

### Housing facilities to the urban poor

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

- (a) whether his Ministry started any new programme/scheme for the provision of housing facilities to the urban poor since May, 2009;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the sources of funding of these schemes; and
- (d) the State-wise details of beneficiaries of these schemes since May, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) 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 extra-legal 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) 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 and expenditure limited to actual plan outlays. Under the Scheme, Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for *in-situ* redevelopment — in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

(d) Funds have been released to 157 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme — the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The list of the cities is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*List of 157 cities to which funds have been released for undertaking  
preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/ Number of cities	Cities — Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
<b>FY 2009-10</b>			
I.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (10 cities)	1. Greater Hyderabad Mpl. Corp. (GHMC)
		2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March 2011	2. Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp. (GVMC)
			3. Vijayawada
			4. Tirupati
			5. Guntur
			6. Nellore
			7. Kurnool
			8. Rajamundry
			9. Warangal
			10. Kakinada
2.	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	11. Guwahati
3.	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities)	12. Patna
			13. Gaya
			14. Bhagalpur
			15. Muzaffarpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	182.88 (4 cities)	16. Bhilai Nagar
			17. Raipur
			18. Bilaspur
			19. Korba

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	20. Ahmadabad 21. Surat 22. Vadodara 23. Rajkot 24. Jamnagar 25. Bhavnagar 26. Bharuch 27. Porbandar
6.	Haryana	151.3 (3 cities)	28. Faridabad 29. Panipat 30. Yamunanagar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	31. Shimla
8.	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	32. Jamshedpur 33. Dhanbad 34. Ranchi 35. Bokaro Steel City
9-	Karnataka	400.4 (8 cities)	36. Bangalore 37. Mysore 38. Hubli-Dharwad 39. Mangalore 40. Belgaum 41. Gulbarga 42. Davanagere 43. Bellary
10.	Kerala	263.31 (6 cities)	44. Kochi 45. Thiruvananthapuram 46. Kozhikode

1	2	3	4
			47. Kannur
			48. Kollam
			49. Thrissur
11.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)	50. Indore
			51. Bhopal
			52. Jabalpur
			53. Gwalior
			54. Ujjain
			55. Sagar
12.	Maharashtra	944.67 (16 cities)	56. Greater Mumbai
			57. Pune
			58. Nagpur
			59. Nashik
			60. Aurangabad
			61. Solapur
			62. Bhiwandi
			63. Amravati
			64. Kolhapur
			65. Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			66. Nanded-Waghala
			67. Malegaon
			68. Akola
			69. Jalgaon
			70. Ahmadnagar
			71. Dhule
13.	Orissa	184.12 (5 cities)	72. Bhubaneswar
			73. Puri

1	2	3	4
			74. Cuttack
			75. Rourkela
			76. Brahmapur
14. Rajasthan		281.15 (6 cities)	77. Jaipur
			78. Jodhpur
			79. Kota
			80. Bikaner
			81. Ajmer
			82. Udaipur
15- Manipur		55.79 (1 city)	83. Imphal
16. Tamil Nadu		480.14 (9 cities)	84. Chennai M Corp.
			85. Coimbatore
			86. Madurai
			87. Tiruchirappalli
			88. Salem
			89. Tiruppur
			90. Tirunelveli
			91. Erode
			92. Vellore
17. Tripura		54.68 (1 city)	93. Agartala
18. Uttar Pradesh		733.17 (18 cities)	94. Kanpur
			95. Lucknow
			96. Agra M Corp.
			97. Varanasi
			98. Meerut
			99. Allahabad
			100. Ghaziabad

1	2	3	4
			101. Bareilly
			102. Aligarh
			103. Moradabad
			104. Gorakhpur
			105. Jhansi MB
			106. Saharanpur
			107. Firozabad
			108. Muzaffarnagar
			109. Mathura
			110. Shahjahanpur
			111. Noida
19. Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities)		112. Dehradun
			113. Nainital
			114. Haridwar
20. West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)		115. Kolkata
			116. Asansol
			117. Durgapur
			118. Siliguri (Part)
<b>FY 2010-11</b>			
21. Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)		119. Naharlagun
			120. Itanagar
22. Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city)		121. Portblair
23. Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 cities)		122. Daman
			123. Diu
24. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city)		124. Silvassa
			125. Amli

1	2	3	4
25.	Delhi	981.96 (DMC)	126. Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
26.	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	127. Mormugao
			128. Panaji
			129. Margao
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	130. Jammu
			131. Srinagar
			132. Anathanag
			133. Udampur
			134. Barahmulla
			135. Kathua
28.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities)	136. Amini
			137. Kavaratti
			138. Minicoy
29.	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)	139. Shilong
30.	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	140. Aizwal
			141. Champhai
			142. Kolasib
			143. Laungltai
			144. Lunglei
			145. Mamit
			146. Saiha
			147. Serchhip
31.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	148. Kohima
			149. Dimapur
32.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	150. Pondicheny
			151. Ozhukari

1	2	3	4
33.	Sikkim	62.39 (1 city)	152. Gangtok
34.	Punjab	583-34 (5 cities)	153. Ludhiana
			154. Amritsar
			155. Jalandhar
			156. Patiala
			157. Bhatinda

#### Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

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

(a) whether the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been discontinued since 2007-08;

(b) if so, what were the objectives of this scheme and what were its achievements during that period;

(c) whether his Ministry started any new programme/scheme for the provision of housing facilities to the urban poor people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The scheme of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been subsumed in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) *w.e.f.* 3rd December, 2005.

(b) The objective of VAMBAY was primarily to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for people living below the poverty line in urban slums to provide them with a healthy and enabling living environment. A total central subsidy of Rs. 93026.162 lakhs were released to States/Union Territories for construction of 459719 housing and 65592 toilet units under the VAMBAY scheme.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) on 02.06.2011 for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. The scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, mostly cities with population of more than one lakh, across the entire country by the end of Twelfth Plan (2017). An amount of Rs. 99.98 crores has been released to States/UTs for undertaking slum survey, mapping of slums, developing slum information system, undertaking community mobilization, preparation of slum-free city plans, etc. in 157 cities.