

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.

As per information received from the State, physical infrastructure facilities like roads, water supply, sewerage, stormwater, drain etc. are being provided in slums by the State.

### **Slum free Delhi**

4446. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make Delhi a slum-free capital;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a beginning has already been made in this direction;
- (d) what is the time-frame within which all the slum-dwellers would be covered under this project;
- (e) whether this project is also proposed to be implemented in other metros in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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, '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. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States including Delhi, 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.

Fifty percent (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 of Delhi would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme.

(c) Under the preparatory phase of RAY, central assistance of Rs. 9.82 crore has been released to Delhi for undertaking preparatory activities including survey of slums and slum households, GIS mapping of the city etc. for preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board is the nodal agency for the implementation of the Scheme. As per the report received from the nodal agency, the process for undertaking the Slum Survey has been initiated.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the time frame within which all the slum dwellers would be covered as the progress of the scheme would depend on the commitment of the State Government of Delhi to mobilize the technical and financial resources.

(e) and (f) RAY is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of the 12th 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. Under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme *i.e.* the preparatory phase of RAY, an amount of Rs. 99.98 crore has been released to 34 States / UTs for undertaking preparatory activities. The list of 163 cities for which these funds are to be utilized for undertaking preparatory activities is given in Statement.

#### Statement

*List of the cities for which funds will be utilized of undertaking preparatory activities*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/ Number of cities	Cities-Fund released for SFCP
FY 2009-10			
1	2	3	4
1.	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. Tirupathi
			5. Guntur
			6. Nellore
			7. Kurnool
			8. Kadappa
			9. Warangal
			10. Nizamabad
			11. Ramagundam
2.	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	12. Guwahati
3.	Bihar	191-59 (4 cities)	13. Patna
			14. Gaya
			15. Bhagalpur
			16. Muzaffarpur

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	182.88 (4 cities)	17. Bhilai Nagar 18. Raipur 19. Bilaspur 20. Korba
5.	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	21. Ahmedabad 22. Surat 23. Vadodara 24. Rajkot 25. Jamnagar 26. Bhavnagar 27. Bharuch 28. Porbandar
6.	Haryana	151.3 (3 cities)	29. Faridabad 30. Panipat 31. Yamunanagar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	32. Shimla
8.	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	33. Jamshedpur 34. Dhanbad 35. Ranchi 36. Bokaro Steel City
9.	Karnataka	400.4 (8 cities)	37. Bangalore 38. Mysore 39. Hubli Dharwad 40. Mangalore 41. Belgaum 42. Gulbarga 43. Davanagere 44. Bellary
10.	Kerala	263.31(6 cities)	45. Kochi 46. Thiruvananthapuram 47. Kozhikode 48. Kannur 49. Kollam 50. Thrissur
11.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)	51. Indore 52. Bhopal 53. Jabalpur 54. Gwalior 55. Ujjain 56. Sagar

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	944.67 (16 cities)	57. Greater Mumbai 58. Pune 59. Nagpur 60. Nashik 61. Aurangabad 62. Solapur 63. Bhiwandi 64. Amravati 65. Kolhapur 66. Sangli-Miraj Kupwad 67. Nanded-Waghala 68. Malegaon 69. Akola 70. Jalgaon 71. Ahmadnagar 72. Dhule 73. Chandrapur 74. Latur
13.	Orissa	184.12 (5 cities)	75. Bhubaneswar 76. Puri 77. Cuttack 78. Raurkela 79. Brahmapur 80. Sambalpur
14.	Rajasthan	281.15 (6 cities)	81. Jaipur 82. Jodhpur 83. Kota 84. Bikaner 85. Ajmer 86. Udaipur 87. Bharatpur 88. Alwar
15.	Manipur	55.79 (1 city)	89. Imphal
16.	Tamilnadu	480.14 (9 cities)	90. Chennai M.Corp 91. Coimbatore 92. Madurai 93. Tiruchirappalli 94. Salem 95. Tiruppur 96. Tirunelveli 97. Erode 98. Vellore

1	2	3	4
17.	Tripura	54.68 (1 city)	99. Agartala
18.	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (18 cities)	100. Kanpur 101. Lucknow 102. Agra M Corp 103. Varanasi 104. Meerut 105. Allahabad 106. Ghaziabad 107. Bareilly 108. Aligarh 109. Moradabad 110. Gorakhpur 111. Jhansi MB 112. Saharanpur 113. Firozabad 114. Muzaffarnagar 115. Mathura 116. ShahJahanpur 117. Noida
19.	Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities)	118. Dehradun 119. Nainital 120. Haridwar
20.	West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)	121. Kolkata U.A. 122. Asansol U.A. 123. Siliguri 124. Jalpaiguri
<b>FY 2010-11</b>			
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)	125. Naharlagun 126. Itanagar
22.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city)	127. Portblair
23.	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 city)	128. Daman 129. Diu
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city)	130. Silvassa 131. Amli
25.	Delhi	981.96 (DMC)	132. Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
26.	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	133. Mormugao 134. Panaji 135. Margao

1	2	3	4
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	136. Jammu 137. Srinagar 138. Anathanag 139. Udhampur 140. Barahmulla 141. Kathua
28.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities)	142. Amini 143. Kavaratti 144. Minicoy
29.	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)	145. Shilong
30.	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	146. Aizwal 147. Champhai 148. Kolasib 149- Laungltai 150. Lunglei 151. Mamit 152. Saiha 153. Serchhip
31.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	154. Kohima 155. Dimapur
32.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	156. Pondicherry 157. Ozhukari
33.	Sikkim	62.39 (1 city)	158. Gangtok
34.	Punjab	583.34 (5 cities)	159. Ludhiana 160. Amritsar 161. Jalandhar 162. Patiala 163. Bhatinda

#### Employment guarantee scheme for urban areas

4447. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether Government is considering the suggestions of 43rd session of Indian Labour Conference to extend employment Guarantee Scheme to urban areas;
- if not, the reasons therefor;
- the State-wise number of persons living below poverty line in urban areas;
- the steps taken to provide employment to them;
- the State-wise details of the steps taken and funds allocated for the same during the past three years; and