

RAJIV AWAS YOJANA (RAY)

Government of India has introduced a new scheme called “**Rajiv Awas Yojana**” during 2011-12 budget to make the country slum free by providing housing and infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers.

Mission

Encourage States/Union Territories (UTs) to tackle slums in a definitive manner, by focusing on:

1. Bringing all existing slums, notified or non-notified (including recognised and identified) within the formal system and enabling them to avail the basic amenities that is available for the rest of the city/UA;
2. Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums by planning for affordable housing stock for the urban poor and initiating crucial policy changes required for facilitating the same.

Objectives:

1. Improving and provisioning of housing, basic civic infrastructure and social amenities in intervened slums.
2. Enabling reforms to address some of the causes leading to creation of slums.
3. Facilitating a supportive environment for expanding institutional credit linkages for the urban poor.
4. Institutionalizing mechanisms for prevention of slums including creation of affordable housing stock.
5. Strengthening institutional and human resource capacities at the Municipal, City and State levels through comprehensive capacity building and strengthening of resource networks.
6. Empowering community by ensuring their participation at every stage of decision making through strengthening and nurturing Slum Dwellers' Association/Federations.

RAY is to be implemented in a mission mode and will provide financial support to States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Central Government Agencies, hereafter called implementing agencies, for providing housing and improvement of basic civic

infrastructure and social amenities in each selected slums. Rental and transit housing will be admissible under the scheme. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of assets created under this scheme will also be eligible for funding.

RAY will also extend financial support States for creation of affordable housing stock through public-private partnership (PPP) under the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) component of the scheme.

The scheme is applicable to all slums within a city, whether notified or non-notified (including identified and recognised), whether on lands belonging to Central Government or its Undertakings, Autonomous bodies created under the Act of Parliament, State Government or its Undertakings, Urban Local Bodies or any other public agency and private sector. It is also applicable to “urbanized villages” inside the planning area of the city, urban homeless and pavement dweller.

Under this programme Karnataka has selected 10 cities with more than 3 Lakh population, i.e., Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Davanagere, Hubli, Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bellary, Tumkur and Shivamoga for implementation.

Approved projects under RAY					
Sl. No.	Name of the city	No. of Slums	Type of construction	No. of Du's	Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)
1	Tumkur-Pilot	7	G+2	1200	69.96
2	Bangalore-Pilot	1	G+4	440	28.69
			G+4	460	20.85
3	Hubli-Dharwad-Pilot	5	G+3	1072	67.66
4	Bangalore	8	GF	1353	64.33
5	Gulbarga	4	G+3	1024	55.8
6	Tumkur	6	GF	1566	67.98
7	Bangalore	2	GF & G + 4	668	35.76
8	Bangalore	1	GF	666	36.29
9	Kolar	4	GF	851	37.1

10	Mandya	4	G + 3	1335	65
11	Mysore	8	GF	1329	72.43
12	Davanagere	3	GF	646	25.2
		2	GF	523	20.44
13	Belgaum	7	GF	1044	44.66
14	Mysore	1	GF	700	38.15
15	Belgaum	6	GF	829	34.34
16	Bangalore-I	2	GF	575	27.52
		4	GF	543	26.24
		1	G + 3	444	20.93
17	Bangalore-II	7	GF & G + 3	1614	87.13
18	Mysore	4	GF	655	35.06
19	Gulbarga-I	4	GF	741	34.88
		3	GF	455	20.49
20	Gulbarga-II	3	GF	731	33.84
		3	GF	496	24.56
21	Hubli-Dharwad	6	GF	1056	57.53
22	Davanagere	6	GF	951	40.7
23	Chitradurga	8	GF	1563	67.84
24	Roberstonpet (KGF)	4	GF	843	36.75
25	Chinthamani	2	GF	230	10.02
26	Chikkaballapura	2	GF	242	10.50
	Total	128		26845	1318.63