

[3 May, 2007]

RAJYA SABHA

(b) to (d) VAMBAY has been subsumed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), with effect from 3.12.2005. Under two programmes namely, Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)-for 63 Mission cities and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-for non-Mission cities, houses are sanctioned based on project proposals submitted by the State Governments conforming to scheme guidelines. For Nagpur city, 5121 houses have been sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) so far.

Slum population in urban cities

*420. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the slum population in urban cities is increasing rapidly with nearly one third of the urban population being poor;

(b) whether Government are also aware that this population is away from basic health facilities compared to rural areas;

(c) if so, the schemes of Government to help poor slum population;

(d) whether there is any specific fund granted to State Governments to improve living condition of slum population and to eradicate poverty that has engulfed them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Estimates by Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) reveal growth in the slum population in urban areas of the country as under.

Year	Slum Population
1981	26 million
1991	46.2 million
2001	61.8 million

About 23% of the population is estimated to be residing in slums in 2001 as per Slum Census of India.

(b) The provision of basic health facilities in urban areas differs from town to town. While in some towns basic health facilities are better than those in rural areas, in other towns, the comparative conditions are inferior. However, the availability of Health/Family Welfare Centres per 1,00,000 population is considerably lower in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

(c) Considering the need to address the issues of slum development, housing and basic services in cities and towns, the Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with effect from December 3, 2005. Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme development of housing and provision of basic civic amenities to poor households are addressed in 63 Mission cities. The problems of non-Mission cities are addressed through Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The implementation period of the Mission is 2005-2012.

Further, an urban poverty alleviation programme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is under implementation since 01.12.1997 with the objective to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed, or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has so far sanctioned Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 4785.26 Crore under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (VSUP) and Rs. 1411.79 Crore under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) respectively to improve the living conditions of the urban slum dwellers. Rs. 1227.54 Crore has been released under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since its inception to eradicate poverty.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Augmentation of India's Nuclear Power Capacity

3037. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCL) proposes to start uranium mining in Meghalaya to augment India's installed nuclear power capacity upto 20,000 MW by 2020;