

in the country. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. The Mission period is 2005-2012.

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.

Under the scheme financial assistance will be provided to the States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. Rajiv Awas Yojana envisages inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. It proposes to create the enabling conditions that will encourage States to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive way, by bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same amenities as the rest of the town; redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter and housing out of reach of the poor and force them to resort to extralegal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood.

The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of Twelfth Plan (2017). The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas where property rights are assigned.

- (c) It is not possible to indicate a time frame to make the whole country slum-free.

Status of SJSRY

268. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY);
- (b) the achievements of this scheme so far; and
- (c) the funding pattern for this scheme in the Union Budget since its inception till date?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation throughout the country since 1.12.1997, has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-10.

(b) The cumulative achievements of the SJSRY scheme are as under:—

(As on 15.11.2011)

Components	Achievements
Number of urban poor assisted for individual micro-enterprises under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)	11,72,244
Number of urban poor women assisted for group micro-enterprises under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)	4,69,948
Number of urban poor imparted skill training under Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	20,13,352
Number of mandays created under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)	771.87 lakhs

(c) Central share under SJSRY is tentatively allocated between the States/UTs in relation to the incidence of urban poverty (number of urban poor) estimated by the Planning Commission from time to time. Funding under SJSRY is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. For Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the funding is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 90:10. Year-wise allocation of the scheme in the Union Budget since its inception is as below:—

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)
1	2
1997-1998	98.63
1998-1999	158.47
1999-2000	176.35
2000-2001	163.70
2001-2002	163.74
2002-2003	100.74
2003-2004	105.00
2004-2005	123.00
2005-2006	160.00
2006-2007	250.00

1	2
2007-2008	344.00
2008-2009	515.00
2009-2010	515.00
2010-2011	589.68
2011-2012	813.00

Minimum wages to agricultural labourers

269. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to increase the wages of labourers including agricultural labourers in view to the rising prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any mechanism in place to ensure the payment of minimum wages fixed by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) In order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government and most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have adopted the system of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) on the basis of which the Minimum Wage is revised based on increase in Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers.

(c) and (d) The enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is secured both in the Central Sphere and in the State Sphere. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery which conducts regular inspections. In the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under- payment of minimum wages, the inspectors advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

The details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the Central and the State sphere for the year 2009-10 is given in the Statement.