

1	2	3	4
30	A & N Islands	22.20	0.32
31	Chandigarh	7.10	0.67
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.10	0.15
33	Daman & Diu	21.20	0.14
34	Lakshadweep	20.20	0.06
35	Pondicherry	22.20	1.59
	All India	25.70	807.96

Note:

- 1 Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, 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 A&N 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 & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- 6 Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
- 7 Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Urban Poverty in Tamil Nadu

2970. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of persons Below Poverty Line in urban areas of the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the amount allocated under the Central schemes for alleviation of poverty in urban areas in the State during each of the last three years;
- (c) the amount actually spent during the period, year-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for the continued large scale poverty in the urban areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time based on the national sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). As per the

latest such estimates of NSSO (61st Round) for the year 2004-2005, based on the Uniform Recall Period (URP) method, the estimated number of urban poor is 69.13 lakhs which is 22.20% of the urban population in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of urban poor, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented urban poverty alleviation scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban poor by assisting them to set up of individual/group enterprises as well as utilising their labour for the construction of socially useful public assets. The scheme has been revamped since 1st April, 2009. The funds allocated, released, and the expenditure reported by the State of Tamil Nadu under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during last 3 years, is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Year	Tentative Central fund allocation	Central funds actually released	Expenditure reported (central share)*
2007-08	2650.59	2650.59	2650.69
2008-09	4012.17	4284.44	4067.84
2009-10	3817.38	3817.38	568.76

*as per the reports received upto 19-4-2010.

(d) Major reasons behind urban poverty in general are:

- (i) Structural - which include socially constructed constraints to opportunities for low-income groups;
- (ii) Influx of a large number of workers to cities without commensurate job opportunities and availability of housing and basic amenities;
- (iii) High cost of living, including cost of health care and medical facilities, housing, transport and education;
- (iv) Lack of urban planning, especially that for housing low-income categories and provision of land for informal sector activities pursued by the urban poor.
- (v) Absence of adequate regulation to protect the economic interest of the poor; and
- (vi) Lack of involvement of poor in urban planning and developmental process.

Programmes for Poverty Alleviation

2971. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state: