

Australian delegation. In response to suggestions made by the Indian delegation, the Australian side undertook to consider the following:—

- (i) Registration of Education Agents;
- (ii) Ensuring quality of education provided at private educational institutions;
- (iii) Steps to ensure that Education Agents provide necessary pre-departure briefing to Indian students properly, on the basis of the latest advisory booklet published by the Australian Education Department for international students;
- (iv) Steps to prevent exploitation of Indian students by unscrupulous employers who underpay them and employ them beyond the maximum prescribed 20 hours a week;

6. A delegation of educational providers from Australia met Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 6th July, 2009. Various measures to address the problems related to safety and security of Indian students were discussed in these meetings. It was decided to set up a Joint Working Group to recommend to the two Governments measures required to regulate the activities of Education Agents in India and design appropriate pre-departure orientation programmes.

7. An advisory for students going for studies to Australia has been put on the website of this Ministry.

BPL people and urban poverty alleviation

1400. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any correct statistics of the number of people in urban areas in the country living Below Poverty Line (BPL), the details, State-wise; and

(b) since when the poverty alleviation programme has been started in the country and the number of people who have already been covered and the detailed action plan to cover all urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time based on the national sample surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). From the latest large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) (61st Round), covering the period July, 2004 to June, 2005, two different consumption distributions for the year 2004-05 have been obtained. The first one is from the consumption data collected using 30-day recall period for all the items. The other distribution is obtained from the consumer expenditure data collected using 365-day recall period for five infrequently purchased non-food items, namely clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses and 30-day recall period for the remaining items. These two consumption distributions have

been termed as Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution respectively. The Planning Commission has estimated poverty in 2004-05 using both the distributions. As per these estimates, number and percentage of urban poor both by URP method as well as MRP method, State-wise as well as all India is enclosed as Statement. (See below).

(b) In the urban areas, in order to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, an employment-oriented urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented on all India basis since 1.12.1997. Under SJSRY, the urban poor are assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises for self-employment and also provided wage employment by utilizing their labour in the construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Since the inception of the scheme on 1.12.1997 and upto 2008-09, 13,51,021 urban poor have been assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises for self-employment. 15,71,409 urban poor have been imparted skill training and 710.11 lakh mandays of work have been generated under the wage employment component of SJSRY.

The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010. The revised SJSRY has now five major components namely:—

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion among Urban Poor (STEP-UP).
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN).

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line urban areas (2004-05)

(Based on URP and MRP-consumption)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	By URP Method		By MRP Method	
		% age of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)	% age of persons	No. of persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.00	61.40	20.70	45.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.30	0.09	2.40	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	3.30	1.28	2.40	0.93
4.	Bihar	34.60	32.42	28.90	27.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	41.20	19.47	34.70	16.39
6.	Delhi	15.20	22.30	10.80	15.83
7.	Goa	21.30	1.64	20.90	1.62
8.	Gujarat	13.00	27.19	10.10	21.18
9.	Haryana	15.10	10.60	11.30	7.99
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	0.22	2.60	0.17
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.90	2.19	8.50	2.34
12.	Jharkhand	20.20	13.20	16.30	10.63
13.	Karnataka	32.60	63.83	27.20	53.28
14.	Kerala	20.20	17.17	16.40	13.92
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.10	74.03	39.30	68.97
16.	Maharashtra	32.20	146.25	29.00	131.40
17.	Manipur	3.30	0.20	2.40	0.14
18.	Meghalaya	3.30	0.16	2.40	0.12
19.	Mizoram	3.30	0.16	2.40	0.11
20.	Nagaland	3.30	0.12	2.40	0.09
21.	Orissa	44.30	26.74	40.30	24.30
22.	Punjab	7.10	6.50	3.80	3.52
23.	Rajasthan	32.90	47.51	28.10	40.50
24.	Sikkim	3.30	0.02	2.40	0.02
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.20	69.13	18.80	58.59
26.	Tripura	3.30	0.20	2.40	0.14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.60	117.03	26.30	100.47
28.	Uttarakhand	36.50	8.85	32.00	7.75
29.	West Bengal	14.80	35.14	11.20	26.64
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.20	0.32	18.80	0.27
31.	Chandigarh	7.10	0.67	3.80	0.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.10	0.15	19.20	0.16
33.	Daman and Diu	21.20	0.14	20.80	0.14
34.	Lakshadweep	20.20	0.06	16.40	0.05
35.	Pondicherry	22.20	1.59	18.80	1.34
ALL INDIA:		25.70	807.96	21.70	682.02

Note:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizorma, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Slum free India

1401. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government has recently drawn an ambitious plan to make the country free from slums;
- (b) if so, the details of strategies chalked out and whether any indepth study to know the factors of growth of slums have been ascertained;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which slums in the country are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Government has proposed to launch a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. It aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide