

**DRAFT MODEL
PROPERTY RIGHTS TO
SLUM DWELLERS ACT,
2011**

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MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A MODEL ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE 'PROPERTY RIGHTS LEGISLATION FOR SLUM DWELLERS', ESTABLISH THE MECHANISM FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

PROPERTY RIGHTS TO SLUM DWELLERS ACT, 2011

An Act to provide for facilitation of inclusive growth and slum-free cities, to provide assured security of tenure, basic amenities and affordable housing to the slum-dwellers; for this purpose to lay down general principles applicable to slum-free cities in all spheres of government, to define the functions of State and Local governments in respect of according property rights to slum dwellers and to provide for matters connected therewith;

Be it enacted by _____ Assembly in the sixty-second year of the Republic of India as follows:

Chapter I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Entitlement, Extent and Commencement

- 1) This Act may be called the Property Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2011.
- 2) It extends to the whole of the State of
- 3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different areas.

2. Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- 1) "**Affordable Cost**" means a cost that includes the needs and financial capability of the slum dweller, as determined by the State Slum Redevelopment Authority.
- 2) "**Authorized Officer**" means any officer the Government may by order specifically authorize to exercise the powers of the Authorized Officer in such area as may be specified therein.
- 3) "**Basic Civic Services**" means services of drinking water supply and sanitation, drainage, sewerage, solid waste disposal and street lighting.
- 4) "**Building**" includes a house, out-house, stable, shed, hut and other enclosure or structure, whether of masonry bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever, whether used as human dwelling or otherwise; and also includes verandahs, fixed platforms, plinths, door-steps, electric meters, walls including compound walls and fencing and the like, but does not include plant or machinery comprised in a building.
- 5) "**Carpet Area**" means the net usable floor area of a dwelling unit, excluding that covered by the walls and the common areas.

- 6) **“Central Government Land”** means land owned by the Central Government or its undertakings.
- 7) **“Chairperson”** means the Chairperson of the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee appointed under section 8 of the Act.
- 8) **“City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee”** means the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee or Committees appointed under section 7 of this Act.
- 9) **“Collector”** means the Collector of a district and includes an Additional Collector or any officer specially appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act.
- 10) **“Development / Redevelopment”** with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means the carrying out of any building, engineering or other operations in, on, over or under land or the making of any material change in any building or land and includes layout and sub-division of any land.
- 11) **“Dwelling Space”** means a dwelling unit or a piece of land for construction of a dwelling unit.
- 12) **“Dwelling Unit”** means an all weather single unit or a unit in a multi-storeyed super structure with adequate basic infrastructure including portable water, and sanitation for a quality living.
- 13) **“Floor Space Index / Floor Area Ratio”** means the area that can be constructed on a piece of land divided by the total area of the land.
- 14) **“Government”** means the State Government of _____.
- 15) **“Government Land”** means any land owned or acquired by the State Government or its undertakings or the Urban Local Body or Development Authorities situated in a district or an urban area as the case may be.
- 16) **“Grievance Redressal Committee”** means the Committee constituted under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Act.
- 17) **“In-situ slum re-development”** means the process of redevelopment of slum areas by providing dwelling space and other basic civic and infrastructural services to the slum dwellers, on the existing land on which the slum is based.
- 18) **“Land”** includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.
- 19) **“Landless Person”** means a person who does not own either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family any dwelling unit or land in an urban area.
- 20) **“Member”** in relation to the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee, means the member of the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee appointed under section 8 and includes the Chairperson.
- 21) **“Person”** includes an individual and his family.

Explanation:- 'family' includes husband, wife, minor son, unmarried daughter or any relation by blood wholly dependent on the slum dweller.

- 22) **"Prescribed"** means prescribed by rules made under this Act.
- 23) **"Private Land"** means land owned by a private person or entity.
- 24) **"Property"** means the land, the building, all improvements and structures thereon, and all easements, rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, and includes every type of right and interest in land which a person can have to the exclusion of other persons, such as possession, use and enjoyment free from interference, right of disposition and franchises.
- 25) **"Resettlement"** means the process of relocation and settlement of slum dwellers from the existing slums to an alternative site with dwelling space, basic civic and infrastructural services.
- 26) **"Rule"** means the rules made under this Act by the State Government.
- 27) **"Scheme"** means any arrangement or plan prepared and declared under the Act for the protection, redevelopment, up-gradation, relocation and resettlement of slum dwellers as provided under section 10.
- 28) **"Slum" or "Slum Area"** means a compact settlement of at least twenty households (10-15 households in the North Eastern States and the Hilly States) with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, which may be on Government land or Central Government Land or on Private Land.
- 29) **"Slum Development Committee"** means the Committee constituted by the City / Urban Area Slum Re-development Committee comprising of members from the affected slum areas for carrying out functions entrusted to it under the Act.
- 30) **"Slum Dweller"** means any person residing within the limits of a slum area.
- 31) **"State Slum Redevelopment Authority"** means the Authority appointed under section 11 of this Act.
- 32) **"Tenable Settlement"** means all slums which do not fall within the definition of Untenable Settlements.
- 33) **"Tribunal"** means the Tribunal established by the State Government under section 16 of the Act.
- 34) **"Untenable Settlements"**, are those settlements which are on environmentally hazardous sites, ecologically sensitive sites, prohibited areas around heritage sites, and on land marked for public spaces, utilities, services and infrastructure.
- 35) **"Up-gradation"** means the process of improving the quality or expanding of dwelling spaces occupied by slum dwellers with provision of basic services and infrastructure services and includes landscaping.

36) **“Urban Area”** means the area comprised within the limits of all cities and towns classified as urban by the Census 2011 including the limits of Municipal Corporation or Municipal Council or Nagar Panchayat as constituted under the respective State Acts, including cantonment board or notified areas, and shall include the planning area as per the Development Plan of a town or city.

37) Words and expressions used but not defined in this Act shall have the same meaning as indicated under the State Municipal Corporation/ Municipality Act, State Town Planning Act and/or the Urban Development Act and other relevant Acts of the State.

Chapter II PROPERTY RIGHTS

3. Property Rights in the form of dwelling space

- 1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, every landless person living in a slum area in any city or urban area on 4th June, 2009, shall be entitled to a dwelling space at an affordable cost.
- 2) Every slum dweller eligible as per sub-section (1) shall be given a 'legal document of entitlement'.

Provided that where slum redevelopment is carried out or proposed to be carried out with the slum dwellers acting as a collective, then the entitlement may be given to the registered Co-operative/ Association/ Society, as the case may be, of the slum dwellers, wherein the slum dwellers shall individually have membership rights in such registered Co-operative / Association / Society.

- 3) The legal entitlement to the dwelling space shall be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife.
- 4) Until the site for the dwelling space has been identified or developed as the case may be, every eligible slum dweller shall be issued a 'document of intent to allot', which shall not be transferable and shall not irrespective of his land tenure status be evicted from that slum area.
- 5) Every slum dweller eligible under sub-section (4) shall be provided with basic civic services until the site for the dwelling space has been developed.
- 6) The dwelling space so provided under sub-section (1) shall not be transferable by sub-lease, sale, gift, mortgage or any other manner whatsoever except by inheritance for a period of xxx years from the date of allotment of the said dwelling space:

Provided that the dwelling space so allotted may be sold by the slum dweller to the Government or the Slum Collective as per rules prescribed, which shall be allotted by the Government to other eligible persons;

Provided further that the dwelling space so allotted may be mortgageable for the purpose of raising finance in the form of a housing loan from any accredited financial institution for repayment of the cost of construction of the dwelling unit.

- 7) If the slum dwellers to whom the dwelling space has been provided, transfers such dwelling space in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (6) above, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:-
 - a. the allotment shall stand automatically cancelled on the date of such transfer;
 - b. such transfer shall be null and void;
 - c. no ownership or occupation rights shall accrue to the transferee of such dwelling space;

- d. the Authorized Officer on the directions of the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee shall disposes the person who is in actual possession of such dwelling space if or when such transfer comes to its notice.

4. Redevelopment / up-gradation of Slums

- 1) The dwelling space under sub-section (1) of section 3 may be provided in-situ in all slums.

Provided that where the City / Urban Area Slum Re-development Committee is of the opinion that in-situ redevelopment or up-gradation is not possible due to public interest, the slum dwellers shall be resettled elsewhere.

- 2) Where the slum is located on Central Government land the City / Urban Area Slum Re-development Committee shall in collaboration with the State Government and Central Government agency prepare a scheme for redevelopment or up-gradation or resettlement of the slums as the case may be with provisions for basic civic services and infrastructure services.
- 3) Where the slum is located on private land, the City / Urban Area Slum Re-development Committee may in collaboration with the private land owner prepare a scheme for redevelopment or up-gradation or resettlement of the slums as the case may be, and for this purpose the Government may compensate the private owner for the land forgone through incentives including grant of additional Floor Space Index and / or transfer of development rights etc.
- 4) Where the slum is resettled at a site more than 5 kilometers, and such site is unconnected by public transport to the original site, the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee shall ensure adequate public transport arrangements for the convenience of the slum dwellers to reach their places of livelihood.

5. Conditions for allotment of a dwelling space

The allotment of the dwelling space under sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be subject to the following conditions:

- 1) the slum dweller is a citizen of India; and
- 2) the slum dweller undertakes to pay the affordable cost for the dwelling space; and
- 3) the slum dweller will occupy or construct the dwelling unit as the case may be within the period notified by the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee; and
- 4) the slum dweller undertakes to abide by the conditions of allotment.

6. Process of Identification of Eligible Slum Dwellers, Grant of Legal Entitlement and Dispute Resolution

- 1) The State Government shall prescribe and notify, participative and transparent, procedures for the identification and periodic survey of slum dwellers including bio-metric survey, manner of grant of legal entitlement to dwelling space, etc. for the purpose of granting legal entitlement to the slum dwellers.

- 2) The State Government shall constitute a Grievance Redressal Committee, by notification in the Official Gazette, for the city or such areas as specified, consisting of the Chairperson and such number of members including members from the affected slum community, Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations as the Government deem fit, for the purposes of resolving disputes in relation to matters about identification of slum dwellers. The procedure for the constitution of the Committee, the procedure to be followed for transacting its business and such other details shall be such as may be prescribed.

Chapter III
CITY / URBAN AREA SLUM RE-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

7. Establishment of City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee

The State Government shall by notification establish for the purpose of this Act a City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee for each city or urban area as it deems necessary and the Committee shall exercise jurisdiction over the areas as specified therein.

8. Composition of City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee

- 1) The City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee shall in case of a city be headed by the Chairperson of the Urban Local Body and in case of a metropolitan area by the Chairperson of the Metropolitan Development Authority / Committee as the case may be and shall comprise of the following members:
 - a. the President of the District Panchayat/s functioning in the district or urban area or in any part thereof, ex-officio;
 - b. All Chairpersons of the Urban Local Bodies under the Metropolitan Area (where the Chairperson is the head of the Metropolitan Development Authority);
 - c. District Collector or his representative, not below the rank of Additional Collector;
 - d. Superintendent of Police or his representative, not below the rank of Additional Superintendent of Police;
 - e. Chief Executive Officer of the Development Authority;
 - f. City head of the Department of Town and Country Planning;
 - g. City head of the Environment Department of the State;
 - h. District head of the Slum Development Board / Slum Development Authority, if any;
 - i. District Forest Officer;
 - j. One member having expertise in the field of urban planning to be nominated by the State Government;
 - k. Two representatives from Community Based Organization's who are residents of slums in the urban area, to be nominated by the State Government;
 - l. Two representatives of reputed Non Government Organization's / Civil Society Organizations from within the urban area, to be nominated by the State Government;
 - m. Representative of the Central Government Land owning agency;
 - n. Commissioner of the Urban Local Body as Member Secretary who shall also be designated as the Chief Executive Officer of the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee.
 - o. Any other member that the State Government may decide.
- 2) The procedure and conduct of business by the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee shall be as prescribed.

- 3) The terms and conditions for the appointment of officers and employees to assist the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee and the Special Committees, their salaries and allowances etc. shall be as prescribed.

9. The powers and duties of the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee shall be as follows, namely:

- 1) to survey and make a list of slum dwellers for grant of legal entitlement to dwelling space;
- 2) to review, and make an inventory of the existing position regarding slum areas and lands in urban areas for provision of dwelling space;
- 3) to formulate schemes for slum redevelopment / up-gradation / resettlement so as to cover every slum area within a specified period of time;
- 4) to implement the schemes for slum redevelopment / up-gradation / resettlement by designating agencies;
- 5) to constitute special committees headed by members of the Committee, for implementing slum redevelopment / up-gradation / resettlement schemes;
- 6) to appoint such number of experts for technical and legal work as may be necessary for the efficient performance of its functions;
- 7) to establish Slum Development Committees for each slum area comprising of members from the Slum Community for plan preparation, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and post project maintenance.
- 8) to put in place effective monitoring and evaluation systems relating to various projects under the slum redevelopment / up-gradation / resettlement schemes with clear responsibilities and budgets;
- 9) to formulate schemes for rental housing, including dormitories and night shelters, for the urban poor and slum-dwellers in-eligible under the Act and ensure its implementation;
- 10) to ensure prevention of slums in the future, review and monitor the implementation of the provisions in the relevant Acts related to prevention and removal of encroachment on government land;
- 11) to partner with the private sector, and other non-government organizations for implementation of the schemes;
- 12) to assist the slum dwellers in the forming of Co-operatives or Association or Society;
- 13) to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary for achieving the objective of redevelopment / up-gradation / resettlement of slums.

10. Slum Redevelopment / Up-Gradation / Resettlement Scheme

- 1) The City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee shall prepare schemes as per the rules prescribed, covering provision of dwelling space, basic civic and infrastructure services for in-situ redevelopment or up-gradation or relocation and resettlement of slums

and for such other matters as it deems fit and necessary for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

- 2) For the purposes of planning and land development under the slum redevelopment / up-gradation / resettlement schemes, the state Government may on the recommendation of the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee make regulations under the relevant Act.
- 3) The slum dwellers or their representatives shall be involved by the City / Urban Area Slum, Redevelopment Committee in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the schemes.

Chapter IV
State Slum Redevelopment Authority

11. State Slum Redevelopment Authority

- 1) The State Government may by notification establish for the purpose of this Act an Authority to be called the State Slum Redevelopment Authority, having jurisdiction over areas specified therein (hereinafter referred to as the 'State Authority'), to continuously monitor implementation of this Act and to recommend corrective measures wherever necessary, to take suitable decisions that concern land use, town planning, master planning processes etc. and to exercise powers and perform such other functions assigned to it under this Act.
- 2) The State Authority shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property and may by the said name sue and be sued.
- 3) The State Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:
 - a. Chief Minister of the State – Chairperson;
 - b. Ministers for Urban Development / Housing / Municipal Administration / Local Self-Government - Vice-Chairman;
 - c. Minister for Finance - Member;
 - d. Minister for Revenue – Member;
 - e. Minister for Environment - Member;
 - f. Minister for Law & Justice / Legal Affairs – Member;
 - g. Chief Secretary – Member;
 - h. Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer of the Slum Development Board / Slum Development Authority, if any;
 - i. Two members representing civil society / community based organizations / NGO's / Social Organization etc. to be nominated by the Chairperson - Members;
 - j. Secretary (Municipal Administration / Urban Development / Local Self Government/ Housing) of the State Government who shall also be designated as the Chief Executive Officer of the State Authority - Member Secretary;
 - k. Any other member that the State Government may decide.
- 4) The procedure and conduct of business by the State Authority, its budget and the term of office and conditions of service of the members shall be as prescribed.
- 5) The terms and conditions for the appointment of officers and employees to function as the secretariat of the State Authority, their salaries and allowances etc. shall be as prescribed.

12. Powers and Functions of the State Authority

The Authority shall perform the following functions, namely:

- 1) to take suitable decisions on matters relating to land use, town planning, master planning process etc.;
- 2) to set up the administrative machinery for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act;
- 3) to monitor implementation of the Act;
- 4) to decide the financing mechanism for slum redevelopment / up-gradation / resettlement schemes, including determination of affordable cost to be paid by the slum dwellers for the dwelling space;
- 5) to commission such surveys, studies and research as it considers necessary for the discharge of its functions, especially in regard to provision of housing to the urban poor, and to disseminate their findings;
- 6) to make provisions for reservation of developed land / FSI for providing housing to the urban poor and recommend measures to prevent future growth of slums; and
- 7) any other functions as may be prescribed.

Chapter V ACQUISITION OF LAND

13. Power of State Government to acquire land

- 1) Where on any representation from the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee it appears to the State Government that, in order to enable the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee to execute any work of redevelopment / up-gradation in relation to any slum area, it is necessary that land within, adjoining or surrounded by any such area should be acquired, the State Government may acquire the land by publishing in the Official Gazette a notice to the effect that the State Government has decided to acquire the land in pursuance of this section:

Provided that, before publishing such notice, the State Government, or as the case may be, the Collector may call upon by notice the owner of, or any other person who, in its or his opinion, may be interested in, such land to show cause in writing why the land should not be acquired; and after considering the cause, if any, shown by the owner or any other person interested in the land, the State Government may pass such order as it deems fit.

- 2) Where on any representation from the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee it appears to the State Government that, in order to enable the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee to execute any work of resettlement in relation to any slum area, it is necessary that land at an alternate site should be acquired, the State Government may acquire the land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as amended from time to time.
- 3) The acquisition of land for any purpose mentioned in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall be deemed to be a public purpose.
- 4) When a notice as aforesaid under sub-section (1) is published in the Official Gazette, the land to which the said notice relates shall, on and from the date on which the notice is so published, vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances.

14. Land acquired by State Government to be made available to the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee

Where any land in a slum area or any other area has been acquired under this Act the State Government shall make the land available to the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee for the purpose of executing any scheme of redevelopment / up-gradation / resettlement.

15. Compensation for acquisition of land

- 1) Where land is acquired for the purpose of allotment to the slum dweller, every person having any interest in any land acquired under this Act shall be entitled to receive compensation from the State Government.

- 2) Compensation will be paid to the land owner which may be monetary, or in the form of concessional building rights in lieu of value of land foregone, partially or wholly transferable or a combination of both.
- 3) The process of determination, apportionment and procedure of payment of compensation as required under sub-section (1) shall be as prescribed.

16. Tribunal

- 1) The State Government may, by notification, constitute for the purposes under this Chapter, one or more Tribunals to hear appeals from any person who does not agree to the amount of the compensation offered and claims a sum in excess of that amount and the decision of the tribunal in this regard shall be final.
- 2) The State Government may, by notification, provide for the composition and constitution of the Tribunal, the term, salary, vacancy and other particulars of such Tribunal, and all other matters that the Government deems fit and necessary for operation and fulfillment of the role of the Tribunal.
- 3) For the purpose of enabling it to discharge its functions under this Act, the Tribunal shall have such staff on such terms and conditions of service as may be prescribed by rules.

Chapter VI
**PREVENTION OF ENCROACHMENTS AND CONSTRUCTION OF ILLEGAL STRUCTURES,
OTHER OFFENCES AND PENALTIES**

17. Responsibility to prevent encroachments

- 1) The Government shall carry out necessary amendments in the Municipal Act or any other Act in force in the State to prevent encroachment of or construction of illegal structure on Government land.
- 2) The Government shall for purposes under sub-section (1) by order authorize the officers by designation for each urban area, who shall report in writing such encroachment or violation to the Competent Authority under that Act to evict such encroachers or to demolish such illegal structure or to take such action as necessary.

Explanation:- For the purpose of this section, Competent Authority means the Authority which exercises power of eviction and demolition over land on which such encroachment or construction of illegal structure has been reported.

18. Penalty for contravention of the Act and rules

Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the other provisions of the Act or the rules, thereunder except as provided under section 17, shall in respect of each such failure or contravention be punishable with fine, which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, and with additional fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees for every consequent failure or contravention under the Act.

Chapter VII MISCELLANEOUS

19. Information, reports or returns

The State Authority or the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee, may, in relation to its functions under this Act, from time to time, require any person, officer, or other authority to furnish to it, reports, returns, statistics, accounts and other information as may be deemed necessary and such person, officer, or other authority, as the case may be, shall be bound to do so.

20. Protection of action taken in good faith

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government or any officer or other employee of the Government or any Authority or Committee constituted under this Act or executing any scheme made under this Act or any member, officer or other employee of such authorities or committees in respect of anything which is done or intended to be done in good faith in pursuance of this Act or the rules or schemes made, or the orders or directions issued, there under.

21. Power to remove difficulties

- 1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty:
- 2) Every order made under this Section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Legislature.

22. Civil courts not to have jurisdiction

No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee or the State Slum Redevelopment Authority or the Grievance Redressal Committee or the Tribunal is empowered by or under this Act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.

23. Jurisdiction of courts

- 1) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.
- 2) No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act or any rules or regulations made there under, except upon a complaint in writing made by the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee or by any officer of the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee duly authorized by it for this purpose.

- 3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), it shall be lawful for the Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the First Class to pass an order of fine under this Act.

24. Power of State Government to make rules

- 1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act.
- 2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-
 - a. the process of sale of the dwelling space by the slum dweller to the Government or the Slum Collective, and the procedure for allotment of the same to other eligible persons under section 3 (6);
 - b. the process of identification of eligible slum dwellers, grant of legal entitlement under section 6 (1);
 - c. the composition, powers, and functions of the Grievance Redressal Committee under Section 6 (2), the powers and functions thereof, the number of members and their terms and conditions of appointment and other matters connected therewith;
 - d. the composition, powers, and functions of the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee under Section 8, the powers and functions thereof, the number of members and their terms and conditions of appointment and other matters connected therewith;
 - e. appointment of Special Committees and officers and employees of the City / Urban Area Slum Redevelopment Committee, their salary and allowances etc. under section 9(5);
 - f. terms and conditions for engagement of experts for technical and legal work to assist the City / Urban Slum Area Slum Redevelopment Committee and the remuneration payable to such experts under section 9(6);
 - g. preparation and implementation of schemes for slum redevelopment / up-gradation / resettlement through designated agencies under section 10;
 - h. procedure and framework for fixing responsibility for the maintenance and sustainability for schemes undertaken;
 - i. the composition, powers and functions of the State Slum Redevelopment Authority under section 11, the powers and functions thereof, the number of members and their terms and conditions of appointment and other matters connected therewith;
 - j. the procedure and conduct of business by the State Authority and its budget under section 11(4);
 - k. appointment of officers and employees of the State Authority, their salary and allowances etc. under section 11(5);
 - l. process of determination, apportionment and procedure of payment of compensation in case of acquisition of land under section 15;

- m. the composition, powers, functions and procedures of the Tribunal constituted under section 16; and
 - n. any other matter which is required to be, or may be prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be, or may be, made by rules.
- 3) Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the _____ Assembly, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive session aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

25. Effect of other laws and agreements inconsistent with the Act

The provisions of this Act or rules made there under shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other Act.
