in addressing the housing needs of its urban poor. The existence of Slum clusters, often referred to as Jhuggi Jhopri bastis (JJ bastis), has become a pressing concern, with approximately 675 JJ bastis. Despite the Government's commitment to improving the living conditions of these communities, past rehabilitation efforts have yielded modest results. This highlights the complexities involved in effectively addressing the housing crisis faced by the urban poor.

2. The emergence of Slum settlements in Delhi can be attributed to a combination of factors, including the lack of affordable housing and the influx of migrants seeking employment opportunities. Residents of these JJ bastis engage in critical economic activities, such as driving, vending, and domestic work, contributing significantly to the local economy. However, the habitat and environment in which these communities reside are often uninhabitable and unhygienic, posing health risks not only to the inhabitants but also to surrounding neighbourhoods.

3. The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi recognizes the need to bring in a new policy 'Delhi Slum and JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2026' to address such challenges. This policy aims to create a simple and transparent framework for rehabilitation, preferably in-situ for Slums on public Land. By leveraging Land as a resource, the Government seeks to attract private investment as well through public-private partnerships, thereby scaling up development efforts. The policy shall prioritize the reclamation of encroached Government Lands to the greatest extent possible, ensuring that these Lands are utilized optimally for the creation of affordable housing and essential facilities.

4. This policy aspires to provide pucca houses equipped with basic amenities, ensuring a hygienic, healthy, and dignified lifestyle for JJ dwellers. By addressing the socio-economic and environmental challenges faced by these communities, the Government aims to transform the urban Landscape of Delhi, paving the way for a more inclusive and sustainable future. The commitment to rehabilitating the urban poor reflects a broader vision of social equity and urban development, ensuring that the rights and aspirations of all citizens are recognized and fulfilled.

5. The issue has been discussed extensively and deliberated upon at various levels in the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). Meetings have also been held with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on the matter. In the meeting held on 31.07.2025 in Ministry of Home Affairs, it was decided to holistically review the existing Rehabilitation Policy and suggest a

comprehensive revised framework for a new policy to replace the existing policy. The draft revised policy guidelines was deliberated in various meetings. The Record of Discussion held in Ministry of Home Affairs on 16.06.2026 is annexed as **ANNEXURE-I**.

6. In pursuance of the aforesaid decisions, it was decided to process for the notification of the "Delhi Slum and Jhuggi Jhopri Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2026". The copy of the said Policy is annexed as **ANNEXURE-II**.

7. In view of above, 'Delhi Slum and Jhuggi Jhopri Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2026', as annexed as ANNEXURE-II, is placed before the Board for consideration.

Annexure - 04

DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT BOARD
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
PUNARVAS BHAWAN, NEW DELHI
(MEETING CELL)

NO: DD (Board)/DUSIB/2026/D-12 Dated: 30.06.2026

Sub: Minutes of the 36th Meeting of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) held on 23.06.2026.

Sir/Madam,

Kindly find enclosed herewith Minutes of the 36th Board Meeting of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) held on 23.06.2026, duly approved by Hon'ble Chief Minister, GNCTD/Chairperson, DUSIB for kind information.

Encl: As above

SUNITA SINGLA
DY. DIRECTOR (BOARD)

To:

1. Hon'ble Chief Minister, GNCT of Delhi/Chairperson of DUSIB.
2. Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development, GNCT of Delhi/Vice Chairperson of DUSIB.
3. Chairman, NDMC.
4. Commissioner MCD, (Special Invitee)
5. CEO, Delhi Jal Board.
6. Vice Chairman, DDA.
7. Secretary (UD), UD Deptt, GNCT of Delhi.
8. Jt. Secretary (L&E), M/o UD, GoI, Nirman Bhawan-representative of M/o UD.
9. CEO, DUSIB.
10. Director (Local Bodies), GNCT of Delhi.
11. L&DO (Admn.), Ministry of Housing, GOI, Sankalp Bhawan.
12. Member (Admn/ CVO),DUSIB.
13. Member (Engg./Power), DUSIB.
14. Member (Finance),DUSIB

DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT BOARD
(GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI)
(BOARD MEETING CELL)

Sub: Minutes of the 36th Board Meeting held on 23.06.2026 at 10:30 AM under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief, Minister, Delhi/Chairperson, DUSIB.

At the outset, The Hon'ble Chief Minister, GNCTD/Chairperson, DUSIB, Hon'ble Minister (UD), GNCTD/Vice-Chairperson, DUSIB and all other participants were welcomed. Permission of the chair was sought for presenting the Agenda.

The following decisions were taken by the Board.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 36/1

AMENDMENT IN SECTION 2 (g) (III) OF DUSIB ACT, 2010

PROPOSAL:-

In the instant agenda, it is proposed that the Section 2(g) (iii) may be amended as Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Act-2010 in Section (2), in Clause (g), in sub Clause (iii) for the words and figures "1st January, 2006" shall be substituted with the words and figures "1st January, 2025"

The matter is placed before the Board for consideration and approval

Decision:

After detailed deliberation, the Board considered and approved the agenda.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 36/2

DELHI SLUM AND JHUGGI JHOPRI REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION POLICY, 2026.

PROPOSAL:-

In the instant agenda, the matter is placed before the Board for consideration of the "Delhi Slum and Jhuggi Jhopri Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2026".

Decision:

The matter was defferred.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Dy. Director (Board)