

supply, sewer, storm water drains, community baths, community latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes and provision of street lighting. A sum of Rs. 800/- per capita is allocated by the Planning Commission under State sector allocation.

- (ii) Besides, the scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor envisages child development, provision of learning opportunities for women and children and community organisation for slum population inter-alia comprising of environmental sanitation, primary health, pre-school learning, vocational training and of converging of other social services at the slum level in operation.
- (iii) Similarly, the Nehru Rozgar Rozgar Yojana launched in 1989 is designed to assist the unemployed/under employed youths in taking up employment ventures, creation of useful assets and provision of employment for persons involved in house and building activities in the slum areas.
- (iv) The Centrally sponsored scheme of Infrastructure Development of Mega Cities comprising of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad has been introduced from 1993-94. The scheme envisages to provide finance for urban infrastructure like water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city transport, land development, solid waste management as well as slum improvement.
- (v) In order to meet the acute problem of housing in metropolitan city of Bombay and to provide services and amenities to the slum dwellers, the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 crores in 1986 under Prime Minister's Grant Project (PMGP) now known as Rajiv Gandhi Nivara Prakaalp (RGNP). The components of the scheme are slum upgradation programme (Rs. 22 crores), Dharavi Re-development (Rs. 37 crores) Urban Renewal and Reconstruction Projects (Rs. 41 crores) respectively. The scheme is in operation since 1986-87 and a sum of Rs. 100 crores has been released.
- (vi) Recently, Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI-UPEP) for the urban poor including slum dwellers has been launched and is likely to continue during Ninth Five Year Plan. The package comprises of self-employment through setting up micro-enterprises and skill development, environmental improvement through basic physical amenities, shelter upgradation and community organisation and employment. The scheme is applicable to 345 Class - II urban agglomerations having a population of 50,000 to 1,00,000 as per 1991 census.

[English]

#### Rake Point

3605. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for construction of "rake point" at Latur Railway station in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH KALMADI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Drinking Water in Gujarat

3606. SHRI RATILAL VARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the projects approved for the supply of drinking water in the urban areas of Gujarat during the past three years;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the implementation of each project; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI R.K. DHAWAN) : (a) to (c). The Water Supply Schemes approved under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for the State of Gujarat are as under :

Name of the town	Project Cost (Rs. in lacs)
(1) Bantva	38.50
(2) Mendarda	49.00
(3) Dharampur	54.00
(4) Dhrol	132.60
(5) Jodia	110.25
(6) Okha	14.60
	398.95

As reported by the State Government, in November, 1995, work on these schemes is yet to commence. Water Supply Schemes normally take 2/3 years for completion.