

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

property rights to the slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create slum free India within a period of five years through implementation of RAY. The Government has published "India Urban Poverty Report 2009" comprising papers by eminent researchers and scholars. The study covers various facts of urban poverty and slums, including factors for growth of slums. The details of these factors for growth of slums is enclosed as Statement. (*See below*).

(d) The Government's effort would be to support implementation of State/UT plans to make States/UTs slum free within five years.

Statement

Details of factors of growth of slums

- (i) Inappropriate system of urban planning, not providing adequate space for the urban poor in the City Master Plans.
- (ii) Sky-rocketing land prices due to spiralling demand for land and poor our of formal land constraints on supply of land, squeezing the urban markets and forcing them to adopt informal solutions to housing.
- (iii) Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.
- (iv) Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities — new entrants are not able to find space in cities outside the slums.
- (v) Absence of legal framework/policy for security of land tenure and provision of land and housing to the urban poor in most States.
- (vi) Absence of programmes of affordable housing to the urban poor in most States creating demand-supply gaps and exacerbated by lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
- (vii) Lack of adequate investment in infrastructure and basic amenities in informal settlements on the ground of their so-called "illegal" nature or due to the precarious state of resources with Urban Local Bodies.

Housing problem

†1402. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the housing problem is getting more serious for middle class families;
- (b) whether any discussion has been held or is being held with State Governments on this matter; and
- (c) whether annual targets have been set for their current status and future road map under Eleventh Five Year Plan?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.