

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	28	13	41	36	7	43	23	18	41	1	6	1
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	0	0	0
TOTAL UT		35	17	52	44	11	55	27	19	46	1	6	1
TOTAL ALL INDIA		2530	702	3232	2500	706	3206	2409	806	3215	133	136	95

Source: Crime in India.

Police-Public ratio

421. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the present police-public ratio in the country is very less;
- (b) if so, whether the said ratio is as per the recommendations of the United Nations;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve the police-public ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR & D), the police-public ratio as on 01.01.2009 is 177.67 per lakh. A statement indicating State-wise details of police-population ratio, as on 01.01.2009, is given in the Statement (See below). The police-public ratio as per UN standard is 200 per 100,000 population and when compared with UN norms, we are short of policemen.

"Police" being a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the responsibility to fill up the vacancies in police and to improve the police population ratio rests with the respective State Governments. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time in various forums by the Ministry to fill up the existing vacancies in State police forces.

Statement

Police-Population Ratio as on 1.1.2009

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Police per one Hundred Thousand of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	147.23	122.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	595.04	568.82
3	Assam	279.76	207.90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Bihar	90.35	63.38
5	Chhattisgarh	194.40	138.16
6	Goa	359.36	279.17
7	Gujarat	133.73	99.91
8	Haryana	248.05	193.72
9	Himachal Pradesh	245.73	198.56
10	Jammu & Kashmir	751.74	656.20
11	Jharkhand	181.71	140.06
12	Karnataka	169.61	133.92
13	Kerala	128.00	113.76
14	Madhya Pradesh	110.91	100.86
15	Maharashtra	188.09	161.02
16	Manipur	835.69	577.43
17	Meghalaya	443.81	400.86
18	Mizoram	1028.90	1084.99
19	Nagaland	1038.13	1034.68
20	Orissa	128.51	99.69
21	Punjab	268.54	248.47
22	Rajasthan	119.86	112.30
23	Sikkim	649.67	602.68
24	Tamil Nadu	154.54	134.51
25	Tripura	1161.78	936.69
26	Uttar Pradesh	190.75	74.74
27	Uttarakhand	225.81	171.18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28	West Bengal	100.32	89.34
29	A & N Islands	697.60	632.21
30	Chandigarh	429.31	412.99
31	D & N Haveli	79.40	77.53
32	Daman & Diu	128.80	110.99
33	Delhi	431.29	390.55
34	Lakshadweep	491.55	415.49
35	Puducherry	303.13	260.18
	All India	177.67	134.28

Empowering slum dwellers

422. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

- (a) whether Government is empowering the slum dwellers in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the State-wise funds spent for the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5,000 crores. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

(b) and (c) The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre.